









A  
G A Z E T T E E R  
OF THE  
TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE  
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,  
AND OF THE  
NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA

COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE HON COURT OF DIRECTORS AND  
CHIEFLY FROM DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION

BY

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## PREFACE

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THE desire repeatedly expressed in the GENERAL COURT of the EAST INDIA COMPANY that an authentic *Gazetteer of India* should be offered to the British public in a cheap and convenient form has led to the publication of the present edition. The work has been compiled by the authority of the Court of Directors, and though comprised within a single volume, it will be found to contain the great mass of information comprehended in the four volumes of the 'Gazetteer of India,' published by the same author in 1854.

THIS result has been obtained by retrenching some few redundancies, and by adopting an enlarged page and distributing the matter into two separate columns. By these means space has been also acquired for the insertion of much new matter rendered necessary by the political and territorial changes which have more recently taken place within our Eastern possessions. On the character of the work a few remarks will be sufficient. Its chief objects are,—1st, To fix the relative position of the various cities, towns, and villages, with as much precision as possible and to exhibit with the greatest practicable brevity all that is known respecting them; and, 2ndly, To note the various countries, provinces, or territorial divisions, and to describe the physical characteristics of each, together with their statistical, social, and political circumstances. To these have been added minute descriptions of the

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principal rivers and chains of mountains, thus presenting to the reader, within a brief compass, a mass of information which could not otherwise be obtained except from a multiplicity of volumes and manuscript records

The volume, in short, may be regarded as an epitome of all that has yet been written and published respecting the territories under the government, or political superintendence, of the British power in India. Its merits have been frequently discussed in the General Courts of the East India Company, where successive Chairmen have borne ample testimony to the utility of the publication and where it has been characterized by the best informed among the Proprietors as '*a complete history of India, untainted in any degree by political bias*'

# A GAZETTEER,

8c

## ABO—ACH

**ABOO**—A mountain in the territory of Serohes in Rajpootana, connected with the Aravalli range but rising far above any other summit. The top of the mountain is extremely irregular terminating in numerous peaks. The circuit of the base is estimated at from forty to fifty miles. The highest summit called Guru Sikra, is terminated by a small platform enclosed by a low rampart. The elevation above the sea assigned to it is 5 000 feet. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage especially for the Jains, who have a very magnificent place of worship at Dilwara, situate about the middle of the mountain and five miles south west of Guru Sikra the highest summit. The group consists of four temples, arranged in the form of a cross, the principal being, that most westerly dedicated to Richabdeo. Colonel Tod says, 'Beyond controversy this is the most superb of all the temples in India, and there is not an edifice besides the Taj Mahal that can approach it. It has been erected on the site of temples dedicated to Siva and Vishnu and according to tradition the founder purchased the site from the ruler of Serohes by offering as much ground as was requisite to cover a coin and paying, it as the price. In the centre of the court forming the outer part of the building is the pagoda containing a colossal statue of the deified coryphaeus of the Jains, composed of an alloy of several metals. Before the temple is an equestrian statue of the founder Jinnul Sah a Jain merchant of Anhilwara. The whole of this temple is said to have occupied a period of fourteen years in building and to have cost eighteen crores of rupees (18 000 000) besides fifty six lacs (560 000) spent in levelling the site of the hill on which it is built. The second temple, dedicated to Nannanath appears, from an inscription on it, to have been founded in 1236 the two other temples are of later date, being not quite 400 years old and are much inferior to the former two. All have symptoms of decay. One of the most singular circumstances concerning these extraordinary buildings is, that the vast quantities of marble of which they are constructed must have been brought from a distance there being none on the mountain. Near the group is a small but beautiful

lake called the Nuki Talao. The summit of the mountain is situate forty miles north east of the British cantonment of Deesa, to which it was thought it might afford the site for a useful and excellent sanatorium. The suggestion was favourably entertained. In 1847 about sixty ladies and gentlemen, with a number of children were assembled here and a hundred European invalids were also sent to partake of the presumed restorative powers of the climate. Its value in this respect must be tested by further experience. Lat 24 45 long 72 49

**ABOULGUR**, in the British district of Futtehpora, Lieut Gov N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpora and one mile north-west of the latter. Lat 52 06, long 80 52

**ABOOPPOOR** in the British district of Meerut Lieut Gov N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut and twenty three miles north east of the former. Lat 28 48' long 77 35

**ABOR**—A mountain in the British district of Futtehpora, Lieut Gov N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpora and one mile north-west of the latter. Lat 52 06, long 80 52

**ABRAKONUNE**—A town in the native state of Nepal distant north west from Kathmandoo 175 miles. Lat 28 48' long 82 41

**ADIRANG**—A town in the native state of Kashmir, or the dominions of Ghoolab Singh distant north from Sinla 180 miles. Lat. 33 40 long 76 42

**ACESINES RIVER**.—See CHEVAUD

**ACHALGANJ** in the district of Bainswari, territory of Oude, a town four miles north east of the left bank of the Ganges. Population 5 000 of whom 500 are Mussulmans the rest Hindoos. Lat 26 25 long 80 35

**ACHEEN**—A native state in the north western part of the island of Sumatra. In 1819 a treaty was concluded between the E I Company and the sovereign of Acheen, on the occasion of the recovery by the latter

# ACH--ADE

of his throne after a temporary expulsion from it but in 1824 all the British possessions on the island of Sumatra were surrendered to the king of the Netherlands in consideration of certain concessions made on the part of that sovereign to the British. In the course of the negotiations preliminary to the withdrawal of the latter from Sumatra, a confident expectation was expressed that no hostile measures would be adopted by their successors towards the king of Acheen and this was met by the plenipotentiaries of the king of the Netherlands in a spirit of cordiality and friendship. The chief town Acheen is situated on a river about a league from the sea. The port is but indifferent. The number of houses which are of rude construction is estimated at 8000. Lat. 6° 30' long. 95° 46'.

**ACHERA or UCHRA** in the British district of Futtehabad. Lieut. Gov. N. W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Alligrah to that of Futtehabad and twenty two miles west of the latter. Lat. 27° 28' long. 78° 23'.

**ACHOPA**—A town in the native state of Kasmere, or dominions of Ghola Singh distant from Srinagar twenty eight miles. Lat. 34° 36' long. 74°.

**ADAMS BRIDGE**—A narrow ridge of mud nearly closing the Gulf of Mannar on the north and north east. Its western extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Ramswaram in the continent of India its eastern extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Mannar lying near the coast of Ceylon and its length is about thirty miles the direction being from south east to north west. It is partly above and partly below water but when covered has nowhere it is said, above three or four feet of water even at high tides. It is by the Brahmans called the Bridge of Vishnu and along it according to their mythology the renowned deity and king of Oude, aided by Hanuman with his host of monkeys marched when invading Ceylon to take vengeance on Ravana the demon giant, who had carried off his wife Sita. Lat. 9° 0' long. 78° 30'.

**ADAMS ISLAND** off the coast of Arracan situated between the islands of Amherst and Paget, and ten miles from the mainland. Lat. 15° 46' long. 94° 4'.

**ADANADA**, in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras the residence of the Alvangheri Iamburicul, or chief of the Namburis,—a Brahminical class of which some account will be found under the article MALABAR. Distance from Calicut, S. E., thirty five miles. Lat. 10° 54' long. 76° 5'.

**ADDALUR**, in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Seringapatam ninety two miles north west of the former. Lat. 11° 26' long. 77° 34'.

**ADDANKI** in the British district of Nellore presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ongole to Hyderabad twenty six miles north of the former. Lat. 15° 52' long. 80°.

**ADDAR** in the British district of Chota Nagpore Lieut. Gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Chittur to Palamou forty seven miles south east of the latter. Lat. 23° 40' long. 84° 00'.

**ADDOOE**—A town in the native state of Cutch under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay distant from Bhuj fifty miles. Lat. 23° 23' long. 70° 29'.

**ADDUMIDULI** in the British district of Bhojpur Lieut. Gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Pabna to Dinajpore fifty nine miles north of the former. Lat. 24° 49' long. 86° 2'.

**ADEN**—A town and seaport of Arabia Felix in the province of Yambo and included among the possessions governed by the East India Company. The territory of Aden consists of a mountainous peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand which is nearly covered at high water spring tides. The town is situated on the eastern shore and surrounded by a amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Opposite to and commanding the town is the island of Seerah 1200 yards in length by 700 in breadth. The geological formation of Aden is of igneous origin the whole peninsula being little more than a huge mass of volcanic rocks. Aden has been not inappropriately styled the Eye of Yemen and from its position it may be justly regarded as the key to the Red Sea. Its harbour is represented as the finest in Arabia since its possession by the British the port has been declared free and no customs duties are now levied there. Its trade is steadily increasing and under British management the elements look fair to regain its former prosperity and to surpass in the extent of its commerce any of the ports of the Red Sea. As a military post of great strength an admirable harbour for steamers a depot for coals or as the entrepot for an extensive commerce it has no rival. A brief sketch of the incidents which led to its occupation by the British may not prove uninteresting. In January 1837 a Madras ship sailing under British colours was wrecked on the coast of Aden. The inhabitants of the town plundered the vessel and refused to land the crew or to supply them with provisions in consequence of which several perished. Such as succeeded in reaching the shore were robbed and some Mahomedan ladies bound on a pilgrimage to Mecca, suffered brutal indignities. The government of Bombay felt bound not merely to demand redress for the outrage but to take such further precautions as should preclude the recurrence of similar enormities. Captain Haines of the Indian Navy, was accordingly deputed to Aden, and

obtained from the sultan an assurance of reparation for the plunder of the vessel and more over a formal consent to the transfer of the peninsula to the British in consideration of an annual stipend. But before the treaty could be signed or the promise of compensation confirmed a plot had been formed by the sultan's son for the seizure at the parting interview of the person and papers of the British agent. Intelligence of the meditated treachery being conveyed to the British the interview was evaded. After the lapse of a few months Captain Haines reappeared before Aden authorized by his government to enforce the completion of the stipulated arrangement. He forthwith addressed the sultan demanding the fulfilment of the contract but his requisition was met on the part of the sultan's son by language and conduct the most violent and insulting. I am so writes the young sultan above you and above my father. If you come to the gate I will permit you to enter and then be upon your head this is the law of the Bedouins. It was obvious that further negotiation must prove futile. The place was attacked by a combined naval and military force commanded by Captain Smith R.N. and Major Baile of the Bombay Army and on the 17th January 1849 with trifling loss on the part of the victors. A line of works has been thrown across the isthmus for defence against any attack from the Arabs. The ramparts are about thirty feet high with ample flanking defences connecting together the spur of the heights of Aden which project forward on the isthmus and are scarped to an equal height with the ramparts. These defences form a portion which is considered to be unassailable by a native force. Lat 12° 45' long 45° 3'.

**ADJUMPOOR**—A town in the territory of Mysore under the administration and control of the government of India, distant north west from Seringapatam 103 miles. Lat 13° 46' long 78° 2'.

**ADJUNTA** in Hyderabad or the territory of the Nizam, a decayed town on the southern declivity of a pass over the mountains forming the southern boundary of the valley of the Tapti or province of Candesh. On the northern slope of the pass towards Candesh in a deep glen penetrating the inmost recesses of the mountain is an extensive group of cavern temples the most elaborately and skillfully executed of any yet explored in India. Twenty seven of them have been surveyed and ascertained to have been intended for Buddhist purposes either of worship or asceticism. They are generally spacious, hewn with rude fatigable toil in the solid rock of amygdaloid and decorated on the inside with a vast profusion of Buddhist sculptures or paintings. These generally represent, in brilliant colours in fresco gay and festive scenes and subjects, apparently marriage processions, or joyous domestic incidents, in which beautiful female

figures are depicted, with complexions as fair as those of Europeans. These specimens of art exhibit perfect decorum and are unpolluted by the revolting grossness and obscenity so prominently obtruded in Brahmical works of similar description. Captain Gell in 1818 of the Madras establishment has been for some time employed by the government in taking copies of the paintings several of which have been transmitted to the Museum of the East India Company in London. These cave temples are excavated in the face of a cliff about 300 feet high and the series of openings extends along the front of the precipice for the length of about 500 yards. Adjunta is distant from Aurungabad N 1° 55' miles Ahmednagar N E, 122° Poona, N E 100° Lombay N E 222° Lat 20° 3' long 75° 49'.

**ADJY (URH)** in Pandicund a hill fort on an isolated summit at the north western edge of the Bindachal plateau and separated from its brow by a narrow but very deep and impassable ravine. The route forms the great body of Adjygarh presenting all round a perpendicular face of rock to the height of between thirty and fifty feet, and is naturally a natural barrier of defence. North east of this, and separated from it by a deep ravine, is the hill of Ithonta of nearly equal elevation having on its summit a plateau which though of a smaller area, affords space for the formation of batteries in position to act effectually against the fortress on the principal hill the whole summit of which about a mile in extent is reached by a rampart running round the bold brow of the rock. Within the inclosure are two great masses of ruins of temples, resembling in architectural character those of South India and covered with most intricate and elaborate sculptures. The whole surface of the plateau is overspread with shattered images and fragments of fine carvings in stone the sound and durable character of which material defies the prolonged action of the mountain air and the carving though overspread by a minute black lichen being as sharp as when first unveiled. The temples are built of the same materials viz greywacke, and of similar proportions. On the northern declivity of the hill and within the defence of the gate of the fort is a natural well or chann in the rock filled with water the depth is uncertain but it is said to be several hundred feet. There are two ways from the plain to the summit. One is a footpath ascending obliquely up the eastern declivity the other a difficult road up the northern side. From the spot where the extreme steepness bars farther progress without artificial assistance the ascent is continued by vast flights of stairs formed in the rock. The way on the north side is flanked by five gateways, situate in succession one above the other but on the east side by four. Adjygarh seems to find no place in the history of India till towards the close of the eighteenth century, when it was wrested from a Bhandel



chief named Bukht Singh by Ali Bahadur a descendant from an illegitimate branch of the house of the Peshwa. Shumsher Bahadur his son and successor appears to have acceded in 1808 to the cession made by the Peshwa of parts of Bundelkhand to the East India Company and to have sent an order to the Mah ratta commandant of Adijghur for the evacuation of that place a British force being at the same time despatched to take possession. The force after repelling a fierce attack from the troops of Luchmun Singh Dowa a neighbouring zemindar arrived before Adijghur but the killadar refused to relinquish possession except on the receipt of 13 000 rupees, to discharge arrears of pay. It was agreed to advance this sum but Luchmun Singh Dowa privately making an offer of 18 000 rupees, the killadar permitted him to enter and the British detachment was obliged to retire from the place. Luchmun Singh Dowa retained possession of his purchase till the beginning of 1809 when Adijghur was invested by a strong British force under Lieutenant Colonel Martindell. Previously on the 22nd of January the steep and high hill of Regowh situated eight miles north west of Adijghur strongly fortified and garrisoned by 500 chosen men was stormed by the British who however met with an obstinate resistance having twenty-eight of their number killed and 11 wounded. Of the defenders about sixty were killed many wounded and the remainder fled. On the 7th of February the hill of Lihontah situated immediately north of Adijghur was stormed by the British and strong batteries being formed on commanding points such impression was made on the defenders of the fort that Luchmun Singh Dowa surrendered the place on condition of receiving an equivalent in lands in the place. In the following June Luchmun Singh Dowa secretly and without notice repaired to Calcutta and the authorities at Adijghur, alarmed at the measure determined to remove into the fort his family whom he had left residing at Tirawan in the immediate vicinity of Adijghur. An old man the father in law of the fugitive chief being directed to make arrangements for removing the females of the family entered their residence, fastening the door after him. After a considerable time no sound of life being heard, an entrance was effected by the roof when all the inmates, women children and the old man himself were found with their throats cut. As those who watched without had not heard any noise, it is plain that the offenders had made no resistance. On the cession of this territory by the arms of the British the legitimate rajah Bukht Singh attached himself to the victors, and received the first in rank a money allowance for his support, which was subsequently superseded by a grant of Adijghur. On the recovery of the portion of country possessed by Luchmun Singh Dowa, that also was granted to Bukht Singh, subject to the pay-

ment (for the whole) of an annual tribute of 7 750 rupees. Bukht Singh was succeeded in 1837 by his son Madho Singh on the occurrence of whose death without issue, some years afterwards an attempt was made by the widow of the deceased prince to resist the succession of his brother but without effect. Towards the close of the year 1858 a youth of thirteen years of age succeeded to the throne. Two years afterwards the minor rajah died without a legal heir by birth or adoption, and the question as to the disposal of the territory was under consideration. The family are Hindoo (Hondela Kaypoots). The territory which is estimated to have an area of 346 square miles, is bounded on the north by the native state of Churkutee and the British district of Banda, south and east by the native state of Funnah and west by Chutkarpore. It extends from lat 24 47 to 25 5 and from long 80 8 to 80 31. In 1852 it was stated to contain 608 villages and a population of 47 000. The latest account gives the revenue at 325 000 rupees or 32 500 l. The military force in 1847 consisted of 200 cavalry 1 200 infantry and eighteen artillerymen. Politically Adijghur is one of the states connected with the administration of the agent of the lieutenant governor of the North West Provinces. The residence of the rajah is at Naushah a town at the northern base of the hill of Adijghur. The population of this town is estimated at 6 000 and it is a neat regularly built place but subject to violent malaria. The great evil is not however found on the plateau on the summit which has been proved to be a remarkably healthy station. According to barometrical observations the mean elevation of the plateau on the summit is 1 340 feet above the sea, 560 above the town at its base, or the general level of the surrounding country. Distance of the town of Adijghur from Banda, forty seven miles S W from Allahabad 130 N W from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 620. Lat 24 52 long 80 20.

ADONI or ADWANNY in the British district of Bellary under the presidency of Madras a town near the north western frontier towards the territory of the Nizam. It is described by the Mahomedan historians as situated on the summit of a high hill, and containing many ponds and fountains of clear and sweet water with numerous princely structures. It was considered impregnable being fortified with eleven ramparts one within another and continued to be of great importance until 1786 when it was surrendered either through treachery or cowardice to Tipoo Sultan of Mysore who lost no time in completely dismantling it. Distance from Bellary N E fifty one miles Madras N W, 270. Lat 15 33 long 77 20.

ADRAMATAM in the British district of Tanjore presidency of Madras a town on the coast of the Straits thirty four miles west of Point Calumet. Lat 10 22, long 79 27.

# ADU—AEN

**ADUMPOOR**, in the British district of Amangurh Laout Gov NW Provinces a town on the route from Ghaseepoor to Goruck poor forty three miles north of the former Lat 26 10' long 83 41'

**ADUSUMALLI**, in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Ongole to Guntoor twenty three miles south west of the latter Lat 16 2' long 80 21'

## ADWANNY—See ADONI

**AENG**—A village of Arracan situate on the left bank of the river bearing the same name and forty five miles from its mouth. It was formerly a place of some importance on account of the trade between Ava and Arracan and is represented to have been of considerable size at the period of Pemberton's visit however it contained only 100 houses built of bamboo and constructed in the manner usually adopted by the Mughas,—that of raising them on piles two or three feet from the ground. The population, taking on an average five persons to each house, would amount only to 500 souls. The inhabitants consist of Mughas and Burmese. The neighbouring country is fertile and the plains in its vicinity afford good crops of grain. During the spring tides the river is navigable as far as the village and at other tides within a few miles of it and then the cargoes are transferred from the larger boats to the smaller craft which convey the goods to the town. This place is celebrated as being the commencement of the great route over the Yomaadoun mountains to Ava, and which derives its appellation from this circumstance. At first the route lies through a very level and fertile country but the scenery is soon changed and it proceeds over a succession of low hills till it reaches the village of Sarowah situate fifteen miles from Aeng. During this part of the route it crosses the Aeng river several times when not fordable the river is passed by wooden bridges. From Sarowah which place is 147 feet above the sea, commences the ascent of the pass. For the first few miles it is gradual, but the last mile or two is excessively steep and the path is conducted in a zigzag manner to the summit. This part of the road passes through much forest and thick jungle about half way there is a stream very conveniently situated but the deficiency of water in most places is very great. The stockade of Narangun is situate on the summit of the pass. It had been strengthened by the Burmese during the war of 1852 and was deemed impregnable. The removal of the British battalion from the vicinity had however induced its occupants to relax from their accustomed vigilance and on the 7th of January 1853 a small force, under the command of Captains Nuttall and Underland succeeded in capturing the fortification by surprise. The distance of the summit from Sarowah is eighteen miles, and the ascent

being 4517 feet, the average rise is 250 feet in the mile. The altitude of Narangun is 4664 feet above the sea, and is stated by all travellers of this route to command a most beautiful and extraordinary view. It was thus described by one — Here a most splendid panorama presented itself for on one side, at a distance perhaps of sixty miles, like a reflector interspersed by numerous blemishes, lay the bay of Combermere with all its connected estuaries resembling streaks of silver on an emerald ground above and about us rolled vast volumes of murky clouds, obedient to the nightless couriers of the air ever and anon unveiling the mountainous region below to our wandering gaze. The most difficult portion of the pass is the descent on the eastern side of the mountain which is much steeper than the other. The distance to Kheng Khyong the next halting place is eight miles and the descent being 3777 feet the average declination is 472 feet in the mile. The second division of the route extends to Maphe Myoo following generally the course of the Man river which it crosses many times. This stream, even in the season of inundation is generally fordable at the place where crossed. Obstacles in the shape of boulders of rock at times present themselves, but do not create much difficulty. After passing the village of Dho which is situate at the foot of the pass the remainder of the road to Maphe Myoo runs through an open and well cultivated country. This village has been justly designated as the key to the whole position. From Maphe Myoo the route proceeds over a thickly wooded country and passes through several small villages to Tsedo a distance of sixteen miles where it separates, one branch running in a south easterly direction to the village of Memboon on the Irrawaddy, river a distance of twenty two miles and the other forty six miles, over a fertile and highly cultivated country to Shembegwen (Lant). This route is by far the best of those between Ava and Arracan and a considerable trade was carried on by means of it. It was not traversed by foreigners, at least till the end of the first Burmese war and the first persons who crossed it were the officers and men from a detachment of Sir Archibald Campbell's army under Captain Ross, in March, 1826 who effected the journey from Shembegwen (Lant) to Aeng, a distance of 125 miles, in eleven days. Since that, several others have accomplished it among whom was Mr Pemberton whose account of it has generally been followed in the above narration. The village of Aeng is situate in lat 19 40', long 94 9'

**AENG RIVER**.—A river of Arracan, which rises in the central ridge of the Yomaadoun mountains in about lat. 20 2', long 94 16', and after flowing principally in a southerly direction a distance of about sixty miles, discharges itself into Combermere Bay fifteen miles east of Khyouk Phyou.

AFGHANISTAN, the name given to the northern portion of the region lying between India and Persia. This country being situate beyond the continent of India, no notice of it in this work can be properly required although political relations subsist between its ruler and those of the British empire in the East. It may however be desirable to give a brief sketch of its history, brought down to the period of its invasion and subsequent abandonment by the British. The dominant power in Afghanistan in later times has been exercised by the tribe of Dooranees. Ahmed Shah, the founder of their government, after experiencing many vicissitudes in contests with the Persians and his own countrymen, procured himself to be crowned at Kandahar in the year 1747 at his death the dominions which acknowledged his sovereignty extended from the west of Khorassan to Sirhind, and from the Oxus to the sea. His son and successor Timur Shah, seems to have had no desire as to empire beyond that of preserving the dominions which he inherited. He did not succeed even in this limited object of ambition having suffered from the encroachments of the king of Bokhara, against whom he was ultimately induced to march with an immense army. This movement, however produced only a peace, by which that prince was allowed to retain all the fruits of his aggressions. By Timur the chief seat of government was removed to Kabul. He was succeeded by Zemann Shah a younger son, who repeatedly threatened India with invasion the last time in the year 1800 when his design was arrested by apprehensions for the safety of his own dominions on the west. He was finally compelled to yield to his elder brother Mahmood by whom, in accordance with Asiatic precedent he was imprisoned and deprived of sight. Zemann Shah had inflicted the like penalties on his elder brother Hoomayon. Mahmood did not enjoy his success undisturbed. His possession of the throne was contested by another brother named Shoojah-ool Moulk and after a severe struggle the latter became master of the prize in dispute and of the person of his rival. On this occasion Shoojah-ool Moulk exercised unusual clemency. He imprisoned his brother but he spared his sight. This humanity was but ill rewarded. In the course of the intrigues and convulsions which marked the reign of Shoojah in common with all eastern princes Mahmood obtained his freedom, and reappeared in arms against his competitor. The result was disastrous to Shoojah, who fled to Lahore where he was captured and plundered by Runjeet Singh. He ultimately escaped and found a retreat in the British territory. Mahmood owed his success to the talents of his vicer Futeh Khan but Kanram the son of Mahmood having taken an aversion to the minister prevailed on his father to imprison him and put out his eyes. Eventually Futeh Khan was murdered with great cruelty. This treatment of the vicer

laid the foundation of another revolution in which the brothers of that personage were the chief actors. Mahmood fled to Herat where he died and was succeeded in the portion of authority which he had been able to retain by his son Kanram. The rest of the country passed into the hands of the brothers of Futeh Singh the most able and active of them being Dost Mahomed Khan. Shoojah made two attempts to recover his lost throne, but failed and was compelled again to seek refuge beyond the limits of the dominions which he claimed. About the year 1837 the conduct of certain agents of Russia in the countries lying to the westward of India, excited the apprehensions of the British government. It was consequently desired to establish an alliance with the ruling powers of Afghanistan and overtures were made to Dost Mahomed Khan. They failed the attention of the British authorities was then turned to the exiled prince Shah Shoojah and an expedition from British India on a large scale was prepared for the purpose of restoring him to the throne from which he had been expelled. At this time Dost Mahomed held Kabul and a considerable portion of the Huzareh country. The three brothers of Dost Mahomed Koken Dil Khan, Bahem Dil Khan, and Meher Dil Khan, held Kandahar with the surrounding country. Herat, the fourth subdivision of Afghanistan continued to be held by Kanram. The British force destined to act in Scinde and Afghanistan was furnished partly from Bengal, partly from Bombay and consisted of 28 360 men. These were to be aided by a Sikh force amounting to 6 000 and by a force nominally assigned to the Shahzadah (Shoojah's eldest son) of 4 000 while a Sikh army of observation amounting to 15 000 was to assemble in Peshawur. The chief command was held by Sir John Keane, commander-in-chief of the army under the presidency of Bombay. The march of the invading force was attended by many difficulties and privations but it was successfully pursued to Kandahar where on the 8th of May 1839 Shah Shoojah was solemnly enthroned. On the 21st of the same month the British army was before Ghuznee on the 23rd the gates of that place were blown in and the fortress successfully stormed. On the 7th of August the victors entered the city of Kabul (Dost Mahomed having previously quitted it) and the war was regarded as at an end. A few months dispelled this illusion. The British troops, though engaged in maintaining the throne of the prince who from the chief city of eastern Afghanistan claimed to exercise the power of a sovereign, found that they were virtually in an enemy's country. The wild tribes manifested the most inveterate hostility and the 2nd of November 1841 was signalled by a fearful outbreak at Kabul, in which several distinguished British officers were massacred. Among them was Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes. From that time the situation of the British force at Kabul was

one of continued danger and suffering Akbar Khan son of Dost Mahomed Khan, arrived to co-operate with the desperate bands previously engaged against them and late in the month of December Sir William Macnaghten envoy in Afghanistan unfortunately agreed to hold a conference with him. At this meeting the British representative and several officers were treacherously murdered. A convention under which the British were to evacuate Afghanistan was subsequently concluded in the belief that its terms would be observed the remnant of the army began to move. They were attacked on the road, exposed to miserable hardships from cold hunger and fatigue as well as from the annoyances of the enemy into whose hands many fell some as ordinary prisoners, others (including the high minded Lady Sale and several of her countrywomen) by arrangement with Akbar Khan. The remainder pushed on for Jaisalabad which was held by Sir Robert Sale but only one European (Dr Bryden of the Bengal army) and four or five natives succeeded in reaching it. Such was the fate of a force which about two months before, numbered 5 000 fighting men with an array of camp-followers more than three times as many. Other disasters followed and Ghuznee so recently and so brilliantly won returned by surrender into the hands of the enemy. The course of events thus dreadful to the British army was not less so to the prince in whose behalf it was engaged. Shah Shoojah met the fate which had overtaken so many of his English supporters, and died by the hands of assassins. Gloomy as were now the fortune and prospects of the British in Afghanistan the darkness was relieved by many displays of brilliant and successful valour. General Nott at Kandahar and Sir Robert Sale at Jaisalabad, must be especially named as having nobly maintained the honour and interests of their country. Preparations were also in progress for vindicating them on a larger scale before finally abandoning a spot where so much of treachery had been encountered, and so much of disaster incurred. A force of 12 000 men was assembled under General Pollock and this army having successfully advanced through the Khyber Pass, joined the force under Sir Robert Sale at Jaisalabad. General Pollock subsequently advanced towards Kabul he was joined by the army under General Nott from Kandahar and on the 15th of September 1842 the British national anthem, pealed forth by the band of her Majesty's 9th foot, with three vociferous cheers from the soldiery marked the elevation of the British colours upon the spot from which they had not long before been driven under circumstances of treachery and murderous cruelty. One of the most gratifying results of this success was the rescue of the European prisoners from the hands of Akbar Khan. It was not intended to retain possession of Kabul, and after destroying the

fort, the magnificent bazaar, the principal mosque and some other buildings, the British army withdrew leaving Afghanistan to the anarchy which it seemed destined long to endure. Dost Mahomed Khan had surrendered in the course of the war, and it was apparently intended to keep him permanently under surveillance within the British dominions but on the abandonment of Afghanistan he was set at liberty. Overtures, at a subsequent period were made by the Dost, soliciting the establishment of amicable relations with the British which were met in a friendly spirit by the Indian Government, and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty of alliance with the ruler of Kabul. The treaty bears date the 30th March 1855.

**AFZULPOOR**.—A town in one of the sequestered districts of the native state of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant west from Hyderabad 141 miles. Lat. 17° 11', long 78° 28'.

**AGAJ** in the district of Sultanpoor territory of Oude a village eleven miles north west of Sultanpoor cantonment, and eighty south east of Lucknow. Population 400, all Hindoos. Lat 26° 20' long 81° 57'.

**AGAPOOR**, in the jaghire of Rampoor in Rohilkund a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad and sixteen miles south east of the latter. Lat 23° 47', long 79° 3'.

**AGAWALLEE**.—A town in the native state of Dewar in Malwa, distant north from Ogeun thirty one miles. Lat. 23° 35', long 75° 36'.

**AGHAGANJ** in the district of Aldomen territory of Oude a village close to the eastern frontier towards the British district of Goruckpoor. Population 200. Lat. 26° 24' long 82° 50'.

**AGLAR**, a small river of Gurwal rises on the northern declivity of the Surkanda Peak and about lat 30° 32', long 78° 23' at an elevation of 7 190 feet above the sea. It flows rapidly to the westward through a deep and narrow valley, and after a course of about twenty three miles falls into the Jumna on the left side, in lat 30° 35' long 78° 8'.

**AGNEAPULLEE**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north-east from Hyderabad 155 miles. Lat. 18° 5' long 80° 46'.

**AGOADA**.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa. It is situated on the seacoast at the entrance of the river leading to the town of Goa in lat 15° 30' long 73° 50'.

**AGOREE**, in the British district of Mirzapore, a town on the right or south bank of the river Son. The town contains some remarkable Hindu temples, fine views of which are given in Daniell's 'Oriental Scenery.' Distance forty-eight miles south-east of Mirzapore. Lat. 26° 28', long 83° 1'.

# AGO—AGR

**AGOUTUH** in the British district of Boolundshuhur Laout Gov NW Province, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Meerut, about nine miles north of the former Lat. 28 31', long 77 57'

**AGRA**—A British district within the limits of the Laout Gov NW Province, and denominated from the city of the same name. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Muttra on the east by the British districts of Mynpooree and Etawa on the south by the territories of Dholpore and Gwalior, and on the west by the territory of Bhurtpore. It lies between lat 28 46'—27 24' long 77 29'—78 55' is eighty five miles in length from east to west, and thirty eight in breadth. Its area comprises 1,864 square miles. The elevation above the sea of the average water line of the Jumna at Agra might be estimated at about 650 feet and it is probable that, with the exception of the summits of the sandstone hills at Futehpore Sikri no spot in the district has an elevation much exceeding 700 feet. The district though bounded and intersected by several noble rivers, suffers on the whole from the want of water. Neither the Chambul flowing along the frontier in a depressed channel beset with deep and difficult rapines, nor the scanty and uncertain torrents of Rappootana are much available for irrigation while the channel of the Jumna is much too deep to allow water to be profitably raised and distributed over the surface of the adjacent country. The elevated banks of the Jumna are generally thinly peopled, and barren, or scantily cultivated. The soil is sandy and its arid character as well as that of the climate indicated by the natural produce consisting of a species of tamarisk mimosa capparid and tamarind. The water of the wells is frequently brackish in some the contamination is but slight, in others so considerable as to render the water deleterious. In some seasons the rains have nearly failed, and in 1857-58 to completely as to produce famine to an appalling extent. Much of the aridity no doubt results from the neglect or wilful destruction of those noble works constructed by the early princes of the Timurian dynasty for the purposes of irrigation. The existence of the vast tank above twenty miles in circumference which Akbar constructed at Futehpore Sikri can now be traced only in the scattered ruins of the embankment. The most important object presented to the geologist in this district is the well marked early sandstone of the hills of Futehpore Sikri on the western frontier. They are thus described by Voysey in the fifteenth volume of the *As. Res.*—“On the Building Stones and Mosaic of Agra.”—“This low range runs in a nearly north east and south-west direction, and the dip of the strata, which are very distinct, varies from an angle of 25 to 50° nearly at right angles to the direction of the range, a south-south-

westerly direction. It is remarkable that a range of hills, south of Futehpore of the same rock, dips in a contrary direction the precipitous face being to the southward and the dip to the northward. The first of Agra, the mausoleum of Akbar, the great mosque, and a considerable proportion of the Taj Mahal, are built of this stone, though it is of a disagreeable brick colour and but of indifferent quality for the purposes of masonry decomposing very readily, especially some slaty varieties which contain much mica and iron. The red colour frequently passes into a variety of a grey hue, sometimes abruptly sometimes gradually and a considerable quantity of the latter variety has been used in erecting the edifices of Agra. The climate has a wide range of temperature. In mid winter the night frosts and hailstorms sometimes cut off or check the cotton crop, which is the only commercial crop of importance, occupying on an average, a tenth of the cultivable area. The population according to census 1882 consisted of 572,225 Hindus agricultural, 323,812 Hindus not agricultural, 25,072 Mahomedans and others not Hindu, belonging to the agricultural class and 80,351 non-agricultural making a total of 1,001,961 and giving an average of 537 persons to each square mile. The chief routes through the district are—1 That from south-east to north west from Cawnpore through Etawa, running in some measure parallel to the left bank of the Jumna, which it crosses at Agra by ferry during the rains and for the rest of the year by a bridge of boats and then proceeds in nearly the same direction to Muttra, and subsequently to Delhi. 2 From east to west, from Futehpore by Mynpooree crossing the Jumna at Agra and thence by Bhurtpore and Jeypore to Ajmere. 3 From north-east to south west, from Bareilly by Khasganj, to Agra, crossing the Jumna there, and thence carried on to Kotah and Deewar. 4 From south to north from Mhow (the Bombay and Agra road) to Agra, and thence continued across the Jumna to the grand trunk road from Calcutta at Allyghur. Several lines proceed from Agra to various places west and south west of the Jumna. The Jumna is also used as a channel of transport, communication and travelling but is ill suited for the purpose. In addition to these routes, the district is intersected by the East Indian Railway. It is intimated by Feroz that the arms of Porus had been felt in this part of India previously to the time of Alexander and that subsequently no foreign power penetrated so far until Mahmood of Ghaznee, in 1017 marched against Kunnoo and sacked Mubabum within a few miles of the place where Agra now stands. In 1193 Shahabuddin Mohammed Ghori defeated the army of Jaya Chandra, the rajah of Kunnoo and Benares, the action taking place near Agra, and close to Chand war now called Ferozabad. Sikandar Lodi, Afghan sovereign of Delhi, who reigned from

1483 to 1517 regarding this part of his dominions as of great importance, took measures for strengthening his power in it, and making Agra his residence. This prince ended his days there. In 1526 the city fell into the hands of Baber but his bravery, military talents and resources were put to the test in overpowering the obstinate resistance of the Afghan population of the country who subsequently under Shere Shah, succeeded in dethroning his son and successor Humayun. After the restoration of Humayun his son Akbar recovered the country about Agra in 1559 fortified the city and in a great measure made it the seat of government, until a distinction was transferred to Delhi in 1608. On the battle of the empire consequent with its territory fell under the rule of the Jat chief of Jharkhand from which power it passed, in 1774 to Nujee Khan the powerful minister of Shah Allum. Subsequently to the death of Nujee Khan Madhaje Scindia the Marhatta chief, seized the territory under colour of a grant from Shah Allum Dowlut Rao Scindia, the nephew and successor of Madhaje assigned this tract to the French adventurer Perron, for the purpose of supplying resources to maintain the large force under his command. In 1803 during the war between the East-India Company and Scindia, Agra was held for Perron by Hesseing an adventurer of Dutch descent who after a brief show of resistance, surrendered it to General Lake in October of that year and it was formally ceded to the British by the second article of the treaty of Serjee Anjanpura.

AGRA a celebrated city the principal place of the British district of the same name is situated on the right bank of the Jumna, here to be crossed by the East-Indian Railway. That river during the season of low water is dry in the channel next the town the deeper channel through which the entire stream then passes stretching under the opposite bank distant nearly half a mile. The river spreads most widely opposite the Fort, and in that part its extreme breadth during the rains is about half a mile. A fine strand-road eighty feet wide was constructed by the labour of the destitute poor during the dreadful famine of 1838 and extends about two miles from the custom house nearly to the Taj Mahal. Public-spirited natives have adorned it with ghantas, or passages of stone giving access to the river which is much frequented for the purposes of bathing and ritual ablution. The material for the roads is kunjur or calcareous conglomerate which readily settles into a hard and durable surface. The old walls of the city remain and mark out a space extending along the river about four miles in length, with a breadth of three and as the outline does not much deviate from the rectangular, the area is about eleven square

miles but of this not one-half is at present occupied. There is one fine wide street, running from the fort in a north westerly direction, and nearly bisecting the city. The houses are built chiefly of red sandstone from the hills of Futehpore Sikree, and many are three or four stories high. Most of the other streets are narrow and irregular but kept clean. The shops contain very few articles many of them are small cabins of about eight feet square, and contain goods in proportion with their magnificent dimensions. The city boasts of numerous large structures, memorials of the resources and magnificence of the sovereignty of the Timurian dynasty of Hindostan. The fort, built by Akbar in the latter part of the sixteenth century is of an irregular form but having for its general outline the sides of a scalene triangle the base of which about five furlongs in length, extends along the river. The south western side is slightly concave towards the interior, and is about three furlongs in length the north western side is in like manner concave towards the interior and is about two furlongs in length. The total circuit exceeds a mile. In 1803 this place was invested by the army of Lord Lake, and after some abortive attempts to negotiate, a battery of eight eighteen pounders being completed and together with two enfilading batteries, one of four twelve pounders the other of two and four howitzers, brought to bear on the south east bastion, produced such terrible effects, that in the course of a day the Marhatta force amounting to between five and six thousand men were compelled to capitulate. On that occasion 184 pieces of ordnance were taken and treasure to the amount of 264 000*Rs*. The buildings most worthy of note within the fortress are the palace of Shahjehan his hall of audience and the Motee Masjid, or Pearl Mosque. The palace is small, and contains only two chambers of tolerable size. Their interior surface is entirely overlaid with white marble, ornamented with arabesques and carvings of flowers. The even surfaces are decorated with mosaics and the columns with fillets of yellow or black marble. The parts more in relief were enriched with gilding, of which some vestiges remain. Adjoining is the harem a suite of small chambers, directly accessible only through the imperial apartments. One more highly ornamented than the rest is said to have lodged the favorite consort of the sovereign. It commands a view of the river through a screen work of marble, pierced in one place by a cannon-ball dis-charged during the siege by the British army. Many of the chambers were refreshed by fountains which played through orifices in the mosaic pavements. Every practicable contrivance was requisite for mitigating the heat which during the sultry months is so great that the palace is then uninhabitable for Europeans. Here Shahjehan ended his days in a splendid but vigilantly guarded captivity to which he was consigned by his son Aurangzeb. In the

building Tavernier saw a bath for the emperor, hollowed out of one mass of marble. Continuous is Shah jehan's audience hall in size to his whole palace. The interior was inclosed merely by arcades of marble and tapestry. The British authorities closed up the arches, leaving a few openings for windows, and thus formed a veritable arsenal. Although the building was during the sultry season prevented from permanently inhabiting it, an odd company of sepoy is daily on duty for the protection of the armory, the medical depôt, and the treasure belonging to the collectorate of the district. Adjacent is the Motas Masjed or Pearl Mosque styled so on account of its architectural beauty. The exterior is of the red sandstone of which the buildings of the fort are generally constructed, but within nothing is seen but white marble. A quadrangular court having in the midst a large basin for ritual ablution is inclosed on three sides by arcades. On the fourth facing the entrance, and raised some steps above the level of the court, is a large vestibule, the roof of which is supported by a great number of pillars. Above is a terrace, surmounted by a noble dome and on each side of this is one similar in shape but of less size. A large and elegant kiosque rises at each extremity of this front and in the interval between these are seven others, equidistant. The view of the spectator, completely secluded within the precincts of this building, rests undisturbed on a scene of tranquil solemnity. The interior of the mosque is of an oblong shape well proportioned and highly embellished. The celebrated Taj Mahal, or mausoleum of Shahjehan and his consort Arjumanand Banoo, surnamed Mumtaz Mahal, is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, outside the city and about a mile east of the fort with which it communicates by a recently constructed road. As the intervening ground was covered with ruins of great size and excellent workmanship much labour and cost were required to level the way it being frequently necessary to cut it through walls of solid masonry eight or ten feet thick, and so well cemented that it was found requisite to blast them with gunpowder. The extreme outline of the Taj Mahal is a vast rectangle formed by a great wall of red sandstone. The quadrangle is from east to west 984 feet, and from north to south 329. One of the longer faces has a northern aspect, and rises directly from the river its red hue forms a disagreeable contrast to the dazzling whiteness of the rest of the building. At each extremity of this face but within the quadrangle, and filling up its north eastern and north western angles respectively is a mosque, or at least a building in the usual style of such edifices. They are constructed principally of red sandstone, but have interspersed embellishments of white marble, and are each surmounted by three domes of the same material. Only that on the

western side, however, is used as a mosque, the other having been built entirely for the sake of uniformity. The Taj Mahal or actual mausoleum of the imperial couple is situate on the north side of the quadrangle looking down upon the river. The whole area before it is laid out in square parterres, planted with flowers and shrubs in the centre and with fine trees chiefly the cypress, all round the borders, forming an avenue to every road. Above the level of this extensive inclosure, and ascended by a noble flight of marble steps, is the terrace of white marble on which is the sepulchral edifice. This terrace is 100 feet square, and 60 high, has for its base a platform paved with large white marble, and is formed by a wall of marble 100 feet high, surmounted by a light kiosque or cupola supported on eight pillars, and commanding a grand view of the Jumna, the surrounding country the fort, the city and a striking expanse of ruins. The great dome is represented to be 70 feet in diameter and 260 in height, from the foundation of the lower terrace. It is crowned by two gilt globes, one above the other a gilt crescent surmounting the whole. The sepulchral apartment in the interior is a regular octagon each side of which is twenty four feet in length. Here repose the remains of the Padshah Shahjehan and by their side those of his consort Arjumanand Banoo surnamed Mumtaz Mahal and Mumtaz Zaman. The actual tomb or sarcophagus of the empress is covered with arabesque fanciful mouldings, flowers and other decorations, displaying the exercise of an invention fertile but capricious. Interlaced with the flowers and arabesques are numerous inscriptions taken from the Koran. The tomb of Shahjehan is a little higher than that of his consort and less profusely decorated. These tombs are within a common inclosure of marble railing, or lattice work, of extraordinary lightness. The ceiling is dome-shaped over it is the spacious apartment under the principal dome and around are several corridors and smaller apartments. On the floor of the upper ones are two cenotaphs corresponding to those below and surrounded by a screen work of marble six feet high loaded with elaborate wrought mosaics. Above rises the great dome, which is so profusely clustered with fruits, flowers and foliage of the same splendid description, as to have the appearance of a blooming bower and there can be little doubt that it was intended to convey an idea of the blissful seats of Paradise. So curious is the workmanship of the mosaics said to be, that a single flower in the screen around the tomb or sarcophagus contains a hundred stones each cut to the exact shape necessary, highly polished and in the interior

building there are several hundred flowers each containing a like number of stones of twelve different kinds. Exclusively of the materials of the mosque the terrace the minarets, and the principal buildings, are altogether externally and internally constructed of white marble or at least overlaid with it, so that no other is seen. It is represented to have been brought from Jeypoor 180 miles to the west, and, as well as the other materials, except the sandstone, to have been presented as tribute. According to Tavernier who had an opportunity of observing the progress of the work 20 000 men were incessantly employed on it for twenty two years.—(See Voyages, vol. iii p 84.) To the north east of the city higher up the river and on the left or opposite side of it, is the Rambagh, a sort of pleasure-ground, laid out in a style similar to that in front of the Taj Mahal. It is chiefly remarkable for an antique mausoleum of great dimensions and elaborate workmanship known by the name of the tomb of Ismael ud-daulat. It is, however, now much decayed, and its coating of stone having in many places fallen off the internal structure of crude brick and mud appears. Adjoining the fort on the north west, is the Jama Masjid or Great Mosque an immense pile of building in general in the same style as that of the interior of the fort. Of modern buildings the most worthy of note is a college situate on the west of the city and consisting of a fine quadrangle, having a turret at each corner and two principal entrances. The Meosale Testimonial is considered to possess some architectural beauty. The character of the "testimonial" however seems remarkable the building consisting of a dancing room and refectory with some subordinate offices. Adjacent to the city on the west is the Government house, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces. The civil lines are on the north west of the city and enclose various offices of government. The magistrate's cutchery is to the south of the town between the civil lines and the cantonments and opposite to it is a printing office called the *Agra Press*. There is also a banking establishment, carrying on business under the name of the Agra Bank. The church is a handsome building, but not capable of containing above a thousand persons and a new one is about to be erected in the civil station. There are two places of worship for Romanists, and one for Baptists. Among the benevolent establishments of the place may be noticed the Orphan Institution which originally supported 2 000 children, but now not above a tenth of that number. The Church Missionary Society has a branch here, but on a small scale. Agra being the seat of the subordinate government of the Upper or North West Provinces, has revenue and judicial establishments corresponding with those at Calcutta, which control those branches of administration throughout the Lower Pro-

vinces. The military lines are outside the city wall and a mile and a half south of the fort, and about the same distance from the right bank of the Jumna. This station is within the Meerut military division, and is usually occupied by a considerable body of European and native infantry and artillery. The climate of Agra is considered healthy from November till the end of March. During the hot winds which prevail in April May and the early part of June, the climate is distressing and prejudicial to the European constitution producing apoplexy dysentery dyspepsia, fevers acute and intermittent, and severe ophthalmia. The rainy season, from the latter part of June to the middle of September is still more unhealthy yet even then the average amount of disease is rather below than in excess of that of the generality of stations in the North West Provinces. The only decidedly unhealthy locality in Agra or its neighbourhood is the fort and thus, in consequence of its position on the bank of the Jumna, where a slimy deposit takes place at the end of the rains which, aided by the high walls, dense mass of buildings, and deep stagnant ditch becomes a fertile source of disease during the hot and rainy months. The markets are supplied with poultry butchers meat, and such vegetables as are in request by Europeans. Pears greens asparagus, cauliflower French beans and artichoke, succeed well in the cold season. Much cotton is sent in boats down the Jumna to the lower provinces from Agra, the produce either of the district or of the neighbouring one of Muttra, or of the adjacent territories of Bhurpore or Dholpore, and Gwalior. Salt is a still more important article of commerce, as none is prepared in the Doab, and being principally brought from Rajpootana, it passes in large quantities through Agra. The population of the city of Agra, including the suburbs and cantonment, has been returned according to the census of 1852, at 125 262. Agra is N V from Calcutta 783 miles N W from Allahabad 288 N W from Cawnpore 179 S E. from Delhi by Allypore 139. Elevation above the sea probably about 350 feet. Lat 27 15, Long 78 15.

**AGRAHAUT**, in the British district of Cuttack, lieut gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Cuttack to Ballasore, nine miles north of the former. Lat. 20 34, long 85 59.

**AGROHA**, in the British district of Haryana, lieut gov N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hisar to Sirsa, twelve miles north of the former. Lat 20 18, long 75 44.

**AGUR**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family a large town on the route from Oujain to Kota, forty-one miles north-east of former, 101 south of latter. It is situate in an open plain on the north east of an extensive and fine tank. It has a rampart of stone and a well.



built fort. In 1820 it had a population of about 80 000, and an armed force consisting of 1,200 swordsmen and spearmen, 250 match lockmen, and 200 cavalry. Elevation above the sea 1 598 feet. Lat. 23 41, long 76 2

**AGUSTMOONDI**, in the British district of Kannaon leut. gov. N W Provinces, a village with Hindoo temple on the route from Sreenuggur to the temple of Kedarnath and twenty five miles south of the latter. It is situated on the left bank of the Mundaguer at an elevation of 2 561 feet above the sea. Lat. 30 23', long 79 5

**AHAR** in the British district of Boolundshuhur leut. gov. N W Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Moradabad, twenty two miles east of the former. Lat. 28 27, long 78 18

**AHEERWARREE** in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Sholapoor to Bejnapoor eleven miles south of the former. Lat. 17 30, long 78 1

**AHEERWAS**.—See **AIRWAS**.

**AHEREE**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant south-east from Nagpore 130 miles. Lat. 19 27', long 80 3'

**AHERWA** in the British district of Cawnpore, leut. gov. N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpore and seven miles south east of the former. Lat. 26 23, long 80 28

**AHIRO**—See **USROW**

**AHLADGANJ** in the territory of Oude, a province named from one of its towns. It lies between lat. 26 36'—26 58' long 81 8'—81 47' is about twenty five miles in length from south-east to north west and eighteen in breadth. It contains the following subdivisions:—1 Ahladganj 2 Bihar 3 Manikpur 4 Rampur Ahladganj the town from which it is named, is situated two miles south west of the route from Banda to Partabgarh, twenty two miles south west of the latter. Lat. 26 56, long 81 38

**AHMADGANJ** in the British district of Futtehpore leut. gov. N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpore and thirty-six miles south east of the latter. Lat. 25 47' long 81 12

**AHMEDABAD**—A British collectorate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay it is bounded on the north by the Guicowar's dominions on the east by the British district of Kara and the territory and Gulf of Cambay, and on the south and west by Kattywar. It extends from lat. 21 22 to lat. 23 30' and from long. 71 26 to long. 72 50' and is 148 miles in length from north to south and sixty two miles in breadth. It contains seven talooks or subdivisions with an area of 4 354 square miles, and a population of 650 223. The district is traversed from north to south by the river Sakar Muttee. The general ap-

pearance of the country is almost that of a perfect level the land appearing as if it had been abandoned by the sea at no very remote period, according to the reckoning of geologists. A tract running from the head of the Gulf of Cambay to the Rann of Outch is still subject to be covered with water. In the Gogo pergunnah lat. 21 40' there are some rocky hills but from these, as far north as the town of Ahmednuggur in Guzerat, lat. 23 31, there is no hill larger than a sandhill and no rock or stone to be met with, except on the verge of the two points taken. Beyond Ahmednuggur commences the hill country whence was brought most of the stone employed in Mahomedan architecture, the fine remains of which still adorn the city and neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. The surface of the country being thus level there are no ghats or passes. The roads even in the fine weather are heavy as the soil is such as to fall into deep sand when much trodden over. The want of material is the great drawback to the construction of roads in this collocate. In the rains they are impassable for wheeled carriages in many places they form the drains of the country and in wet weather, should an inquiry be made as to the locality of the cart-road a small river or lake would probably be pointed out. An improvement in this respect may however be shortly looked for as the district is about to be traversed by the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The climate during the hot season is dreadfully sultry. The state of the collectorate as regards the circumstances of the people, is represented to be very superior to the general condition of the inhabitants of the Deccan. The villages for the most part consist of substantial houses of brick and tiles with only a small proportion of huts. In some of the larger villages there are houses with upper stories, and the appearance of the inhabitants indicates them to be in possession of every ordinary comfort. They are generally well clothed not excepting even the lower classes. Their food is grain of various qualities from rice to barley according to their means. A disposition to apply native energy and capital to the development of the resources of this district has recently manifested itself among the population of one of its towns. It being suggested that greater facility of communication between the town of Dholera and the port of the same name would conduce to the prosperity of those places a company of native speculators undertook to effect the object by means of a railway. The distance to be traversed is four miles. sanguine expectations are entertained that the scheme will prove highly profitable to its projectors and if this be the result, the investment of native capital in works of public utility may be looked for in other quarters of the presidency. The revision of the government land assessment is in progress, but this collectorate is not yet in a condition for the strict enforcement of a revenue system adapted to more settled districts. The country is inhabited by a race of

recently reclaimed from lawless habit who are yet to be confirmed in a course of peaceful industry to which, however it is stated, they are gradually becoming more devoted. At present the chief object sought is to induce permanency and regularity of cultivation by light rates of assessment the utmost simplicity of system, and a total abstinence from all vexatious interference with existing immunities.

**AHMEDABAD** in the presidency of Bombay the principal place in the British collocation of the same name is situated on the east or left bank of the river Sabarmuttee. An English observer says. From being formerly one of the largest capitals in the East it is now only five miles and three quarters in circumference surrounded by a high wall with irregular towers every fifty yards in the usual style of Indian fortifications there are twelve principal gates and several smaller saltports. At the commencement of the seventeenth century a very florid description of its glories was given by a native writer. The houses of Ahmedabad are in general built of brick and mortar and the roofs tiled. There are 300 different mohallas (wards) each mohalla having a wall surrounding it. The principal streets are sufficiently wide to admit of ten carriages abreast. It is hardly necessary to add that this is, on the whole, the handsomest city in Hindoostan and perhaps in the world. Its condition in 1740 is thus described by a judicious military historian of our own country.

The walls of Ahmedabad are of immense extent, and, for so vast a city were remarkably strong. Though this ancient capital was considered in a comparatively deserted condition even at this period it was supposed to contain upwards of 100 000 inhabitants. Its present decayed state however affords indications of its former grandeur when the mosques and palaces were numerous and magnificent the streets regular and spacious and many aqueducts fountains, and serais or public lodging houses conducted to the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants and visitors. The noblest architectural relic is the Jumma Masjid, or great mosque, built by Ahmed Shah, of Guzerat, the founder of the city. Near this superb structure is the mausoleum of the founder and his sons and adjoining is the cemetery of the less eminent members of his family. Another noble structure is the mosque of Syajut Khan which though less magnificent is more elegant than Sultan Ahmed's. Next worth notice is the ivory mosque, which, though built of white marble has obtained that distinction from being curiously lined with ivory and inlaid with a profusion of gems, to imitate natural flowers bordered by a silver foliage on mother-of-pearl. Near the city wall is a beautiful tank or small lake called Kokersa, a mile in circumference, lined with heavy stones and a flight of steps all round. There are four entrances, through gateways, adorned with cupolas supported on pillars. In the

riddle of the lake is an island, in which are a summer palace and small pleasure-ground. Access to this retreat was gained by a bridge of forty-eight arches, now dilapidated. Two miles from the city on the banks of the Sabarmuttee, is the Shahbagh or royal garden a summer palace, built by Shahjehan, when he governed Guzerat as viceroy of his father Jehangir. It is an extensive structure, of complicated plan and though now little more than a collection of ruins plainly appears to have been constructed with great cost, and in an elegant taste. The gardens everywhere had abundance of the finest water from fountains and aqueducts supplied by the Sabarmuttee and though they are much defaced, they still contain a great number of fine shrubs and trees of great age and size. Ahmedabad was formerly celebrated for the commerce and manufactures in cloths of gold and silver fine silk and cotton fabrics articles of gold silver steel enamel, mother-of-pearl lacquered ware, and fine wood work. Excellent paper was also made here and there were many artists in portrait painting and miniatures. The trade in indigo cotton and opium was very great. But all this prosperity was swept away by the rapacity of the Mahrattas and the competition of British goods so much lower in price than those of India most effectually prevented the revival of the manufacturing industry of this place. In other respects, this city may yet attain its former flourishing condition as the Bombay and Baroda Railway is destined to pass close to its walls.

The city was founded in the year 1412 by Ahmed Shah, of Guzerat, on the site of the more ancient city of Yemavul. In 1721 it was, with the rest of Guzerat, subdued by Akbar. The decay of the realm of Delhi and the rise of the Mahrattas, led to further changes. As early as 1737 the authority of the court of Delhi in Guzerat was no more than nominal and various leaders Musulman and Mahrattas contended for the possession of Ahmedabad. In the year last named it fell into the hands of two of these combatants who though of different creeds, had united their army for the promotion of their personal interests, and now exercised an equal share of authority and divided the revenues between them. The Mahratta chief (Dammajee Gucowar) having subsequently been imprisoned by the Peshwa the agent of his Mogul partner took advantage of his absence to usurp the whole power of the city permitting Dammajee's collector to realize his master's pecuniary claims. Dammajee, on obtaining his liberty, united his forces with those of Ragunath Rao (a name well known in the history of that period) who was engaged in an expedition for establishing the Peshwa's claims in Guzerat and the combined armies gained possession of Ahmedabad in 1755. In 1780 it was stormed and captured by a British force under General Goddard. The British however did not then retain it. The place returned to the Mahrattas.

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tas, with whom it remained until 1818 when, on the overthrow of the Peshwa, it reverted to the British government. On its present condition there is little more to remark. The city walls, which have been already noticed, were thoroughly repaired in 1834 at a cost of 250 000 rupees. An ample supply of water is raised from the river and distributed throughout the city by means of pipes. The population is said to amount to 180 000 inhabitants. One of the government English schools has been established in this town which was opened on the 1st January 1846 under a native instructor who obtained high distinction at the examination of the Elphinstone Institution in 1845. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad had particularly distinguished themselves by their exertions to erect a school house and having raised a sum of 4 897 rupees, which, with the addition of a small grant from the Board of Education was sufficient for the purpose the building was completed, under the superintendence of the government engineer. Government vernacular schools have also been established in this town. In 1848 a new church was constructed, at an expense of about 12,000 rupees. Ahmedabad is distant from Bombay N 290 miles from Poona, N W 820, from Delhi S W 490 from Calcutta W, 1 020 Lat. 23, long 72 36.

**AHMED KHAN** in the British district of Kurrachee in the province of Sindh presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, seventy miles north east of the former Lat 26 26, long 67 54.

**AHMEDNUGGUR.**—A British collectorate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bombay. Including the sub-collectorate of Nasauk, it is bounded on the north by Candish on the east by the Nizam's dominions, on the south-east by Sholapur on the south and south west by Poona, and on the west by Tanjah and by some of the petty states tributary to the Gucowar. It extends from lat. 18° 18' to 20° 30' and from long 73° 29' to 75° 37' and is 179 miles in length from north west to south-east and 100 miles in breadth. It contains an area of 9 931 square miles, and has a population of 995 585. The principal geographical feature of this tract is the chain of ghats which runs along a considerable portion of its western boundary throwing out numerous spurs or ridges from its eastern side. Between the ridges are table-lands of greater or less extent, descending in vast terraces of various degrees of elevation above the sea. These terraces have a general and gradual inclination towards the south-east, indicated by the courses of the rivers, which take that direction. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the north-eastern section of the collectorate. It is also intersected by the Bombay and Agra road, which enters the Ahmednuggur district at the Tull Ghaut, and quits it at the Chandore Ghaut. There is also

a road connecting Poona, and Seroor with the town of Ahmednuggur and continued thence for some distance towards Malimgaon another between Poona and Narayengam, which is to be carried on to Nasauk. There are besides various cross-roads, connecting different towns throughout the collectorate. With a view to the production of wool of superior character, sheep farms were established by the government in 1835 in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur but after the lapse of eleven years, during which period the experiment had been in progress it became obvious that it was attended with little advantage, and the farms were ordered to be abolished. Except in the town of Yeola, celebrated for its silk fabrics of which it exports annually to the value of about 50 000 rupees, the only manufacture consists of the coarse cloths of the country.

**AHMEDNUGGUR.**—The principal town of the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay. The town or petta, is surrounded by a wall of no great height, and within it by an immense prickly pear hedge about twenty feet high. No human being can pass it without cutting it down, and this is a matter of the utmost difficulty as it presents on every side the strongest and most pointed thorns imaginable. Being full of sap, fire will not act upon it, and the assailants while employed in clearing it, would be exposed to the enemy's matchlocks from behind so that it is stronger than any abatis or other barrier that can be conceived. The fort is about 1,000 yards from the town and is built entirely of stone. It is of an oval ground plan about a mile in circumference, with a vast number of large round towers. The town contains an English church. In 1549 a commodious dhurmalah or place for the accommodation of travellers of all persuasions capable of containing 250 persons, was erected by funds raised from the subscriptions of the native and European inhabitants. A good supply of water is obtained by means of aqueducts. An English school and several vernacular seminaries have been established in the town by the government.

Ahmednuggur was founded in 1494 by Ahmad Nizam Shah, originally an officer of the Bahmani state who on the breaking up of that government, assumed the title and authority of a sovereign and fixed his capital at this place, named after its founder. It was built on the site of a more ancient town, called Fingar. Ahmad Nizam Shah died in 1503, and was succeeded by his son Boorhan Nizam Shah. In his reign the state attained high prosperity until he met with a great defeat in 1546, from Ibrahim Adil Shah king of Bejapoor. Boorhan Nizam Shah died 1563 and was succeeded by his son Hus Nizam Shah. This prince in 1563, also suffered a very severe defeat from the king of Bejapoor, and lost several hundred elephants and 600 pieces of cannon amongst them.

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the great gun now at Bejespore and considered to be one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world. This king of Ahmednuggur was subsequently confederated with the kings of Bejespore, Golkonda, and Beedur, against Rajah Ram of Byjyanagar who, in 1664 was defeated made prisoner, and put to death in cold blood at Talikot, in the present British district of Belgavum. Husain Nizam Shah died in 1685 and was succeeded by his son Murtaza Nizam Shah, nicknamed Divana, or the Insane from the extravagance of his conduct. He was in 1688 cruelly murdered by his son Miran Husain Nizam Shah who having reigned ten months, was deposed and put to death. He was succeeded by his nephew Ismail Nizam Shah who after a reign of two years was deposed by his own father who succeeded by the title of Burhan Nizam Shah II. To this prince who died in 1694 succeeded his son Ibrahim Nizam Shah who after a reign of four months, was killed in battle against the king of Bejespore and Ahmad a reputed relative was raised to the throne, but as it was soon after ascertained that he was not a lineal descendant, he was expelled the city and Bahadur Shah, the infant son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah was placed on the throne under the influence of his great-aunt Chand Bibi (widow of Ally Adil Shah king of Bejespore and sister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, of Ahmednuggur) a woman of heroic spirit who when the city was besieged by Muid the son of Akbar in person defended the breach which had been made in the rampart, and giving the assailants a gunnary repulse compelled them to raise the siege. These events took place in 1595. In 1699 Prince Daniel Mirza, son of Akbar at the head of that monarch's forces, besieged the city of Ahmednuggur and after Chand Bibi had been murdered in a sedition stormed the place massacred most within it, and made prisoner the infant king who was confined in the fort of Gwahar. Though the capital was thus taken nominal kings of Ahmednuggur continued to hold feeble and precarious sway until 1636, when Shahjehan totally and finally uprooted the monarchy. In 1769 the city was, for a sum of money, betrayed to the Peshwa by the commandant holding it for the government of Delhi. In 1787 it was ceded by the Peshwa to the Mahratta chief Dowlut Row Scindia. In 1803 it was invested by a British force under General Wellesley, and surrendered after a feeble resistance of two days. It was, however, shortly after given up to the Peshwa, but the fort was again occupied by the British in 1817 by virtue of the treaty of Poona. On the fall of the Peshwa, Ahmednuggur became the seat of the local government of the collectorate of the same name. The city of Ahmednuggur in 1819 was reputed to have a population of 20 000 persons, and its prosperity has rapidly progressive since it has been under British rule. Distant from Bombay

E, 122 miles, from Poona, N E, 71 Mhow, S.W., 250 Hyderabad, N W 280 Nagpore, S W 325, Calcutta, by Nagpore, S W 980 Delhi, by Mhow, 680 Lat. 19° 6' long 74° 46'

**AHMEDNUGGUR**, in the British district of Allyghur. Leut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Furruckabad, thirty three miles south-east of the former. It has a population amounting to 6740. Lat. 27° 44' long 78° 38'

**AHMEDNUGGUR**—A Rajpoot district of the Myhee Caunta, in the province of Guzerat politically connected with the presidency of Bombay. In the year 1790, the then ruler of Edur severed this tract of territory from the remainder of his dominions and bestowed it as a separate principality upon his second son Sugram Sing. The revenue of the petty state including that of the feudal chieftains was estimated in 1847 at 7 000l per annum of which the rajah's share amounted to 5 000l. The British connection with this state commenced in the arrangement made with the Baroda government in 1820 under which the Guicowar stipulated to withdraw his troops from the Myhee Caunta, and the British government engaged to collect the Guicowar's dues free of expense to that prince. The amount of tribute from Ahmednuggur is 895l. per annum. In 1835 the death of the rajah gave rise to a case of suttee, performed at midnight, in defiance of the representations of the political commissioner the British troops were fired upon, and their European officer Lieutenant Lewis, wounded. The rite of suttee has been since formally abolished in the Myhee Caunta. The rajah of Joudpore dying in the year 1841 without male issue, led to numerous intrigues in regard to the succession which finally terminated in the election of Tukht Sing the rajah of Ahmednuggur to the throne of Marwar or Joudpore. His possessions in the Myhee Caunta were thereupon claimed by the ruler of Edur, the representative of the senior branch of the family, both as the feudal superior and as the nearest collateral heir. The validity of the claim was recognised by the British government, and the possessions of Ahmednuggur are now merged in the state of Edur.

**AHMEDNUGGUR**—The principal town of the district of the same name in the Myhee Caunta division of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay. It is situated on the banks of the stream named the Haut Muttee, in an extensive plain, and surrounded by the remains of a fine old stone wall. There is a fort within the area, but it has been allowed to fall to ruin. Population 9 000. Distant north from Baroda, ninety one miles. Lat. 23° 34', long 73° 1'

**AHMEDPOOR**—A town in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, situated on the right bank of the Chenab, thirty-seven

miles north east of Mooltan Lat 30° 34', long 71 48'

**AHMEDPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor. It is sometimes called *Betta* or "the great," to distinguish it from *Ahmedpoor Chuta*, or "the little," in the same country. There is a large and lofty mosque, with four tall minarets, but the private houses are in general meanly built of mud. Ahmedpoor has manufactures of match locks, gunpowder, cotton and silk. The population is estimated by Hough at 30,000. Lat. 29 10 long 71 21.

**AHMEDPOOR CHUTA** or 'THE LITTLE'.—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor. Before the annexation of Subulote to the Bhawalpoor territory in 1843 Ahmedpoor was the frontier town towards Sindh. Distant south west from Bhawalpoor 129 miles. Lat. 28 16 long 70 13.

**AHMOOD** in the British district of Broach presidency of Bombay a town twenty one mile north of Broach and thirty miles south west of Baroda. Lat. 21 59 long 72 53.

**AHMUDGURH**.—A town with a fort in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, sixty miles south east of Delhi. Lat. 28 14 long 78 11.

**AHOO** or **AHU**.—A small river of Malwa, rising about lat 24 5 long 76 1. It holds a sinuous course, but generally in a northerly direction and forming a junction with the small river Arjan at a short distance below the confluence falls into the Kalka Sindh on the left side at Gagron, in lat 24 36 long 76 19'. The Aho is crossed by means of a ford, on the route from Neemuch to Saugor at Bulwara.

**AHRORAH**.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore a town twelve miles south east of Chunar twenty south of Benares. Lat. 25 2' long 83.

**AHTOOR**, in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Salem to Cuddalore, thirty miles east of the former. Lat. 11 36 long 78 39.

**AIKOTA**, in the territory of the native state of Cochin, a town at the northern extremity of the island of Vayu or Vipeen, bounded for the most part by the Back water as the British denominated the extensive shallow lake or estuary formed by numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghats. It is described by Bartolomeo as a fortified town with a very ancient harbour where, according to tradition, St. Thomas once landed. In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was held by the Dutch. On occasion of the war in 1790, between Tippon Sultan and the British this place was garrisoned by the forces of the East India Company. Distance from Cochin north, fifteen miles, from Bangalore, south west, 220. Lat. 10 10', long. 76 15.

**AIRWAS**, or **AHEERWAS**, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a decayed town with ruinous fort, in Malwa, on the southern frontier towards the Dhar territory held by a petty Goomd rajah. It is situate in a rugged tract amidst deep and scarcely penetrable jungle and forest and from this circumstance as well as from the expectation of succour from the fellow feeling of the rajah it was sought as the last lurking place of Chettoo the notorious Pindaree chief after he had been hunted from his other places of concealment by the indefatigable pursuit of the British in 1816 and here he met a most appropriate end, being slain in the jungles by a tiger. Airwas is distant north of Bombay 800 miles. Lat. 22 31 long 76 31.

**AJEE** a river in Kattywar rising in lat 22 10' long 70 52' and flowing in a north westerly direction, falls into the Gulf of Cutch the total length of its course is about sixty miles.

**AJLETMAIL** in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces a town twenty five miles south-east of Etawa. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26 33 long 79 23'.

**AJI** or **HADJEE**.—A river rising in the British district of Rangurh about lat. 24 32 long 86° 10'. It takes a course south east for twenty five miles through that district, and for six miles through Munghoor and subsequently passes into the British district of Beerbhoom through which it continues in a southerly direction for sixty miles when it takes a course east, which it continues to hold along the southern boundary for ninety miles until it falls into the Bhagruttee on the right side at Cutwa in lat 23° 39' long 88 9. The upper part of its course lies through a tract rich in coal and iron. It is navigable for about ten weeks during the periodical rains of autumn and advantage is taken of that favourable time to send down coal and iron to Calcutta. According to popular notion whatever man bathes in its waters thereby becomes unconquerable.

**AJMERE**.—The principal place of the British district of the same name a city of great antiquity and celebrity. It is situate in a valley or rather basin which, though rocky is very picturesque and beautiful and surrounded by hills. On the base and lower slope of one of the hills the town is built. It is surrounded by a wall of stone. There are five lofty and strong gateways in a beautiful style of architecture, all on the north and west sides. The town contains several mosques and temples built in a massive style of architecture. The houses of the wealthy are very spacious and well built, and some of the streets are wide and handsome but the generally are narrow and greatly deficient in cleanliness, though in this respect the place has the advantage over the towns of native states, and on the whole the habitations of the poorer

classes are more commodious than ordinary. Beyond the city walls are the remains of an antique Jain temple, on the lower part of Taragurh a mountain rising over the town on the north east. South of the town is an extensive piece of artificial water called the Ana-Sagar formed by damming up some torrents by means of a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana-Sagar is upwards of six miles. Until within the last few years, unless the periodical rains were heavy the lake was not invariably filled. In 1846 measures for increasing the supply were completed by turning into the lake the stream from the Ajepall hills and no inconvenience has been subsequently experienced from the scarcity of water. The river Loomi the name implying "salt" has its origin in this lake its stream is not however salt at its egress. The bund or dyke was constructed by Ana Deva, sovereign of Ajmere, probably about the close of the eleventh century. Visala Deva, who reigned about a century earlier excavated the Beemla Talao, another artificial lake situate a mile north-east of the former and half a mile east of the city of Ajmere. The form is a regular oval, the bank of which originally faced all round with stone is two miles and a half in circumference. Beyond the city wall is the ruinous palace of Shah Jehan. Another of Akbar has been converted into an arsenal, the powder-magazine of which amply stored, must, in the event of explosion produce the most awful consequences to the town. Ajmere is the seat of a British political agency. The city on account of the inclination of its site has peculiar facilities for drainage but the habits of the population defy the efforts for enforcing cleanliness made by the police, though active and vigilant. The jail, an old Mahomedan building some hundred yards outside the town wall, but in an airy and healthy situation contains, it is said, on an average, 150 prisoners generally of the predatory tribes they are employed on the public works, but the result of their labor is trifling. The climate of the town and its environs, though in the end of spring and the beginning of summer very hot, is in general healthy. Small pox sometimes prevails to a wide and fatal extent, its devastating effects being increased by the inattention of the people to cleanliness, and their neglect of vaccination. The hospital is a small building near the magazine, and has a central ward thirty feet by twenty. There is no recent return of the population of this town in 1887 it was stated to be upwards of 28,000 and it is believed that the place has been progressively improving since it came under British rule, a course still in operation. Passing from legend to history, we find it recorded that the rajah of Ajmere confederated, in the year 1008 with those of Lahore, Ojseu Gwalior, Kalinjer Kanow and Delhi, to repel the invasion of Mahmood of Ghazni, by whom the allied army

was utterly routed. At the time of the Mussulman invasion in 1191, under Muhammed Shahabuddin monarch of Ghoor Prithvi Rao, who held the combined rule of Ajmere and of Delhi, was the most powerful sovereign of India. He at the head of a vast army met the invader near Thanesur and overthrew him with great slaughter. Muhammed himself escaping from the field with much difficulty and severely wounded. The Mussulman, however subsequently renewing the invasion with the advantages of greater experience and an army better disciplined, was met by Prithvi Rao at Tirouri, near Thanesur where a desperate battle took place in which the Hindoos were routed with great loss and their rajah, being made prisoner, was, it is said, put to death. The conqueror following up his success, took the city of Ajmere put numbers of the inhabitants to the sword and enslaved the rest, assigning the devastated country to a relative of the overthrown rajah under stipulation of a heavy tribute. Akbar acquired Ajmere in 1569 without a battle or any resistance and under his territorial, fiscal and military arrangements, the city became the principal place of a very extensive province of the same name which according to the Aysen Akbery included Mewar or the present state of Oodeypore Marwar or the present state of Joudpore and Haroon, including the present states of Boondee and Kota. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, subsequent to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Duran Ajmere shared in the confusion of the general struggle, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Mah rattas. In 1809 Doulat Rao Sindia conferred its government on the brother of Bappoo Sindia, and it became the head quarters of plundering operations in Jeypore and Joudpore. In 1817 at the commencement of the war, a British force was ordered to Ajmere, and the town and territory were afterwards formally ceded to the East-India Company. Ajmere is distant from Bombay N by Mhow and Neemuch, 677 miles from Delhi S.W. by Nuasserabad 258 from Calcutta, N.W. by Allahabad, 1,039. Lat 26 29', long 74 43'.

**AJMERE**.—A British district under the lieut gov of the N.W. Provinces. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot states of Kishengurh and Jeypore on the south by the territory of Mewar on the west and north west by British Marwar and Joudpore. It lies between lat. 26° 43'—28° 42' long 74 22'—75 33, is 80 miles in length from south east to north west, and 50 in breadth. The area is 2,029 square miles. The south east part is in general sandy and rather level, yet not without inequalities in some places, forming irregular ranges of no great height or length. In the north, the north west, and the west, are many hills and mountains, either connected with the great Aravalli range, or forming part of it. They are considered of primitive formation, and are schistose in the

greatest proportion, the strata lying obliquely, dipping from east to west. The summit, rising above the city of Ajmere and having an estimated elevation of more than 1 000 feet above the valley at its base, or upwards of 3 000 feet above the sea is probably the loftiest in that part of the range. The mountain of Taragarh contains lodes of carbonate of lead, worked from time immemorial by the natives. The demand for the article is however, so small, that little if any profit is derived from the working. There are also ores of manganese in the same mountain and indications of copper, besides some lodes of ore of that metal *in situ*. Iron ore is abundant, and yields a metal of good quality. The soil in many places is much impregnated with mineral salts especially carbonate of soda. From this cause, the water of the *hacres* the only river cannot be used for drinking or any alimentary purposes except during the periodical rains at which time only it becomes a wide stream. Rising in the territory of Mewar or Oodey pore about lat. 25° 32' long 73° 53' it takes a course generally east flows along the southern boundary of the district for about thirty miles, and subsequently through it for the same distance, and joins the Banas on the eastern frontier. The other streams are mere rain torrents very full and impetuous in wet weather but soon subsiding. The Loom which falls into the Gulf of Cutch may be said to have its origin in an artificial lake or tank called the Ana Sagar. The stream under the name of the sagar Mutta flows first to the Beilla Talao, another artificial piece of water. Thence it flows on till at Govindghur it is joined by the Sarasvati from Poshkur a third artificial lake and at this confluence takes the name of Loom. There are no natural lakes in Ajmere but tanks or artificial bodies of water abound. The principal are those just named the Ana Sagar and the Beilla Talao, at the city of Ajmere and the lake of Poshkur three or four miles to the north west of it. The general elevation of the plain of Ajmere has been estimated at 2 000 feet above the sea. The entire population, as returned by a recent census (1846), amounts to 224 891 something more than 110 to the square mile. Of the above number 118 633 are returned as Hindoo agricultural 79 070 as Hindoo non-agricultural 7 172 Mahomedans and others not being Hindoo agricultural and 20,116 non agricultural. The superintendent reports that the population was taken by native officers, and that it 'may be considered as an approximation to the truth.'

**AJRA.**—A town in the native state of Kolapore, under the administration and control of the presidency of Bombay, distant south from Kolapore forty miles. Lat 16° 8', long 74° 17'.

**AKAR.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant north from Konkar forty miles. Lat. 20° 50', long 81° 32'.

**AKAYA.**—A village situate on the left bank of the Kuladyne river twenty miles west of the town of Arracan. Lat 20° 49', long 93° 7'.

**AKBARPOOR,** in the British district of Mundlaur within the territory of Indore, a town on the route from Bombay to Indore forty three miles south west of the latter. Lat 22° 8' long 75° 33'.

**AKBARPOOR** in the British district of Cawnpore the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Etawa and twenty eight miles west of the former. population 6 330. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 26° 22' long 80°.

**AKBARPOOR** in the British district of Shahjahanpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futehgarh, and forty two miles south east of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good the country open level and cultivated. Lat 27° 43' long 79° 43'.

**AKBERPOOR,** in the district of Aldema, territory of Oude, a village situate on the river Tons (eastern) thirty five miles south east of Faizabad 105 south-east of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 1,000 of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, most of them weavers. Lat 26° 48' long 82° 35'.

**AKBURABAD** in the native state of Rampore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the north-eastern route from the town of Rampore to Nugna, and twenty miles north of the former. Lat. 29° 5', long 79° 4'.

**AKBURABAD** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Coel twelve miles south east of the latter. Lat. 27° 48' long 78° 21'.

**AKBURPOOR,** in the British district of Gurgaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village at the eastern base of a rocky range of hills of sandstone formation, largely intermixed with quartz. Distance south from Delhi 65 miles. Lat 27° 52' long 77° 10'.

**AKBURPOOR,** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi and sixteen miles north west of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather heavy. Lat. 27° 39', long 77° 37'.

**AKDIRAH** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 141 miles south-west of the former. The surrounding country is gravelly, and though occasionally diversified with a few small hills, is in general level. The road in this part of the route is firm and good. Lat. 25° 23', long 73° 17'.

**AKHA.**—A tribe inhabiting the mountainous country situated on the northern boundary of Assam, and the eastern boundary

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of Bhutan. The centre of the tract is about lat 27 10' long 92 40'

**AKHUNDI** in the Rajpoot state of Jondpore, a village on the route from Balmer to the city of Jondpore, and fifty two miles east of the former. It is situate six miles north of the right bank of the river Loni, in a low swampy country liable to be laid under water by the inundation of that river during the rainy season when the road becomes deep and difficult. Lat 25 59', long 72 14'

**AKKAWARRUM**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam. Distant east from Hyderabad 59 miles. Lat. 17 10, long 79 28'

**AKKERI**—See **EEKAIRIE**

**AKLI** in the Rajpoot state of Jondpore a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer and twenty six miles north of the latter place. The road in this part of the route is good, being over a plain though barren country. Lat 26 4' long 71 24'

**AKLONEE**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia distant south east from Agra fifty miles. Lat 26 35, long 79 37'

**AKLOOJ** in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay a town on the right bank of the Neera river seventy miles east of Sattara. Lat 17 52' long 75 5'

**AKNUR** in the Northern Punjab (territory of Gholab Singh) is situate on the banks of the Chenab here a very large river. At the beginning of August when largest, it was found by Broome and Cunningham to have seven channels, the broadest 920 yards wide, some of the others breast-deep and all having very rapid streams. The Chenab is navigable downwards from a point a short distance above Aknur to the sea. The town though mostly in ruins has a very fine and picturesque appearance when viewed from without, the remains of the old palace being strikingly contrasted with the buildings of the new fort. Here is a ferry over the river. Aknur is situated at the base of the lowest or most southern range of the Himalaya, where it first rises above the plain of the Punjab. Lat 32 50' long 74 50'

**AKOAT**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate in one of the recently-sequestered provinces of the kingdom. Distant west from Ellichpore thirty two miles. Lat 21 3' long 77 9'

**AKOLAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant north from Jaulnah twenty miles. Lat 20 6' long 76 2'

**AKORAH**, in the British district of Peshawar one of the divisions of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Kabool river a tributary to the Indus, and on the route from Attock to Peshawar twelve miles north west of the former. Lat 34, long 72 10'

**AKOREE**, in Bundelcund, in the British territory of Jalon a small town on the route from Calpee to Jhann thirty five miles south west of the former. It has water and supplies in abundance. Lat. 25 57' long 79 20'

**AKOUNAH**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant north from Oude fifty miles. Lat 27 23' long 82

**AKOWLAH** in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town in one of the recently ceded districts on the route from Nagpore to Anrumbad, 143 miles south west of former 122 north-east of latter. It is a considerable place with high and handsome walls, and the numerous ruins contiguous to it indicate that it must have formerly been much more considerable. Distance from Hyderabad, north west, 250 miles from Bombay north east, 300. Lat 20 40, long 77 2'

**AKRA**—A town in the Daman division of the Punjab. It is situated on the left bank of the small river Gumbela a tributary of the Indus fifty seven miles north from Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 32 38' long 70 33'

**AKRAUNFE PERGUNNAH**—A tract of British territory under the presidency of Bombay, situate between the two branches of the Satpore mountains, bounded on the north by the Nerbudda on the east by the Barwan state and Torun Mal on the south by the Sootampore and Kookurmoonda pergunnahs, and on the west by the state of Hay People. It extends from lat 21 39' to lat 22 4' and from long 73 48' to long 74 30'. It is about fifty miles in length from east to west and about twenty at its greatest breadth.

**AKULKOTE**, within the political jurisdiction of the government of Bombay a town with annexed territory in the southern Mahatta country held in jaghire from the East-India Company by a petty chief styled rajah, who was formerly tributary to the rajah of Sattara. This prince is bound to furnish a contingent of cavalry to the British government. A proposal made by the latter to commute the obligation for a pecuniary payment has been met by a refusal on the part of the rajah. Distant from Bombay S.E., 250 miles. Lat 17 30' long 76 16'

**AKYAB**, or **ARRACAN PROPER**.—A district of Arracan bounded on the north by Chittagong, on the west by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Yomadoung mountains, and on the south by the island of Ramree and numerous creeks and estuaries. It lies between lat 20—21 39' long 92 12—94°. Its area is about 6 000 miles, and it is the largest of the three provinces of Arracan. It is in general flat, but along the sea-shore some low ridges of hills run parallel with the sea, and to the north and east its boundary is formed by high ranges, over which are several passes to Chittagong and Ava. The valley which constitutes the principal part of the



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province, is intersected by numerous streams and tide nullahs, besides the larger rivers Myco, Coladyne, and Lemyo, which run through it, and in the rainy season completely inundate the neighbouring country, and isolate the villages in their vicinity. The soil is peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of rice, which is carried to a greater extent here than in any other district in Arracan. The numerous streams and nullahs which intersect the valley are by artificial means turned to the purposes of irrigation. The population of the district amounts, it is stated, to about 177 535

**AKYAB**—The chief town of the district of the same name, as well as the whole province of Arracan. It was formerly called Tset-tse, and is still known by that name among the *Mugh* inhabitants. The designation of Akyab was derived Lieutenant Phayre supposes from a pegoda situated near this spot, which was called *Akhyab-dau-kun* (royal jawbone hillock) from a jawbone of Gautama being buried there. It is situated on the eastern side of the island of Akyab which is at the south western extremity of the district, and at the mouth of the Coladyne or Kuladyne river. The island is separated from the main land by the Roozekeea creek which connects the river Kuladyne with Teknyoo. It is of late years only that this town has been at all flourishing; for previously to the Burmese war it was a paltry village, consisting only of a few ill-constructed bamboo huts. It is now the most important town in the province, certainly in a commercial point of view, though as a military station, it is superseded by Khyouk Phyo. The houses are well built and more substantial than the generality of *Mugh* residences, and the streets which are broad and regular are built at right angles to one another. Further improvements are in progress. There is a plentiful supply of all kinds of grain in the shops and articles for clothing, cutlery glass, are imported from Bengal, and exposed for sale. Its situation is extremely well suited for a commercial town and it is to this circumstance, probably that its present prosperity is owing. Being placed at the entrance of the chief river of the province, which has an uninterrupted inland navigation, and near a fertile country where much grain is produced and having a good harbour, it possesses every facility for carrying on an export and import trade, which it in consequence possesses to a considerable extent. Lighthouses and other works projected for the benefit of navigation and commerce, have been erected in the vicinity of the town. The climate of this town is considered as healthy as Khyouk Phyo or Sandoway. The population amounts to about 5,000 souls. Lat. 20 10', long 92 54'

**ALADIN ISLANDS**—A cluster of islands to the south west of the Tenasserim provinces, about thirty four miles distant from the main land of Siam. Lat 9 40 long 98 8

**ALAKANANDA**—See ALUKUNDA

**ALAMBARAI ALLEMBADDY, or AL-LUMKADDY** in the British district Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Cauvery. In the history of Mysore it is mentioned as a place of importance in 1624 and in the ill planned British campaign of 1768 it was occupied by a small British garrison which was dispossessed by the troops of Hyder Ali. Distance from Seringapatam, east, sixty five miles, from Madras, south west, 185. Lat. 12 9' long 77 49

**ALAMPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a decayed town on the old route from Agra to Mow 141 miles south west of former 274 north-east of latter. In consequence of the distractions and devastations in this part of India during the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century, most of the inhabitants deserted this town and took refuge in the neighbouring stronghold of Nausabur or Madhapur. Water is obtainable here from numerous wells but supplies must be collected from the neighbourhood. Lat. 25 57', long 76 25'

**ALAPOOR**, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and thirty eight miles south of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat 28 16' long 77 7'

**ALATPOOR**, in the British district of Mysore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mysore and eighteen miles west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer at other times it is tolerably good. The country is level, and partially cultivated. Lat 27 10', long 78 50'

**ALAYGYAN PASS**—A pass over the Youmadoung mountains, leading from Sandoway, in the British district of Arracan to the town of Prema, in the British territory of Pegu. The crown of the pass is about eleven miles north-east from Sandoway. Lat 18 31' long 94 39

**ALBAK**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant north west from Rajahmundry 110 miles. Lat 18 10' long 80 47

**ALDEMAU** in the territory of Oude a district denominated from the village of that name. It is bounded on the north west by the district Pachamrat on the north-east by the river Ghogra, separating it from the British district Goruckpoor on the south east by the British district Asimgurh, and on the west by Sultanpoor. It lies between lat. 26—26 40' long 82 16'—83 6'

**ALDEMAU**, in the territory of Oude, an ancient village whence is denominated the

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district of the same name. It is situate four miles from the right bank of the river Ghogra. Close to it is a small mud fort, mounted with two cannon, the station of the local officer of police. There are many shops for cloth and other merchandises kept by Hindoo traders. Butler estimates the population at 400 of whom 300 are Mussulmans. Distant fifty miles S.E. from Raizabad 120 E from Lucknow thirty five N.W. from Azimgurh. Lat. 26 27, long 82 58

**ALKEPOOR**, in the British district of Delhi, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal. It is situate on the Delhi Canal from which it is supplied with water. There is a police-station here. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather and supplies for troops may be obtained in abundance on due notice. Lat. 28 48 long 77 15

**ALEPPI**—See **ADAPOLAY**

**ALI BAUG**, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay a town on the sea-coast, nineteen miles south of Bombay. Lat. 18 40, long 72 58

**ALI BUNDER**, in Sindh, a small town on the Gonnee one of the offsets of the Indus to the east. Here is a dam made in 1799 by Futteh Ali, one of the amirs of Sindh. This, according to Pottinger, was the only work of public utility ever made by one of the reigning family, being intended to retain the water of the river for the purposes of irrigation and to exclude the salt water which sent upwards by the tide rendered sterile the surrounding country. This barrier had the natural consequence of causing in the channel of the Gonnee a deposit of alluvial matter which is gradually filling it so that, though formerly navigable throughout the year, this branch of the Indus had in 1809 become so shallow that boats could ply only during four months of the inundation between Ali Bunder and Hyderabad. The channel below Ali Bunder has also become nearly obliterated though formerly by far the greatest estuary of the Indus. The contiguous part ofutch also suffered the most disastrous consequences from the water being cut off the district of Sayre, formerly remarkable for fertility ceasing to yield a blade of vegetation, and becoming part of the Runn, or Great Salt Desert, on which it bordered. Ali Bunder is in lat. 24 23, long 69 11.

**ALIGANJ** or **SEWAN ALIGANJ**, in the British district of Saran, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpore, fifty four miles N.W. of former, seventy four S.E. of latter. It has a good bazaar, and water and supplies are abundant. It is stated that the population are principally Mussulmans. Lat. 26 8, long 84 24.

**ALIGANJ**, in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude, a village twelve miles north

west of the cantonment of Sultanpore seventy south-east of Lucknow. Butler estimates its population at only 100 all Hindoos, yet adds, there is a bazaar of sixty shops, and a market, attended by between 300 and 400 shopkeepers. Lat. 26 24 long 82

**ALIGUNJ**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant north from Lucknow ninety-one miles. Lat. 28 9 long 80 40

**ALIPOORA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 766 miles north west of Calcutta by the river route, forty two miles south east of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25 12, long 83 14

**ALIPORA**—See **ALYPOORA**.

**ALIPORE**—A town in British district of the Twenty four Pergunnahs lieut. gov. of Bengal, on the route from Fort William to Fulta, by Tolly's Nullah, four miles south-east of Fort William, twenty-one north west of Fulta. The official residence of the lieut. governor of Bengal has been fixed in this town. Heber describes it as a large village, in the vicinity of which are several houses belonging to Europeans, and considered remarkably healthy and dry. In this town is situate the great jail of Alipore, built in 1810 at a cost of 10 000*l.* exclusive of the labour of the prisoners employed upon the work. Convicts sentenced to long periods of imprisonment in Bengal are usually confined in this jail. The number of prisoners in 1848 amounted to 991. Lat. 22 30 long 88 27

**ALIWAL**—A village near the left bank of the Sutlej, and within a short distance of the town of Loodianah. It is within the tract of country subject to the commissioner and superintendant of the Cis Sutlej territories. Here, on the 28th January 1846 Sir Harry Smith attacked, defeated, and drove back a large body of Sikhs, which had crossed the Sutlej from Phikour, on its right bank and threatened Loodianah. The movements of the officer commanding in the action were marked by the most consummate tact and judgment, and the object of them was completely accomplished. Lat. 30 57 long 75 36

**ALLAHABAD**—A British district under the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Oude, on the east by the British districts Jounpore and Mirzapore, on the south west by the territory of Rewah and the British district of Banda, and on the west by the British district of Futehpore. It lies between lat. 24 49—25 44 long 81 14—82 26, is eighty five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and fifty in breadth. The area is 2,738 square miles. Four of the subdivisions called pergunnahs, amounting to about a third of the district, are comprised within the Doab, extending upwards from its south-eastern angle, marked by the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. The general slope

of the surface is to the south-east, as evidenced by the descent of the Ganges and of the smaller streams in the same direction. There is besides, a declivity from the south west to the north east, indicated by the descent in that direction of the Jumna and Tons, discharging themselves into the Ganges, the bed of which is the channel of drainage for the whole district. The elevation above the sea of the average water-mark at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges is about 340 feet. The plain of the Doab is estimated to be in this part about sixty feet higher or 400 feet above the sea, and probably no part of the district within the rivers has an elevation of 500 feet. The part stretching along the left bank of the Ganges has doubtless a less elevation in consequence of the general slope of the surface to the south east. The country to the right of the same river and extending towards the rugged region of Rewah must have some more elevated spots. The district is well furnished with the means of irrigation, as in addition to those offered by watercourses and tanks, there are 60 000 wells, of which 9 000 are pukka, or lined with brick. The climate of this district is considered more moist than that of the adjacent tracts: rains are more frequent and the hot winds thereby mitigated. The vegetation likewise is more luxuriant. The country is overspread with a vigorous growth of timber and yields an abundant return to the cultivator of even the choicest products of the European garden. The British residents in the district are now making zealous and successful efforts for the improvement of agriculture. The best kinds of maize, cotton, and flax, have been introduced. Some dye-stuffs, besides indigo are cultivated to considerable extent, especially kusum or kusumtha (*Carthamus tinctorius*) or safflower for yielding a bright orange or deep red colour. The most important articles of traffic are salt, cotton, indigo and sugar. The population according to the census of 1853 amounts to 1 379 788. A comparison with the area shows that the average number of persons to each square mile rather exceeds 490. The towns and villages, classified according to population are as follow—Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants, 3 319 ditto more than 1 000 and less than 5 000 238 ditto more than 5 000 3. The East-Indian Railway traverses the district, which is also intersected by the great trunk road from Calcutta to the North Western Provinces proceeding through Benares, and thence north westerly along the left bank of the Ganges to Allahabad, having previously crossed the river close to it. From Allahabad it proceeds still in a north-westerly direction nearly parallel to the Ganges, and at a short distance from its right bank crosses the north western frontier of the district of Allahabad to Futtehpoore. The earlier history of this province is involved in the obscurity which hangs over the history of India generally until

a comparatively recent period. In 1194 it was subjugated by the Patans under Mohamed Shahab ud deen, of Ghior and wrested from that race by Baber about 1529. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi it became a field of contention, on which the emperor, the viceroy of Oude the English and the Mah rattas acted conspicuous parts. In the arrangements of the English with the emperor a portion of this province was assigned for the support of the latter but on that prince throwing himself into the hands of the Mah rattas the territory was regarded as having escheated and was thereupon transferred to the viceroy from whom under the treaty of 1801 it passed with other districts to the East-India Company.

ALLAHABAD, the principal place of the district of the same name is situate at the south eastern extremity of the Doab on the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna rivers the latter of which is here crossed by the East Indian Railway. The fort on the east and south rises directly from the banks of the confluent rivers which render it nearly impregnable in that direction. It is about 2,500 yards in circuit, is built of red stone and, according to Von Orlich is now a bastioned quinquangle the ancient walls with semicircular bastions face the two streams the land side is quite regular and consists of two bastions, and a half bastion with three ravelins and stands higher than any ground in face of it. Heber observes "It has been a very noble castle but has suffered in its external appearance as much as it has probably gained in strength by the modernization which it has undergone from its present masters its lofty towers being pruned down into bastions and cavaliers, and its high stone ramparts topped with turf parapets, and obscured by a green sloping glacis. It is still however a striking place and its principal gate surmounted by a dome with a wide hall beneath surrounded by arcades and galleries and ornamented with rude but glowing paintings is the noblest entrance I ever saw to a place of arms." The exterior has been modernized in the Italian style but the interior retains its antique and striking character. An ancient and spacious palace overlooking the Jumna, has been fitted up for the residence of the superior officers and the rest of the Europeans of the garrison are lodged in well constructed barracks. The arsenal, situate in the fort is one of the largest in India. It contains arms for 30 000 men and thirty pieces of cannon. Altogether it is a place of great strength, probably impregnable to native powers, and requiring for its reduction a regular siege according to European tactics. It is said to have cost 1 750 000. Among the finest structures of Allahabad is that called the Sora of Khwaru the ill fated son of Jehangir. It is a fine quadrangle surrounded by an embattled wall, along the inside of which are a series of

lodges for the gratuitous reception of travellers. Adjoining is a garden or pleasure-ground, containing some fine old mango-trees and three mausoleums in a rich, magnificent, yet solemn style of architecture. Heber states that they were raised over two princesses and a princess of the imperial family but does not specify their names. In the middle of the fort stands an antique stone column popularly styled *Gada* or Club of Bhim Sen, a hero who figures in the romantic legends of Hindostan. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler as standing in his time was pulled down during some alterations made in the fort in 1798 and has lately been replaced. The length is forty two feet seven inches the shape nearly cylindrical yet slightly tapering the lower diameter being three feet two and a quarter inches the upper two feet two inches. It bears two Sanskrit inscriptions of considerable length and obviously of remote antiquity but notwithstanding the endeavours of Prinsep Troyer and Mill no certain conclusion can be drawn as to their date. The present town of Allahabad is situated principally west of the fort, and extending along the Jumna. Its position is advantageous but it is nevertheless, an ill built, poverty stricken place. Heber observes,

The city of Allahabad is small with very poor houses and narrow irregular streets and confined to the banks of the Jumna. The Jumna Masjid, or great mosque is a solid, stately building, but without much ornament. It is advantageously situated on the banks of the Jumna, and on one side adjoins the city on the other an esplanade before the glacis of the fort. After the conquest of the province by the East-India Company it was fitted up as a residence of the general of the station subsequently, to the purposes of an assembly room and ultimately restored to its former destination. The Mussulmans, however regarding it as polluted, displayed a contemptuous indifference on the subject. Below the fort is a subterraneous temple, entered by a long passage sloping downwards. Its shape is square, and the roof supported by pillars in the middle is a hnga or phallic emblem and at one end a dead forked tree continually watered with great care by the attendant priests, who maintain that it still retains its sap and vitality but Tieffenthaler describes it as leafless in his time a century ago. The place is a close lathhouse den rendered more hideous by obscene and monstrous figures of Mahadevi, Ganesh and other objects of worship, and is damp from water trickling from its rocky walls. This insignificant moisture is alleged by the superstitious to be the outlet of the river Saraswati which is lost in the sands near Thanesar in Sirhind upwards of 400 miles to the north west. Wilford observes 'The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna [Ganges and Jumna] at Prayaga is called Triveni by the Pantheists, because three rivers are supposed to meet there, but the third is by no means obvious to the sight. It is the famous

Sarasvati, which comes out of the hills to the west of the Yamuna, passes close to Thanesar, loses itself in the great sandy desert, and reappears at Prayag humbly oozing from one of the towers of the fort, as if ashamed of herself. Indeed she may blush at her own imprudence for she is the goddess of learning and knowledge, and was then coming down the country with a book in her hand when she entered the sandy desert, and was unexpectedly assailed by numerous demons with frightful countenances, making a dreadful noise. Ashamed of her own want of forethought she sank into the ground, and reappeared at Prayaga or Allahabad. Close to the wall of the fort outside this revered cavern is the actual confluence of the Jumna and Ganges visited by great numbers of pilgrims of both sexes anxious to bathe in the purifying waters. Formerly it was not uncommon for devotees of either sex to cause earthen vessels to be fastened round their waists or to their feet, and having proceeded in a boat to the middle of the stream then precipitate themselves, to rise no more, supposing that by this self immolation they secured eternal bliss. At present the meetings here appear to have abated somewhat of their more gloomy and murderous character. According to the description of Skinner who visited the place on the 14th of December 1826 it was a religious fair and took place on the very spot of the confluence of the two streams. There did not seem to me to be anything sold bathing and praying were the great occupations. A great number of platforms about eight or ten feet square, with long legs to them stood in the water they had canopies above them, and were as booths in English fairs for in them people frequently sat as if to rest themselves after having waded through the river to reach them. The Brahmans however, seemed to be the peculiar masters of each, for they never moved from their seats, but occupying the centre, with their rosaries in their hands, remained at their posts to administer to the spiritual wants of those who visited them. It was a very pretty scene the women had their holiday clothes on, and shone in rosy scarfs among the crowd. The military cantonment is on the north west side of the fort, in a delightful situation having some picturesque variety of surface, and being finely wooded. This town is the seat of the civil establishment for the district of Allahabad, which consists of the usual functionaries, European and native. The population of the city and suburbs, according to the census of 1853, amounts to 72,093. There is reason to conclude that the prosperity of the place is on the advance in part, probably from the growing importance of the North West Provinces, and partly from the introduction of steam-navigation on the Upper Ganges. In 1839 a grant from government of 5 000 rupees was sanctioned to aid in the erection of a church the remaining funds to be supplied by private subscription.

Some have on very slender grounds maintained this place to be the Palibothra of Greek and Roman geographers, but the best authorities consider that city identical with Patna. Probably the first authentic mention of it is by Baber who styles it *Plag*. The fort was built by Akber who changed the name of the city to Allahabad. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it was seized in 1753 by *Saffier Jang*, the viceroy of Oude. It had three years previously (1750) been sacked by the Patans of Furruckabad. In 1765 it was taken by the British and assigned as the residence of Shah Alum the titular emperor of Delhi, who was, however, so infatuated as to leave this place of refuge in 1771. In consequence it was resumed by the donors and transferred to the nawab of Oude by the treaty of 1773. In 1801 it was ceded by the nawab to the East-India Company. So completely was it ruined, either by violence or gradual decay, that *Hodges*, who visited it in 1782 describes it as consisting merely of thatched huts, with scarcely a vestige of any considerable house remaining. Its desolation as well as the great number of fakirs, or mendicants under religious garb, who resort to it, caused it to be called *Fakirabad*. Elevation above the sea about 340 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta by land 496 miles in the same direction from Benares, 75 S E from Luck now 128 in similar direction from Cawn pore, 134 from Calpee 163 from Agra and Etawa, 238 or by grand trunk road, 302 from Delhi, 391 Lat. 25 28' long 81 55'

**ALLAPOOR**, in the British district of Budson, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Shahabad to Budson, ten miles south-east of the latter Lat. 27 55' long 79 20'

**ALLATORI** in the British district of Trinopoly, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Trinichinopoly to Seringapatam eight miles west of the former Lat. 10 49, long 78 59'

**ALLEEGUNJE** in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Runkoe, forty miles north of Purneah. Lat. 26 19' long 87 48'

**ALLEE MOHUN, ALLEERAJPOOR, or RAJPOOR ALL**—A small district in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's resident at Indore. It lies between lat. 22° 2' and 23° 30' long 74 16 and 74 44 and extends from north to south about thirty-four miles, its extreme breadth from east to west being about thirty-two. Its area is 708 square miles. The political connection between the British government and Allee Mohun commenced by the interposition of the former, for the purpose of rendering less humiliating the nature of the rajah's dependence on the neighbouring state of Dhar. Allee Mohun was an ancient tributary of the rulers of Dhar and the tribute had been commuted by a cession of certain customs-duties

which were collected by the officers of the Dhar state. The authority thus exercised in Allee Mohun by the servants of a foreign government was not only attended with considerable inconvenience, but was calculated to lessen the dignity of the rajah in the estimation of his own subjects and, at his request an arrangement was made in 1821 under which the Dhar state transferred to the British government its right to the Allee Mohun tribute, in consideration of an equivalent, and the rajah of Allee Mohun agreed to collect the duties, and to pay to the British government an annual sum which amounts to 12 000 rupees. The rajah is a Hindoo. The population was estimated by Malcolm at 69 384. The revenue appears to have fluctuated within thirty years, according to the management. The latest account gives it at 55 000 rupees or 3 500%. The military establishment consists but of thirty horsemen and 100 sepulchres

**ALLEE MOHUN**—A town in Malwa, the chief place of the petty district of the same name, but not the place of residence of the present rajah who has fixed his abode at Rajpore Lat. 22 12' long 74 34

**ALLEH** in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the Kokree river, fifty miles north of Poonah Lat. 19 11 long 74 5

**ALLEHGUNJ**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ramgunga river eleven miles N E of Furruckabad. Allehgung contains 5 888 inhabitants. Lat. 27 38' long 79 45'

**ALLEMBADY**—See **ALAMBARI**.

**ALLIGAUM**—A town situate on the left bank of the river Bheema, in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay. Soon after the acquisition of the Deccan by the British it was observed that the horses of the south of India were rapidly declining in respect to the qualities constituting the perfection of the animal. In the hope of restoring the former character of the Deccan breed, a government stud was established in this place in 1827, but though some good specimens were occasionally turned out, the majority proved greatly inferior to the horses imported from the Persian Gulf and the Cape. The establishment was nevertheless maintained for a series of years. Additional experience however resulted only in continued disappointment and at length, in 1842, all hope of ultimate success being then abandoned, the stud was ordered to be abolished. Distant east from Poonah thirty-two miles Lat. 13 35', long 74 23'

**ALLIGAUM**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam a town near the northern frontier, towards the British district Saugor and Nerbudda, on the northern declivity of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. Distance 24

# ALL.

from Ellahpore, south west, 71 miles Aurangabad, north-east, 100 Lat. 20° 24', long 76 53'

**ALLIPOOR.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant south west from Nagpore 50 miles Lat 20 33 long 78 44

**ALLIYARKA TANDA,** in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Souda a town on the route from Hyderabad to Omerkot It is situate at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad eastward and from Cutch to Upper Souda and the Punjab. It has some manufactures, principally in cotton and dyeing Population 5 000 Lat. 25 27, long 68 48

**ALLOOR.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant south east from Nagpore 170 miles Lat 19 48 long 81 20'

**ALLOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant west from Hyderabad 29 miles. Lat. 17 20' long 78 8'

**ALLOWALLEEA**—A title belonging to certain Sikh chiefs, whose possessions on the left bank of the Sutley were confiscated by the British government in 1848 in consequence of the non performance of their feudatory obligations during the Lahore war

**ALLUMPOOR,** in the British district of Midnapore lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town 30 miles north west of Midnapore Lat 22 30' long 86 57

**ALLYGUNJ**—See ULLESGUNJ

**ALLYGURH**—A British district under the lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces It is bounded on the north by the British district Bolundshuhur on the east by the British districts of Budoun and Mynpooree on the south by the British districts of Mynpooree and Muttra and on the west by the British districts Muttra and Goorgoon It lies between lat. 27 37—28 11 long 77 32—78 47 and embraces an area of 2 149 square miles Like the rest of the Doab between the Jumna and the Ganges, this district is generally level, but there is a prolonged elevation of surface in the centre between the two great rivers The crest of this elevation slopes to the south east as indicated by the respective amounts of altitude on the course of the Ganges Canal which is laid down along the ridge with a view to diffusing more effectually the benefits of irrigation on each side of it The staple alimentary crops are wheat, barley, millet and pulse rice is little cultivated The chief commercial crops are indigo, cotton, tobacco and sugar The population according to the census of 1858 amounts to 1 154,665 The following classification of the towns and villages of the district is obtained from the official statement prepared in 1858—

Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants,	1 747,	ditto more than 1 000 and less than 5,000	214	ditto more than 5 000 and less than 10,000	8,	ditto more than 10,000	3
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and less than 50 000 3 ditto more than 50 000 1

At the commencement of the present century this territory was the principal seat of the short-lived power of the French adventurer Perron Perron's force being either dispersed or destroyed in the campaign of 1803 (principally by the events of the siege of Allyghur and the battle of Delhi) its leader surrendered to the British. In 1804 the district suffered from the devastating incursion of Holkar the Mahratta chief, who was, however severely chastised, suffering the loss of his host of cavalry which was surprised and cut to pieces by the British, under General Lake at Furruckabad An incursion made in the next year by Ameor Khan the Patan, had nearly a similar result that freebooter losing nearly all his followers, and himself escaping with difficulty across the Jumna The widely spread dangers which threatened the British power in India at the commencement of the Pandarree and Mahratta war in 1817 encouraged among others, the chief of Mahratta, in this district to revolt but a vigorous bombardment of a few hours so shattered the place, that after a great number of its defenders were destroyed, a part of the survivors took to flight, and the rest surrendered the fortress which was immediately dismantled. A complete pacification of the district speedily ensued

**ALLYGURH**—A fort in the British district of the same name situate near the route from Agra to Delhi and fifty five miles north of the former place The vicinity is interspersed with marshes and shallow pieces of water which become so much swollen during the rains as to have rendered the place inaccessible and consequently secure from attack at that season. The outline of the works at the time of the capture by the British was a polygon of probably ten sides, having at each angle a bastion with a renny or fausse-bras, well provided with cannon Outside this line of defence was a ditch above 100 feet wide, thirty feet deep from the top of the excavation, and having ten feet of water Across this ditch was no passage but by a narrow causeway defended by a traverse mounted with three six pounders. Persons the French adventurer, who held the fort with a Mahratta force, made demonstrations, at the head of about 20 000 men, of an intention to give battle under its walls but after a brief and weak resistance fled to Agra. At daylight on the 4th September 1803 the British attacking party took the traverse before its guns could be discharged, and hurrying forward a twelve-pounder, blew in the first gate, being exposed during this operation to a destructive fire and here the assailants suffered their chief loss. The inner gates were subsequently blown in and entrance having been finally made by forcing the wicket of another the ramparts were mounted, and the place taken possession

of after a vigorous defence of an hour during which fifty-nine of the assailants were killed (including six officers) and 208 wounded. Above 2 000 of the garrison fell, and many more, who had swum the ditch were destroyed by the British cavalry, in attempting to fly across the country. A medal commemorative of the storming of the fort, was struck in London in the year 1861 and presented under the sanction of the Queen to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in its capture. The civil and fiscal establishments, as well as the military cantonment and bazaar are located towards Coel a short distance south of the fort. In 1844 a proposal for converting the fort of Allypore into a jail for 1,400 prisoners was sanctioned but in 1847, in consequence of the alleged unhealthiness of the fort arising as well from its construction as its position it was determined to abandon the undertaking. Elevation above the sea 740 feet. Distance S E from Delhi 84 miles, N W from Calcutta 808 Lat 27 58' long 78 8

**ALLYPOOR**, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and six miles north west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat 25 57', long 80 50'

**ALLYPOORA**, or **ALIPORA**, in Bundelcund, a jaghire or feudal possession, named after its principal place. It lies between lat 25 8—25 21 long 79 14—79 24. It is bounded on the north by the British district Humertpur, on the east and south by the lapsed state of Jertpore and on the west by the native state of Jhanses and is estimated to comprise an area of eighty five square miles, and to contain twenty eight villages, with a population of 9 000 souls. The revenue of the jaghire is estimated at 45 000 rupees (4 6000) and the jaghiredar or dewan as he is called, is stated to maintain a small force of seventy five infantry. The grant was made in 1808 to the chief found by the British authorities in possession, and whose descendant now holds the jaghire.

**ALLYPOORA**, or **ALIPORA**, in Bundelcund, the principal place of the jaghire or feudal possession of that name, situate on the route from Gwalior to Chutterpore, 100 miles S.E. of the former 24 N W of the latter Lat 25 10', long 79 24

**ALLYPOOR PUTTEE** in the British district of Mynpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Coel, 76 miles south-east of the latter Lat 27 20', long 79 18'

**ALMACOOR**, in the British district of Karnool, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Karnool to Guntoor 38 miles east of the former Lat 15 52 long 78 40'

**ALMELEH**, in the British district of Shola-

poor, presidency of Bombay a town situate five miles from the right bank of the river Beemah forty four miles south east of Sholapoor Lat 17 5 long 76 18'

**ALMORA** the principal place of the British district of Kumaon, within the territories subject to the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces is situate on the crest of a ridge which runs from east to west, and consists principally of one street, three-quarters of a mile long forming two bazars, divided from each other by Fort Almora, and by the site of the ancient palace of the rajahs of Kumaon now occupied by a jail. Detached houses, chiefly inhabited by Europeans and Brahmins, are scattered along each face of the mountain below the town. The houses have each a ground story of stone and that part in the trading quarter of the town is occupied by a shop. The upper stories, of which there are sometimes two are constructed of timber and are covered with a sloping roof of heavy grey slate, on which small stacks of hay are sometimes piled for winter consumption. The stone-built story is generally whitewashed and tricked out with grotesque paintings. The main street, secured by a gate at each end has a natural pavement of slate rock, and is kept in very neat order. At the western extremity and immediately adjoining the town are the lines of the regular troops, and in the rear of them the fortification called Fort Moura. The defence on the north eastern side is a small martello tower called St. Mark's. There are several Hindoo temples, but none meriting particular notice. The Cutcherry, or public office of the district is at Almora, but the houses of the civil officers are at Hawelbagh five miles north of it, and there the provincial battalion is stationed. This town which had been fast decaying under the Goorkhas away has much improved since it has become a British station. At Sittolee, close to Almora, was fought the battle which decided the fate of the war between the British and the Goorkhas. In advancing to the attack the British had to cross by ford the river Koshi flowing at the bottom of a deep ravine. Having accomplished the passage, the heights and town of Almora were successively carried in the most rapid and brilliant manner and the result was the conclusion of a convention by which the whole of the district of Kumaon was ceded to the British. Elevation above the sea, of Fort Moura 5 520 feet of the town, 5 387 Distance N W from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Bareilly 910 miles. Lat 29 35 long 79 42'

**ALOT**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dewas distant north from Oojein thirty-two miles. Lat 23 44 long 75 54'

**ALSTIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a small town situate about two miles north of the route from Rattungurh to the town of Bikaner and sixty five miles east of the latter Lat 27 55', long 74 24

# ALU—ALW

**ALUKNUNDA**—A river in the territory of British Gurhwal formed by the junction of two considerable streams the Doulee flowing from the north-east the Vishnoo or Bishen ganga, from the north-west. The confluence of these rivers is at Vishnuprag in lat. 30 28' long 79 58 where, at the end of May when the mountain streams are fullest, Raper found the Doulee to have a breadth of about thirty five or forty yards with a rapid current and the Vishnoo a breadth of twenty five or thirty yards also with a rapid current. The elevation of the confluence above the sea is 4 748 feet. The Aluknunda or united stream flows south westward for thirty four miles to Kurnprag where it on the left side receives the Pindri a considerable river flowing from the east. From that confluence it flows westward sixteen miles to Roodurprag where on the right side it receives the Mundagnee, another considerable river having a direction from north to south and coming from the celebrated fane of Kedarnath. It thence takes a direction south westward for thirty miles, passing by Sireenuggu the capital of Gurhwal to Deoprig where on the right side it is joined by the Bhageerettee the stream from this confluence downwards being called the Ganges. The Bhageerettee rushes with great force and rapidly down a steep declivity roaring and foaming over large rocks scattered over its bed. Its breadth is 112 feet and it rises forty feet during the melting of the snow. The Aluknunda flowing with a smooth unruffled surface, gently winds round the point of confluence. It is 142 feet in breadth and rises forty six feet at the same period. The breadth of the united stream is 240 feet. The Aluknunda abounds with fine fish some of which of the rohu (*Cyprinus denticalatus*) species are four or five feet in length another kind, called soher a beautiful and finely flavoured fish attains the length of six or seven feet. Gold in small quantities has been obtained by searching the sands of this river but the remuneration resulting has been so scanty that the search is nearly discontinued.

**AJUMKHAN** is the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Indus distant north west from Mooltan forty eight miles. Lat. 30 2, long 70 49

**ALUMPARVA**, in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of Coromandel thirty miles south of the town of Chingleput Lat 12 17 long 80 6

**ALUMPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situated on the left bank of the Tonjabadra distant east from Kurnool seven miles. Lat. 15 52, long 78 11

**ALUNG**—A town in the Gucowar possessions, in the peninsula of Kattywar under the political management of the presidency of

Bombay distant south from Gogo twenty miles. Lat. 21 25' long 72 9

**ALUNIAWAS** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer and twenty two miles west of the latter. It has 600 houses the inhabitants of which are of notoriously bad character Lat 26 32' long 74 24

**ALVAR TINNEVELLY** in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Malras, a town on the right bank of the river Chin dithoora nineteen miles south east of Tinnevely Lat. 8 38', long 78°

**ALWUR** or **MACHERY**—A Rajpoot state under the control of the Governor (General's agent for the states of Rajpootana. Tijarra included it may be described as bounded on the north by the British district of Goorgoon and the native district of Kot Quasin on the east by Goorgoon and the territory of Bhurtpore on the south by the territory of Jeypore on the west by the same territory and that of Jbyaur and lies between lat. 27 4—28 13', long 76 7—77 14. It is about eighty miles in length from north to south and sixty five in breadth. Its area is stated to be 4 573 square miles. The valley into which falls the principal drainage of this tract may on satisfactory grounds be taken to have an elevation of at least 900 feet above the sea. Alwur fort is 1 200 feet above the more depressed tracts, or more than 2,000 above the level of the sea. The hills for the most part form continuous ranges, enclosing valleys or rather plains of small extent, from which in many places insulated peaks and clusters of peaks rise abruptly each suggesting by its sharp outline the notion of a tooth. Each of these eminences is usually surmounted by a small fort. The inhabitants, under the name of Mewatti, are described by Rennell as most savage and brutal. Fraser who about the year 1820 traversed the country through almost its whole length and Jacquemont who took nearly the same route in 1832 received no molestation though the latter appears to have been rather discomfited by the rajah, in accordance with his then usual conduct towards Europeans. The marked displeasure which the Governor-General and other British authorities have shown to the Rao Raja, in consequence of this ostentatiously-displayed aversion to the natives of Europe, appears to have produced an amendment in his conduct, as, in 1843 he acted with great politeness to Von Orlich and cordially invited him to visit Alwur. The population of the Alwur state is computed at 280 000. The annual revenue of the Rao Raja is estimated by Colonel Sutherland at 180 000*l.* but he has been constrained by the British government, with reference to an engagement concluded in 1826 to grant an annual allowance and certain districts in Tijarra, to an illegitimate son of his uncle and predecessor. The grant, however is under



stood to have lapsed, on the failure of direct hints on the part of the chief of Tijarra. Jacquemont, who saw a muster of the troops or followers of the Rao Raja, computed their number at 80 000 of these not more than a fourth had arms, such as they were, the best of them being muskets rejected from the British service as damaged. The men generally natives of Oude, were ill paid and in all respects badly treated. Never had he seen more wretched troops and he adds that a few hundred horsemen of Ranjeet Singh would find no difficulty in putting them all to the sword. It is ascertained, however from official documents that the entire force of the rajah amounts to about 4 000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry irrespective of subdivisions employed for the purposes of police and the collection of the revenue. Of these there are about 8 000. The rajah is also stated to possess about 860 cannon (50 of them how ever unserviceable) and 600 camel swivels. He is bound to assist the East-India Company with his entire forces in the event of war.

The Mewatis played a prominent and important part in the time of the early Mahomedan kings of Delhi making predatory incursions even to the gates of their capital until the fearful chastisement inflicted, as already mentioned, by Ghias-ood-deen Bulbun in 1265. Early in the fifteenth century they ventured again to brave the power of the sovereigns of Delhi but, in 1429 they were subdued by Mubarak Shah. About 1720 the rajah of Amber or Jeypore taking advantage of the distracted state of the empire of Delhi, wrested from it several possessions, including Mewat or the country of the Mewatis, of which the present state of Alwar or Macherry is part. Pertab Singh who held Macherry as a jaghire from the ruler of Jeypore assisted Nujuf Khan the ostensible commander in chief of the emperor of Delhi, to expel the Jaats from Agra in 1774 and on that event received an imperial sanad or grant, constituting him Rao Raja of Macherry to be held directly from the crown, and independent of Jeypore. The Rao Raja soon after wrested the fort of Alwar and some other places, from the rajah of Bhurtpore. Towards the close of the last century nearly the whole territory was overrun by the Mahrattas, who conferred some parts of it on the well known adventurer George Thomas and employed him in enforcing their power over the rest. On the 1st November 1803 this territory was the scene of a signal triumph of the British arms, the particulars of which will be found under the article Laswaree. On the conclusion of peace in 1808 Tijarra and some other districts were made over by the British government to the Rao Raja of Macherry, in consideration of services performed during the war and a treaty concluded between him and the East-India Company. In the war with the Mahratta leader Holkar the predatory attacks of this Mewatis caused some inconvenience

and loss to the army of Lord Lake. In spite of every precaution, they constantly succeeded in making booty of numbers of camels and horses, and murdering such men as ventured from the camps singly or in small parties. Still notwithstanding the lawlessness of these people the conduct of their rajah was considered so satisfactory to the British government, that, in 1805 it granted to him an additional territory out of that resumed from the rajah of Bhurtpore in consequence of his treachery during the war with Holkar. In many instances, however the Rao Raja, though deeply indebted to the generosity of the British authorities have shown little cordiality towards their benefactors, and occasionally energetic measures have been necessary to coerce or chastise them. The Rao Raja having in 1808 made an embankment across the Mahnas Ny or stream running by Laswaree, and thus prevented the water from flowing into the Bhurtpoor territory where it served extensive purposes of irrigation, the British government interfered, but the dispute as already mentioned, was not finally settled till after the lapse of many years. In 1812, the Rao Raja commenced hostilities against the state of Jeypore and seized two forts, with the territory belonging to them, though such aggression was in direct contravention of his treaty with the East-India Company, nor did he, when required make restitution until a British force advanced within a day's march of the capital when he reluctantly yielded. In 1826 Lord Combermere marched against Alwar in consequence of the refusal of that state to give up certain persons charged with an attempt to assassinate Ahmed Buksh Khan the nawab of Feroz-pore but the Rao Raja, by ultimate though somewhat tardy compliance, averted the danger with which he was threatened. In 1831 discovery was made of a negotiation by which the Rao Raja preposterously sought to become anew the vassal of the weak state of Jeypore and soon after his refusal to redress some wrongs done to the nawab of Feroz-pore, was punished by the infliction of a fine by the British government.

ALWUR.—The capital of the Rajpoot state of that name, situate at the base of a rocky range of quartz and slate and estimated by Fraser to rise 1 200 feet above the adjacent country. It is an ill built town of no great size, and is surrounded by a wretched mud wall, with gates defended by bastions. Within the inclosure are temples, erected by the Hindoo inhabitants but in a style imitated from Mahomedan structures. The palace of Rao Raja, which is surrounded by a small garden is of cubical shape, having its wall pierced with a great number of small windows, and covered with rude and glaring paintings, representing the fights of elephants, processions of the chief and his court, and scenes drawn from Hindoo mythology. On the summit of

the mountain is a fort, built in a very ornamental style, and serving as a retreat for the Rao Raja in the sultry season and as a place of refuge in time of danger. The wall of the town extending up the steep side of the mountain, incloses also the fort. At the foot of the mountain a very deep tank was excavated by the late Rao Raja, and near it is built a pavilion of white marble, of great size and in a very elegant and highly finished style. Troops may obtain supplies and water in abundance here. Distance S.W. from Delhi by Ferozpora 110 miles by Rewari 108 N.W. from Calcutta, *via* Muttra, Agra, Etawah and Allahabad, 900 miles. Lat. 27° 34' long. 76° 40'.

**ALYUNNOOR**, in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the river Goondar, twenty-two miles west of Rampad. Lat. 9° 17' long. 78° 32'.

**AMAIN** or **AMYNE** in the territory of Gwahar or possessions of Scandha's family, a town near the left bank of the river Sindhu, forty miles E. of Gwahar fort, sixty-five W. of Calpee. Lat. 28° 20' long. 78° 33'.

**AMAIT** in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Joudpore, ninety miles N.W. of former, 103 S.E. of latter. It is situated in a fine valley nearly surrounded by hills, is walled, and has a good bazaar. Lat. 25° 15', long. 78° 58'.

**AMALLAPOORUM** in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town in the delta of the Godavary river, twenty-four miles S.W. of Coringa. Lat. 16° 34' long. 82° 4'.

**AMANIGANJ** in the district of Sultanpore territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh, seventy miles south-east of the former, forty north-west of the latter. About 500 people frequent the market held here, and much cotton is purchased from traders, who bring it on bullocks or carts. Water is abundant and supplies may be had. The road in this part of the route is good. Butler states the population at 800 all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 24' long. 81° 36'.

**AMARAH** in the territory of Oude, district of Bainswarra, a village near the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Cawnpore to Partabgarh, thirty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. 26° 4', long. 80° 56'.

**AMARAKANTAK** in the British district of Raungurh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a famous Hindoo shrine on a jungle table-land crowning a mountain of considerable elevation. According to the account received by Blunt from some intelligent Brahmins who had visited the temple, it is situated in the midst of the table-land, and is a building about forty feet high, containing a great

number of images mostly representing Bhawan or Parbati, considered by the Brahmins as the consort of Shiva, and worshipped here with unusual fervour. Close to the temple is a basin inclosed with masonry and about eight yards long and six wide whence flows water considered by the natives the head of the Nerbudda, and according to an improbable statement, the head-water of the Son issues from the same basin in an opposite direction. According to the more probable account of Tyffenthaler the Son rises half a mile from the basin. This place is one of considerable resort for Hindoo pilgrims, though the surrounding country is in general a wild and nearly pathless jungle regarded by the natives as the abode only of wild beasts, demons, and savage Goonds. The spot, formerly the subject of conflicting claims, was adjudged within the British territory in 1848 by the treaty of Nagpore. Though only 20 miles south-east of the British station of Jabulpore, it has been so imperfectly explored that no tolerable approximation has been made to ascertain its elevation above the sea. According to one estimate, it is 5,000 feet; to another, more probable 3,500 feet. The height however is sufficient to render the climate much cooler than in the country about Jabulpore, which has an average elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea. At Amarakantak the temperature seldom exceeds 95° at the hottest time of the year. Lat. 22° 40', long. 81° 50'.

**AMARAPOORA**—See **UMMARAPOORA**.

**AMARPATAN**—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelong, distant south-west from Rewah twenty-four miles. Lat. 24° 18', long. 81° 8'.

**AMARPOOR**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant south-east from Khatmandoo 118 miles. Lat. 26° 47' long. 86° 47'.

**AMBA**—A town in the native state of Indore, or possessions of Holkar, distant S.W. from Indore ninety-six miles. Lat. 21° 25' long. 75° 16'.

**AMBA**—A river rising on the western declivity of the Western Ghats, about lat. 18° 40' long. 73° 23' and flowing first south westerly for twenty miles, and then north westerly thirty miles into the Indian Ocean about lat. 18° 50' long. 73°.

**AMBA BHOWANNEE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore or Mewar, distant south-west from Oodeypore sixty-one miles. Lat. 24° 22' long. 72° 51'.

**AMBAGUR**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant north-east from Nagpore thirty-nine miles. Lat. 21° 29' long. 79° 40'.

**AMBAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 167 miles. Lat. 18° 44', long. 76° 30'.

**AMBAITA**, or **UMBUHTUH** in the British district of Suharunpore, lieut. gov. of

# AMB-AME.

the NW Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Saharunpur and fifteen miles south west of the last-mentioned place. It is situated in a level and cultivated country well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is in general very good, but much under water during the rainy season. Distance N from Calcutta 995 miles Lat. 29 51, long 77 24

## AMBALA.—See UMBALLA.

**AMBEANHULLY** in the district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a village near the Darniani Ghut, on the road from Dharwar to the port of Coompta, where a toll has been established for the purpose of keeping the road over the ghut in good repair Lat 14 31, long 74 37

**AMBER** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor a decayed city four miles north-east of the city of Jeypoor. It is situated on the margin of a lake, in a valley or rather basin, on all sides surrounded by hills and its temples, houses and streets are scattered among numerous vines furrowing the slopes of the surrounding hills and opening on the lake. Those streets, intricate and gloomy by site and the shade of numerous trees, are now nearly uninhabited except by ghastly Hindoo ascetics who wear their hair in elf knots, and their faces covered with white chalk, attired in naked and hideous, dilapidated and ruined houses. On the top of the hill, rising west from the margin of the lake, is situated the vast and gorgeous palace of Amber. Its style is massive and solid, resembling those primitive ruins to be seen in Kashmir. Both Jacquemont and Heber observed that they had never viewed a scene so striking, picturesque, and beautiful. Higher up on the slope of the hill, and in general gloomy in the exterior but crowned with four elegant kiosks, is the zenana, and higher up still, and communicating with the palace by a succession of towers and gateways is a huge gloomy castle, with high towers, machicolated battlements, and many loopholes, and rendered more striking by one tall minaret rising above the whole cluster. Besides the purposes of defence it serves as a treasury and a state prison. Here is a small temple where a goat is daily offered up to Kali being substituted for the human being sacrificed here every morning (according to local tradition) during the darker and more unimprinted sway of paganism. Amber was the capital of the state of Amber previously to the foundation of the city of Jeypoor by Rai Singh Lat. 26° 55', long 76 58

**AMBERWARRA**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant north from Nagpore eighty miles. Lat 22 20, long 79 10

**AMBGAON**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 100 miles Lat 19 56 long 80

**AMBGAON**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant E. from Nagpore eighty five miles. Lat 21 24' long 80° 28'

**AMBOH**—A town in Keonjur a native state on the south west frontier of Bengal distant S.W. from Balasore fifty-six miles. Lat. 21 7, long 86 14

**AMBOOR**, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bangalore to Madras seventy nine miles E. of the former Lat 12 47, long 78 47

**AMBOOR DROOG** in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Bangalore to Madras seventy five miles E. of the former Lat 12 50' long 78 44

**AMBORA**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant E from Nagpore thirty one miles Lat 21 3 long 79 39

**AMBOYNA**—An island in the Eastern Archipelago lying to the south west of the large island of Ceram. It was captured by the British in 1796 and again in 1810 under the vigorous administration of Lord Minto but finally restored to the Dutch after the peace of Paris, in 1814. The town is in south lat. 2 35 long 125

**A MEE**—A river rising in the British district of Goruckpore head, gov. of the NW Provinces, in lat 27 5 long 82 38 and taking a south easterly course for the first thirty-six miles of which it is a small marshy channel which in the rainy season overflows its banks to a considerable extent. At that point, and about lat 26° 55' long 83° on the right side, it is joined by the Barar or Budh of nearly equal size and Buchanan states, "Below the junction the channel is about sixty yards wide, while in the beginning of January the water extended from side to side, and was so deep as to require any elephant to swim. The water was however nearly stagnant." Above the junction he describes it as a small river fed entirely from springs in the plains of this district, but containing a copious supply of water for agricultural purposes. Continuing a south-easterly course, it expands, about seventy miles from its source into a small lake, and sends off a lateral stream which, rejoining the lake forms a triangular island containing the town of Maghar in lat. 26 41 long 83 10. Close to this it is crossed by the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Lucknow and is there so considerable that the passage must be made by ferry or by temporary bridge. It continues its south-easterly course and at Onaula, twenty five miles below this place, "the channel of the Amt may be thirty or forty yards wide, and in March is filled with water from side to side. It is deep, but nearly stagnant." At that place it is crossed by the route from Amgaurh to the cantonment

of Gornepoor the passage being made by bridge. A few miles below this place it falls into the Rapti on the right side, in lat 26° 30' long 83° 29'. Throughout its course it receives numerous small streams, right and left, and by lateral channels communicates with several of the watercourses and small lakes which abound in this level alluvial tract.

**AMERNGURH**, in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Kuladgee to Moodgul, thirty two miles south-east of the former. Lat. 16° 2' long 76° 1'

**AMEERGONG** in the British district of Bulloah bent. gov. of Bengal, a town twenty eight miles east from Bulloah. Lat. 22° 55' long 91° 21'

**AMEER KHAN'S POSSESSIONS**—See **TONE**.

**AMERCOTE**—See **OMERKOTE**.

**AMETHI** in the district of Partabgarh, territory of Oude a town with a small fort. Butler estimates the population at 10 000 all cultivators, and one-fourth Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 8' long 82° 2'

**AMHERST** or **JUGGOO ISLAND** sits at the southern extremity of the island of Ramree. Its greatest length is about six miles its width about half as much. At the eastern part of the island there is a harbour and to the north west cantonments bearing the name of Hays's Cantonments.

**AMHERST**—A town situate at the entrance of the Salween or Martaban river in a district of the same name within the province of Tenasserim and so called in honour to the governor-general during whose administration it was founded. The site was fixed upon by commissioners employed to choose the most eligible spot in the province for a commercial town. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag and naming the future town took place on the 6th April, 1826. On the following day the ground was measured, plans drawn out, and operations commenced these movements being accompanied by a proclamation to the native inhabitants, which after declaring that those who chose to take up their abode in the new town should receive the protection and support of the British government, concluded in these terms. Whoever desires to come to the new town, or the villages beyond the Salween river under the English government may come from all parts and live happy, and those who do not wish to remain may go where they please without hindrance. The town is protected by a battery built on a promontory commanding the entrance of the harbour. Its situation for a commercial town is eligible, being accessible by ships of any burden, and means of inland communication being afforded by rivers in its vicinity. The harbour, however though large, is somewhat difficult of access and during the south west monsoon dangerous. The surrounding country

is dry and elevated and exposed to the influence of the north west and south west monsoons, which renders it remarkably healthy, and suited to European constitutions. There are large forests of good teak in the upper course of the river, and this place is the emporium of the trade for timber from these parts. Shortly after its settlement the number of houses amounted to 230 and the population 1 200 souls. It is about 100 miles S.E. of Rangoon, and 30 south of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4' long 97° 40'

**AMILEA**, in the British district of Shahjehanpur bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, fifty two miles south east of the former. Lat. 28° 3' long 80° 10'

**AMILKA**, in the British district of Etawa, bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee and twenty eight miles south east of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad the country level and cultivated. Lat. 25° 33' long 79° 24'

**AMIL GOT**—A village in Sindh on a ferry over the Indus, on the route from Sukkloote to Shikarpore and about twenty miles east of the latter place. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, in a fine plain. At this ferry the army of Shah Shojah amounting to 6 000 men passed in January 1839. The passage occupied seven days. Lat. 27° 53' long 68° 56'

**AMINAGUR**, in the British district of Pooreha, bent. gov. of Bengal a town on the right bank of the river Gony fifty miles north west of Midnapore. Lat. 23° 54' long 88° 51'

**AMJAE**, a small river of Malwa, rises in the Mokundara range about twelve miles west of the Mokundara pass, and in lat. 24° 37' long 75° 44'. It holds a course first north east for twenty five miles, and then south easterly for about fifteen miles and flowing by the south western entrance of the Mokundara pass falls into the Aou about ten miles above its confluence with the Kali Sindh, at Gagron.

**AMJHERBA**—A petty Rajpoot state in Malwa, under the superintendence of the political resident at Indore. It is bounded on the north east, the east and south east, by Dhar on the south by Dhar and the district of Bang on the south west by Allee Rajpoot, and on the north west by Jabooah. It lies between lat. 22° 16'—22° 47' long 74° 40'—75° 18' and extends from north-east to south west about forty two miles, and from south east to north west about thirty three. The area is 584 square miles. In addition to opium, which is extensively cultivated, the staple crops are Indian corn, cotton, gram sugar-cane, jowar and bajra. When British supremacy was first established in Malwa, this petty state was labouring beneath a twofold

**oppression** The pay of the Arab soldiers and other foreign mercenaries had been suffered to fall in arrears and the rajah consequently found it impossible either to control or to discharge them. While Scindia, under pretence of satisfying his demand for tribute held military occupation of the country and inflicted severe exactions upon the inhabitants. From this state of anarchy the state was rescued through the intervention of the British government. By its aid the hands of mercenaries were paid off and dismissed, and the guarantee of the paramount power for the punctual payment of Scindia's tribute (\$5,000 rupees per annum) was made conditional on the removal of the troops of that chief. Under these auspices the revenues of the state increased from 40,000 rupees in 1819 to 100,000 rupees in 1829 and have subsequently continued at that amount. The military force maintained by the rajah consists of 1,000 infantry and the fund for the maintenance of the Malwa Bhel corps is aided by a contribution from this state to the extent of 4,000 rupees per annum. The population was estimated many years since at 57,232 and is probably now larger, but the administration of this country is not reported in favourable terms.

**AMJHERRA**, in Malwa, the principal place of the native state of the same name, is situated in an extensive valley inclosed by low hills on all sides except the north, towards which the valley stretches out in open expanse. The small river which runs by the town becomes dry in the hot season, but a fine tank lies to the eastward, where also there is an encamping ground. According to Malcolm the town contained in 1820, 500 houses with good bazaars well supplied. Elevation above the sea 1,800 feet. Distant S W from Oojein sixty miles, W from Dhar twelve miles. Lat. 23 32' long 75 10'

**AMLIA**.—A town of Malwa in the native state of Dhar, distant north from Dhar thirty miles. Lat. 23, long. 75 20

**AMLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar distant N E. from Oodeypoor sixty miles. Lat. 25 20', long 74 20'

**AMMANAIKOOR**, in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Dindigul to Madura, fifteen miles south of the former. Lat. 10 22' long 77 59'

**AMMANIMA CHUT** in the British district of Cambay, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Serangapatam to Dindigul, fifty-one miles south of the former. Lat. 11 44' long 77 3

**AMNEIR**.—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant N W from Nagpore forty-seven miles. Lat. 21 28', long 78 25'

**AMOOD**, in the British district of Humeypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, village on the route by Katalah from Jubbulpore to Calpee, thirty-five miles south-east of the latter. Water is abundant but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 25 48' long 79 45

**AMORHA** in the British district of Gorakhpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situated on the route from Gorakhpore cantonment to the city of Lucknow sixty-eight miles west of the former, ninety-eight miles east of the latter. The Ramrekha, a small feeder of the Koyana, flows close to the town, and though of small width, has depth and volume of water requiring to be crossed by ferry. Buchanan states the number of dwellings at 100 and consequently, six persons being allowed to each the population may be estimated at 600. Provisions and wood are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is sandy heavy and bad. Distant N W from Benares 108 miles N E. from Allahabad ninety-five miles. Lat. 26 43' long 82 27

**AMPATA** or **OMPTA**, in the British district Hooghly, under the lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the river Damooda. As the river is navigable at all times for considerable craft, from the great channel of the Hooghly as far up as this place, it is a town of some importance, being the great depot for the coal brought down by boats in the rainy season from the fields of Burdwan and Benicora. Distance from Calcutta, W. twenty-two miles from Burdwan S. forty-five. Lat. 22 35', long 88 4'

**AMRABAD**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant S from Hyderabad eighty-one miles. Lat. 16 28', long 78 55'

**AMRAPOOR** in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Chitral Droog to Chittoor forty miles east of the former. Lat. 14 8' long 77 2

**AMREE**.—A village in Sindr, on the route from Kotree, near Hyderabad to Sehwan and twenty-four miles south-east of this latter place. Amree is situated on the right bank of the Indus, it is a small and apparently a poor village, but there is much cultivation near it. Lat. 26 7' long 68 2'

**AMREELI**, or **UMREYLEE**.—A town within the peninsula of Kattywar, situated on the river Thobee, a tributary of the Setroonjee, which, seventy miles lower down, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. The town of Umreylee has rather a striking appearance on approaching it, presenting a solid circumvallation, with round towers of good dimensions, inclosing about 2,000 houses, with a small stream

(the Thobes) winding round the northern face. The town, with the talook or subdivision annexed to it, contains a population of 32 000 residing in ninety nine villages and towns and pays an annual tribute of 1,766 rupees to the Gulowar and a sortulubee of 4 986 rupees to the nawab of Joonagurh. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 132 miles Baroda, S.W., 139 miles. Lat 21 36 long 71 15

**AMRITSAR** a walled city of the Punjab, is situate nearly half way between the rivers Beas and Ravee. It owes its importance to a *Tulao* or reservoir which Raja Das, the fourth *Guru*, or spiritual guide of the Sikhs, caused to be made here in 1681 and named Amrita Sarai, or fount of immortality. It thenceforward became a place of pilgrimage and bore the names Amritsar and Rainsaspur. Nearly two centuries after, Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Duran empire alarmed and enraged at the progress of the Sikhs, blew up the shrine with gunpowder filled up the holy *Tulao* and causing him to be slaughtered upon the site thus desecrated the spot, which was drenched with their gore. On his return to Kabul, the Sikhs repaired the shrine and reservoir, and commenced the struggle which terminated in the overthrow of Mahomedan sway in Hindoestan. The *Tulao* is a square of 160 paces, containing a great body of water pure as crystal notwithstanding the multitudes that bathe in it and supplied apparently by natural springs. In the middle on a small island is a temple of Hari or Vishnu and on the bank a diminutive structure where the founder, Raja Das, is said to have spent his life in a sitting posture. The temple on the island is richly adorned with gold and other costly embellishments, and in it sits the sovereign *Guru* of the Sikhs, to receive the presents and homage of his followers. There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests attached to the temple, who have erected for themselves good houses from the contributions of the visitors. Amritsar is a very populous and extensive place. The streets are narrow but the houses in general are tolerably lofty and built of burnt brick. The apartments, however, are small but on the whole Amritsar may claim some little architectural superiority over the towns of Hindoestan. It has considerable manufactures of coarse cloths inferior silks and shawls made in imitation of the Kashmir fabric, in which great quantities of goats wool from Bokhara are consumed. There is besides a very extensive transit-trade, as well as considerable monetary transactions with Hindoestan and Central Asia, the property of the place having in these respects resulted from the decay of Shikarpoor and Moositan. Rock salt is brought on the backs of camels from a mine near Mundi about 120 miles to the eastward of Lahore, a large and solid lump, resembling a block of unwrought marble, being stung on each side of the animal. Runjeet Singh constructed a canal from the

Ravee, a distance of thirty four miles, but it is a mean and inexpensive work. Provision is made for an ample supply of water to the town from the Beas Doab Canal, now in course of construction. The most striking object at Amritsar is the huge fortress Govindghur built by Runjeet Singh in 1809 ostensibly to protect the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their vast and dangerous assemblage. Its great height and heavy batteries, rising one above the other, give it a very imposing appearance. It contained at the time of Hugel's visit, the treasure of Runjeet Singh. Measures have been taken by the British for adding to its security. This city was selected for the establishment of the first mission of the Church of England to the Punjab and in 1854 subscriptions for a new church had been collected to the amount of 8 000 rupees. Population 80 000 or 90 000. Lat 31 40, long 74 45

**AMROWLI** or **UMROWLEE**, in the British district of Furruckabad, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Futtelghur and twenty-six miles north west of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages the country is level, and cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush jungle. Lat. 27 28, long 79 18

**AMUTNAIR**, in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Ahmednuggur to Darroor forty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. 18 56' long 75 21

**AMULNEIR**, in the British district of Khandesh presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the river Bori twenty-one miles north east of Dhoolia. Lat. 21 3', long 75 1

**AMURGURH**—A fortress in the north of the Punjab situate in the dominions of Ghulab Singh, two or three miles to the right of the route from Lahore to Kashmir. It formerly belonged to Dyhan Singh a powerful vassal of the maharaja of the Sikhs. The jealous aversion of its proprietor prevented any European from closely surveying it but Vigne who at a distance examined it by means of a telescope, states it to be built on the precipitous bank of a ravine to the westward of it. The outline is rectangular, and though built of stone and of very solid masonry, it must fall before a regular attack, being commanded from other eminences at no great distance. Lat 32 57, long 74 18'

**AMURNATH**.—A cave amidst the mountains bounding Kashmir on the north-east. It is a natural opening in a rock of gypsum, and is, according to Vigne, about thirty yards high and twenty deep but Moorcroft states it to be 100 yards wide, thirty high, and 500 deep. It is believed by the Hindoos to be the residence of the deity Shiva, and is hence visited

fly great crowds of both sexes and all ages. A great number of doves inhabit the cave, and these, being frightened by the shouts and tumultuous supplications of the pilgrims, fly out, and are considered thus to be evidence of a favourable answer to the prayers offered, the deity being supposed to come forth in the shape of one of these birds. Amongst other fables, it is asserted that those who enter the cave can hear the barking of the dogs in Thibet. It is mentioned by Higel under the name of Oumrath. Lat. 34 15, long 75 49

**AMWA**.—A town of Bundelound in the native state of Punnah, distant NW from Rewah thirty one miles. Lat. 24 53, long 81 6

**ANAGAON**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant NW from Hyderabad ninety eight miles. Lat. 18 21, long 77 30

**ANAJEE** in the territory of Mysore, a town the principal place of a pergunnah or subdivision of the same name, situate on the north bank of a large artificial lake on the route from Chittel Droog to Savanoor twenty eight miles NW of the former sixty three S.E. of the latter Lat. 14 28' long 76 7'

**ANAKAPILLI** in the British district of Vinsagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Rajahmundry to Vinsagapatam, forty miles south west of the latter Lat. 17 40, long 83 5

**ANANDPOOR**, in the hill state of Kukloor a small town situate in the narrow peninsula or tongue of land formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutley and about five miles from either side. It is built at the base of the peak of Nina Devi stated by Vigne to attain an elevation of about 3 000 feet above the town, or more than 4 000 feet above the sea. That traveller describes it as containing "several large brick buildings with flat roofs and windowless walls that gave it a sombre but rather imposing aspect. Distant NW from Calcutta 1,107 miles. Lat. 31 17' long 76 36'

**ANANTAWARAM**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant NW from Rajahmundry forty-seven miles. Lat. 17 21' long 81 16'

**ANCHITTY**, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town seven miles E from Sernagapatam, and fifty nine miles NW of Salem Lat. 12 22' long 77 47'

**ANDAMANS**.—See NICOBARS.

**ANDARY** in the British territory of San gor and Narbadda, a town thirty nine miles SW from Jabulpoor, 116 miles N of Nagpoor Lat. 22 48, long 79 34

**ANDOOREE**.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor distant S.W. from Nagpoor fifty nine miles Lat. 20 38, long 78 32'

**ANDREW BAY**, on the coast of Arracan, fourteen miles south of the entrance of the Sandoway river. The centre of the bay is about lat. 18 16 long 94 16'

**ANDRYTEE** in Bussahar a feeder of the river Fapur has its rise on the southern declivity of the Shatal pass, in lat. 31 24, long 76 1. It is a powerful and rapid mountain torrent, which holds a southerly course for about fifteen miles to its junction with the Fapur at Chergaon in lat. 31 13' long 77 56. It appears to be mentioned by Hodgson under the name of Indravati

**ANDUR**, in the British district of Sarun lent gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Goruckpoor, fifty-eight miles NW of the former Lat. 26 4, long 84 22'

**ANEAMSAGUR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Hyderabad sixty five miles Lat. 18 9' long 79 4'

**ANEE**, or **URNEE** in the British district of Allygarh lent gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and thirty miles north-east of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good the country open and well cultivated Lat. 27 52, long 77 54

**ANGADDYPOORAM** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, a town fifty miles W from Combatator and thirty eight miles S.E. of Calcut Lat. 10 58, long 76 17

**ANGEY KYOUNG** off the coast of Arracan a long and narrow island running parallel with Pensekeong island, in Hunter's Bay. It is about twenty miles in length, and three in breadth and is described as mountainous, woody rugged, without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation." Lat. 19 47—20 4 long 93 10

**ANGHARAH**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora 121 miles. Lat. 29 58 long 81 40'

**ANGOO**.—One of the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal known as the Outack Mehal, which became tributary to the British government upon the conquest of the province of Outack in 1804. Angool, the principal place, is situate in lat. 20° 48', long 84 53

**ANG-TONG**, in the territory of Siam, a town situated on the left bank of the river Me nam, fifty three miles N of the town of Siam, 248 miles S.E. from Amherst. Lat. 16 35 long 101 20'

**ANGTBOO**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.E. from Almora 129 miles. Lat. 29 52 long 81 50

**ANHUT**.—See AMHERST ISLAND

**ANIAH** in the British district of Bolund shubur lent gov of the N.W. Provinces, a

# ANI-ANO

village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Delhi, and twenty-one miles north east of the former. The road in this part of the route is good the country open, with a sandy soil, scantily cultivated. Lat 28 6 long 77 58

**ANIGEREE**, in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Dharwar to Bellary, twenty nine miles east of the former. Lat 15 25, long 76 50

**ANIKUL**, in territory of Mysore, a town on the S E frontier, situate on the eastern verge of the tract of woody hills extending from Savendy Droog to the Cavery. It was formerly a place of strength and importance where Hyder Ali found refuge when driven from Seringapatam by insurrection. Distance from Seringapatam N E 70 miles Bangalore, S E 20, Madras, W 178 Lat. 12 44 long 77 44

**ANJAR**, in the native state of Cutch under the political superintendence of the Bombay government, a town, the chief place of a district of the same name. As a friendly return for the assistance rendered to the rajah of Cutch in recovering certain alienated possessions the town and district of Anjar were ceded by him in 1816 to the East-India Company. In 1822 the arrangement was modified by a new treaty under which the cession was restored on condition of an annual money payment. The condition, however not being satisfactorily fulfilled the subject was reconsidered, and in 1833 the claim both as to arrears and prospective payments was relinquished. Lat. 23 6, long 70 8

**ANJE DIVA** or **ANJADEEPA**.—An island distant about two miles from the coast of North Canara. It is about a mile in length and possessed by the Portuguese. It appears on the outside barren and rocky but of a pleasant aspect on the opposite side, next the main where it is fortified by a wall and some towers. In case of necessity, a ship may find shelter under this island from the S W monsoon. Distant S E from Goa fifty-one miles. Lat 14 45, long 74 10

**ANJENGAUM** or **UNJENGAUM**, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam a town near the north western frontier towards the British districts of Saugor and Nerbadua. It is situate at the southern base of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. Distance from Nagpore, S W, 90 miles, Ellichpore, S E 42 Hyderabad, N, 231 Bombay, N E, 350 Lat 21 40, long 77 51

**ANJENGO**, in the territory of Travancore, a town on the seacoast, situate on a narrow strip of land running from north west to south east, having on the south west the Indian Ocean, and on the north east an extensive shallow estuary or back water. It consists of two rows of houses, arranged parallel to each

other the Portuguese church and English burying-ground being at the north western extremity, the fort at the south-eastern. There is no shelter for shipping which must anchor at sea, in eleven or twelve fathoms mud, off shore a mile and a half or two miles, and the intercourse with the shore is, in consequence of the extreme violence of the surf very difficult and dangerous even in the fine season, when it is practicable only in country boats and is totally impracticable during the monsoon, which is here excessively boisterous, and dangerous to shipping so that the coast is not frequented during the south west monsoon. Most of the inhabitants of Anjengo profess to be Christians they are of the Roman Church, either descended from the Portuguese or converted natives of Malabar. With few exceptions, they are poor subsisting by fishing or manufacturing cordage from coir or coco-nut fibre. The East-India Company had here formerly a factory of some importance but latterly discontinued. The district of Anjengo, in which the town is situate is now, however, under the British government. Distance from Cannanore, S E 240 miles, from Madras, S W, 390 Lat. 8 40, long. 78 49

**ANKOLA**.—See **UNKOLA**

**ANKREE**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant N from Hyderabad 129 miles. Lat 19 14, long 78 27

**ANNADARABOOPAD** in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras, a town thirteen miles N W from Rajahmundry forty five miles N E of Ellore. Lat 17 7 long 81 40

**ANNANTAGHERY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N W from Guntoor sixty miles. Lat 17 8, long 80 3

**ANNANTAPOOR**—A town in the native state of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N W from Seringapatam 150 miles. Lat. 14 8 long 75 10

**ANNAVARAM** in the British district of Vizagapatam presidency of Madras, a town twenty five miles N W from Vizagapatam, and thirty-nine miles S W of Vizagapatam. Lat 17 50 long 83

**ANNAWUTTY**—A town in Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N W from Seringapatam 180 miles. Lat. 14 53 long 75 12

**ANNUTRAM** in the British district of Etawa, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee and 20 miles south-east of the former. Lat. 26 35 long 79 15

**ANOOFSHUHUR**, in the British district of Bolandshuhur, lieut gov of the N W



# ANO—ARA.

Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi and 78 miles south-east of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, the channel of which is here about a mile wide, only one-fifth of that space being occupied by the stream in the dry season when it is lumpid and still so deep as to be unfordable, and crossed either by ferry or bridge of boats. The right bank, on which the town is situated, is about thirty feet above the channel, the left bank low and, in consequence the country on that side is extensively flooded in high foundations. At the time of Tennant's visit, in 1788, it was surrounded by a mud wall between twenty and thirty feet thick, and at the northern extremity was a large antique residence of the zemindar or proprietor of that part of the country, on the south a large fort built of brick, and so strong as to be impregnable to a native force. The town has a bazaar and though of no great extent is populous, but ill built the houses being either of mud or of cemented brick. Population 8,947. Lat. 25° 40' long 78° 21'.

**ANOGURH** in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner a town near the north west frontier towards Bahawalpore. It is situated in a country of great sterility in lat 29° 14' long 73° 26'.

**ANTOWRAH** in the territory of Oude a town on the route from the cantonment of Futehgarh to that of Seetapoor 38 miles north east of the former 44 west of the latter. It has a bazaar water is plentiful and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country which is level and partially cultivated, though in many places overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 27° 40', long 80° 6'.

**ANTREE**, in the territory of Gwalior a small town on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor 18 miles S.E. of former 184 N.W. of latter. It is situated at the southern entrance of a rocky ravine so narrow that only one wheeled carriage can pass at once along the road which is very narrow, rocky and bad. Salt is manufactured here by washing the saline earth in the vicinity and by the heat of the sun evaporating the brine thus obtained. Tieffenthaler describes it, about eighty years ago as a town once tolerably handsome, but much decayed, and having at its west side a fort with four very strong towers. Here, at the close of December 1848 the Mahratta force was posted to oppose the British advancing from Bundelcund under the command of General Grey. The British commander marched westward to turn their position and the Mahrattas, marching by a parallel route, gave battle at Poonmar and were totally defeated. Lat. 26° 8' long 78° 18'.

**ANUNDPOR**—A town in the native state of Jutt, one of the Sattara parganas, distant S.E. from Sattara 89 miles. Lat. 16° 54' long 75° 9'.

**ANUNDPOR**, in the British district of Midnapore, lieutenant-governor of Bengal a town 15 miles N.E. from Midnapore. Lat. 22° 35', long 87° 30'.

**ANWULKHERA**, or **UMURKHERA** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly by Khasganje, and 15 miles north-east of the former. It has a small bazaar indifferent water may be had from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is bad the country out up with ravines, and very partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 10' long 78° 12'.

**AONGTHA** in the Burman empire a town situated on the left bank of the river Khyendwen, and 80 miles N.W. of Ava. Lat. 22° 39', long 94° 58'.

**AONLAGANJ** or **AOUNLAH** in the British district of Bareilly a town on the route from Allypore to Bareilly 80 miles N.E. of former 21 S.W. of latter. It has a large bazaar, and water is abundant. Population 7,649. Lat. 28° 16' long 78° 13'.

**AOUGASEE**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 30 miles north-east of the town of Banda. Lat. 25° 40' long 80° 50'.

**AOUNG** or **AOON**, in the British district of Futehpore, lieutenant-governor of Agra, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futehpore and 22 miles north-west of the latter. Water is obtained from wells but supplies are scarce. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 26° 8', long 80° 38'.

**AOUNLAH**—See **AONLAGANJ**.

**API**—A town in the native state of Nepal distant N.E. from Almora eighty-two miles. Lat. 30°, long 81°.

**APPAROWPETT**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant N. from Hyderabad 182 miles. Lat. 19° 16', long 78° 14'.

**APPOOWA**—A village in Arracan situated on the right bank of the Coladyne river. Lat. 20° 50' long 93° 1'.

**APTA**, in the British district of Tanmah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Calianes to Nagotian, twenty-two miles north of the latter. Lat. 18° 51', long 73° 12'.

**ARABUL** in Kashmir, a beautiful cataract on the Veshan, one of the principal tributaries of the Behut or Jhelum. Lat. 33° 37', long 74° 52'.

**ARACHI**, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a town twenty-eight miles N.W. from Trichinopoly and forty-one miles S.E. of Salem. Lat. 11° 7', long 78° 30'.

## ARA—ARC

**ARAIL**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Jumna, and opposite the city of Allahabad from which it is distant about a mile. Lat. 25° 25', long. 81° 56'

**ARAU**—A river of Hyderabad, rising in lat. 20° 10', long. 77° 12' near the town of Basam and flowing easterly for fifty miles, and south-east for sixty miles, falls into the Payne Gunga river on the left or north side, in lat. 19° 54' long. 78° 30'

**ARAVACOOCHY** in the British district of Combarore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Dindigul to Salem, thirty miles N of the former. Lat. 10° 47', long. 77° 58'

**ARAVULLI** in Western India, a range of mountains extending in a direction N E from the vicinity of Champavere about lat. 23° 40' long. 74° where, though low and not strongly marked, it joins the W extremity of the Vindhya. It extends along the S W frontier of the territory of Banawarra, Dongurpur and the S W and N W of Mewar or Odeypore dividing it from the lower region of Marwar or Jodhpur and proceeding into the districts of Marwarra and Ajmere becomes confounded with the low rocky ranges of Shekhawati and Delhi. Its N E extremity may perhaps be assumed in lat. 26° 50' long. 75°. On the N W side or towards Marwar it is very bold and precipitous, less so on the S E. but according to Tod there is no pass over it practicable for wheeled carriages from Edur near its S E extremity to Ajmere, a distance of 220 miles. The most elevated summit is Mount Abo, 5 000 feet above the sea.

**ARAWUD** in the British district of Kandish, presidency of Bombay a town forty eight miles S W from Boorhanpoor sixty one miles N E. of Dhoolah. Lat. 21° 10' long. 75° 39'

**AROOT** (Southern Division)—A British district under the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the British districts northern division of Arcot and Chingleput on the east by Pondicherry and the Bay of Bengal on the south by the British districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly and on the west by the British district of Salem. It lies between lat. 11° 11'—12° 39' long. 78° 42'—80° 4'. The area, according to official authority is 7 600 square miles. The general surface of the country forms part of the great slope from the Eastern Ghats to the coast of the Bay of Bengal. In its eastern part, or towards the sea it is low and level but in the interior towards the ghats, rises into hills not forming continuous ranges but in general isolated. The principal rivers intersecting or bounding the district are the Southern Penna or Panar and the Coleroon. The former falls into the

Bay of Bengal a little north of Cuddalore. It is devoid of water during the dry season and such also is the condition of most of the other streams of this district, which fall either into the Penna or into the Bay of Bengal. The Coleroon however which forms the southern boundary towards Tanjore, is abundantly supplied with water during the greater part of the year. Pursuing its course in a north eastern direction, the Coleroon falls into the Bay of Bengal, near Devicottah. From Devicottah, at the mouth of the Coleroon, the seacoast extends in a northern direction for forty five miles to lat. 12°, long. 79° 55', thence in a north easterly direction twenty two miles, to lat. 12° 15' long. 80° 4' the total length of the seacoast of this district being sixty seven miles. Porto Novo nine miles north of Devicottah is at the mouth of the Vellaur, a river rising towards the base of the Eastern Ghats, and having a considerable length of course, with an ancient or dam thrown across it in this district by means of which its waters are rendered available for the purposes of irrigation. It is at all times too small at its mouth to admit of any but coasting craft but ships may anchor two miles off shore in six fathoms, with good holding-ground of mud and protected from southerly winds by the Coleroon shoal lying in that direction. The seacoast is sandy with small hills, which viewed from a distance, appear to be islands. About fifteen miles beyond Porto Novo, in the same direction is Cuddalore at the mouth of the Southern Penna. The climate is exempt from sudden vicissitudes of temperature and storms are less frequent here than in most other places on the Coromandel coast. In the vicinity of the shore the temperature is comparatively moderate during the prevalence of the sea-breezes, but when they give place to the land winds during spring the heat becomes very distressing and is accompanied by great aridity against which neither glass nor wood is proof the former breaking suddenly from the expansive power of the heat, and the latter from the same cause warping, cracking, and splitting. The thermometer sometimes reaches 115° in the shade, and according to some reports it occasionally rises as high as 130°. The mineral wealth of this district is small, with the exception of a rich mine of iron ore in the south eastern part, furnishing metal of excellent quality which is reduced at Porto Novo by a company of European capitalists. No satisfactory information is accessible as to either the botany or zoology of the district, nor indeed as to any branch of natural history. According to the census taken in 1851 the population amounted to 1 096 005. Assuming the area at 7 600 square miles, and the population as above stated, the result will show a relative density of 132 to the square mile. The proportion of Mussulmans and others is stated to be about one twenty fifth part of the whole the remainder of the population being Hindoos. Cuddalore is the seat

of the civil establishment of the district Trisemala, and the French settlement of Pondicherry, also locally within the limits of this district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**AROOT (Northern Division)**—A British district under the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Nellore on the east and south-east by the British district Chingleput, on the south by the British district of Arcot (southern division) and Salem and on the north-west by Mysore and the British district of Cuddapah and lies between lat. 12° 22'—14° 11' long 78° 17'—80° 12'. The area is estimated by one authority at 5 571 square miles according to another at 5 790. The principal river is the Palar which, rising in the territory of Mysore pursues a direction generally easterly and entering this district about lat. 12° 58' long 78° 50' flows through it, continuing its easterly course for about 102 miles passing close to the towns of Vellore and Arcot, and subsequently crossing into the British district of Chingleput. Though a considerable torrent during the rainy season, it is at other times dry on the surface of its channel though water may at all times be obtained by digging therein. There are several smaller streams, such as the Pomey the Soonarmuka and some others, all devoid of water in the dry season, but during the periodical rains flowing freely and replenishing the tanks and channels for irrigation. Tanks, or artificial pieces of water are very numerous, and the dimensions of some are surprisingly great. That of Cauvery pak is eight miles long and three broad. Besides many channels for irrigation a canal has been made from the southern extremity of Pulikat lake to Madras, distant twenty miles and by this communication that city receives abundant supplies of charcoal, firewood, vegetables, grain, fish and other articles of consumption. The soil on the plains is for the most part sandy mixed with loam and gravel it is extensively cultivated, principally with rice and other grains and even in the mountainous tracts there is a considerable portion of fertile ground. Cotton is the principal commercial crop. The population according to the latest official return is 1 435 878 an amount which compared with the area furnished by the same authority (5 790 square miles) indicates a relative density of about 257 to the square mile. The language spoken in this collectorate is the Tamil. The line of the Madras Railway Company traverses this district. The other routes are—1. From east to west from Madras through Arcot to Bangalore. 2. From north-east to south-west from Madras through Arcot to Coimbatore. 3. From north to south, from Chittoor to Arcot. Arcot, the principal place, Vellore Chittoor, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**AROOT**, the principal place of the northern division of the British territory bearing the same name, is situated on the right side of the river Palar and on the line of railway from Madras to Beypoor. The site is advantageous and salubrious, being on a gentle eminence sloping down to the bank. The bed of the river is about half a mile wide but in the dry season the stream is not sufficient to turn a mill, and the channel is sometimes even totally dry. Water of good quality can however always be obtained by sinking pits into the sands which form the bed. The military cantonment can accommodate three regiments one of European and two of native cavalry. There is an extensive barrack for Europeans built of brick and lime mortar and contiguous are three hospitals, well constructed, well ventilated and in all respects commodious besides other buildings requisite for such an establishment. There is a neat Protestant Episcopal church adjoining. The old fort has been nearly demolished but its outline can still be traced almost throughout its entire extent, which was once very considerable. In the town are the ruins of the palace of the nawab of Arcot, besides the remains of various buildings erected by Musulmans, and some mosques, still in a state of repair. The town with the talook or subdivision annexed, is stated officially to have a population of 53 474 inhabiting 10 042 houses.

Arcot occupies a prominent place in the history of the contests waged in this part of India during the earlier part of the eighteenth century. Here Clive confirmed the military reputation which he had previously acquired by some adventurous exploits in other quarters. The English having previously taken but feeble measures to support their ally the well known Mahomet Ali Clive suggested an attack upon Arcot, then held by a rival power and offered himself as the commander of the expedition. His suggestion and offer were accepted, but the force placed at his disposal was altogether disproportioned to the service for which it was destined. It consisted but of 300 sepoys and 200 Europeans, with three field pieces and with this small force an attack was to be made upon a fortress garrisoned by 1 100 men. On approaching the place, a violent storm of thunder and rain fell an event which might certainly be regarded as a misfortune rather than an advantage. It proved however the latter for Clive marching his small force through this war of the elements, a thing regarded as unparalleled in India, was looked upon as an assailant whom it would be vain to resist the garrison accordingly abandoned the fort, and Clive took possession of it. The enemy however having received large reinforcements under Rejah Sahib, son of the celebrated Chunda Sahib, became in turn the assailant, and Clive was called upon to defend the place which had so remarkably passed into his hands. This task he performed with consummate skill though his force was so

small that he was obliged to husband his resources with the greatest care. Being summoned to surrender, he replied in terms of haughty defiance. At length on the 14th November, 1751, the enemy commenced the attack long threatened, and from which nothing short of complete success was anticipated. This attempt, and its results, are thus recorded in a modern historical work — The day of attack was one among the most distinguished in the Mahometan calendar. Happy was the Mussulman to whom it brought death from the sword of the unbeliever, for his fall was regarded as but a sudden introduction to the highest paradise. By this belief the enthusiasm of the enemy's troops was wrought up almost to madness, and it was further increased by the free use of an intoxicating substance called bang. The morning came, and with it the expected movement. Clive was awakened, and found his garrison at their posts according to the disposition which he had previously made. On the enemy's side a vast multitude were in motion bringing ladders to every part of the wall that was accessible. Besides these desultory operations there were others in progress all directed to the same end. Four principal divisions of the enemy's troops marched upon the four points where an entrance to the fort seemed the more likely to be effected—the two gates and the two breaches which had been made in the wall. The parties who attacked the gates drove before them several elephants armed with plates of iron on their foreheads, with which it was expected they would beat down the obstacles which stopped the course of the assailants; but the device was more disastrous to those who employed it than to those against whom it was directed. The elephants wounded by the musketry of the British force, turned and trampled upon those who were urging them forward. At the north west breach, as many as it was capable of admitting rushed wildly in, and passed the first trench before their opponents gave fire. When given, it was with terrible effect. A number of muskets were loaded in readiness, which those behind delivered to the first rank as fast as they could discharge them. Every shot did execution while three field pieces contributed effectually to thin the number of the assailants. In a few minutes they fell back but the attempt was only suspended, not abandoned. Another and another party followed, and were driven off as had been those who preceded them. To approach the south west breach, the enemy embarked seventy men on a raft, who thus attempted to cross a ditch and had almost gained their object, when Clive, observing that his gunners fired with bad aim, took the management of one of the field pieces himself. Thus he worked with such precision and effect that a few discharges threw the advancing party into confusion. The raft was overset, and those on board thrown into the water, where some were drowned. The

remainder saved themselves by swimming back, abandoning the unfortunate raft which was to have borne them to the breach. These various attacks occupied about an hour and cost the enemy in killed and wounded about 400 men. After an interval employed by the assailants in endeavouring under much annoyance to carry off their dead the firing upon the fort was renewed both with cannon and musketry. This was again discontinued. A formal demand of leave to bury the dead was complied with, and a truce of two hours agreed upon. At the expiration of the prescribed time the firing once more recommenced, and lasted until two o'clock on the following morning when it ceased never to be renewed. At daybreak the gallant defenders of the fort learned that their besiegers had precipitately abandoned the town. The garrison immediately marched into the enemy's quarters, where they found several pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition. These spoils were forthwith transferred to the fort and thus ended a siege of fifty days. Military history records few events more remarkable than this memorable siege. Its conduct at once placed Clive in the foremost rank of distinguished commanders. Justly has it been said that he was born a soldier. At the time when with a handful of men, most of them unpractised in the operations of war he defended the fort of Arcot against a force several thousand strong his military experience was small while of military education he was entirely destitute. His boyhood had passed in idleness, or in the reckless perpetration of mischief, while the few years which he had numbered of manly life had, for the most part, been occupied with the details of trade. Deprived of all the means by which in ordinary cases, men are gradually prepared for the duties of military service or command, he showed himself a perfect master of the arts of war. Like all other eminent commanders, he communicated to those under him a spirit of devotedness and self-abandonment which is among the most graceful as well as the most valuable qualities of a soldier. An instance of this occurred among the native troops employed in the defence of Arcot, which is alike honourable to them and to their commander. When provisions became scarce, and there was ground for apprehending that famine would compel a surrender the sepoy proposed that their diet should be restricted to the thin gruel in which the rice was boiled and that the whole of the grain should be given to the Europeans as they required more nourishment. With such a spirit pervading his little garrison, Clive might well look forward to a successful termination of his brave defence of Arcot but that spirit his own military virtues had fostered and called forth. On the evening of the memorable day reinforcements, dispatched from Madras for the support of Clive, entered the town, and a few days afterwards Clive left the place, for a field where he

# ARO-ARN

services were more pressingly required. Arcot was taken by Hyder Ali when that invader ravaged the Carnatic and beyond these facts there is little in its history of interest or importance. Distance from Madras, N E 220 miles. Tanjore, N 145. Cuddalore N, 88, Bangalore E 118. Vellore, E 14, Madras, W 65. Lat. 12° 54' long 79° 24'.

**ARCULGODE**—A town in Mysore under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N W from Seringapatam 49 miles. Lat. 12° 46', long 76° 7'.

**ARDANJI** in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Triplicator to Negapatam, twenty eight miles east of the former. Lat. 10° 11', long 79° 3'.

**ARDYSIR**—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N E from Bhuj, seventy five miles. Lat. 23° 38', long 70° 50'.

**AREEJAW**, in Sude a large village on the route from Schwan to Larkhana, in the fertile island inclosed between the Indus and its offset the Narra. It is situated eight miles south from Larkhana, the same distance west of the Indus, and one mile east of the Narra. Lat. 27° 24', long 68° 9'.

**AREENG** or **AURUNG**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Muttra, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Muttra to Deeg, and nine miles west of the former. Here the army of Holkar the Mahatta chief was encamped Oct. 7 1804, and being attacked by the British under General Lake sought safety in a precipitate flight in which their chief led the way. About thirty of their number were killed and several made prisoners. Lat. 27° 29', long 77° 36'.

**AREEPADGAH** in the British province of Arracan, head gov. of Bengal, a town 63 miles N W of Arracan. Lat. 21° 6', long 92° 33'.

**AREEPORE** or **HAREEPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazeeoor, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 32 miles N E of Ghazeeoor, 40 miles W of Chupra. Aree pore has a population of 6882. Lat. 25° 49', long 84° 2'.

**ARGAUM** in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a village near the northern frontier towards the British territory of Sangor and Nerbulda, some distance southward of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. This place is rendered memorable by having been the site of an action which took place on the 28th November 1803, between the British army commanded by Major-General Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), and that of the Mahattas commanded by Sondra and Munny Bappoo, brother of the rajah of Barar, in which the

latter was defeated with great loss. A medal in commemoration of the victory was struck in London, in 1861, and presented, under the sanction of the Queen to the surviving officers and soldiers who were engaged in the action. It is situated in a plain much cut up by water-courses, and on the route from Ellishpoor to Aurungabad. Distance 40 miles S W of the former, 185 N E. of the latter. Lat. 21° 2' long 77° 2'.

**ARIANCOOPAN**—See **POUDICHERY**.

**ARKAIRY**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant S W from Hyderabad 104 miles. Lat. 16° 50', long 77° 8'.

**ARMEGON**, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a village situated on the coast opposite to a shoal of the same name between the inner edge of which and the coast there is a space from three to four miles wide now called Blackwood Harbour. One of the earliest settlements of the East India Company in the Carnatic was founded at this place where a factory was erected in 1628, defended by twelve pieces of cannon. Distance N of Madras 65 miles. Lat. 14° 2' long 80° 12'.

**ARMOREE**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant S E from Nagpore 74 miles. Lat. 20° 28', long 80° 2'.

**ARMOYAMCOTTA**, in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, a town situated twenty miles N from Rarnad, and fifty three miles S E of Madras. Lat. 9° 40', long 78° 56'.

**ARNALLA**—An island off the coast of the Northern Concan, presidency of Bombay, situated one mile from the mainland, the intervening channel being navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. On the island is a fort which in 1781 was taken by the British army under General Giddard. Distant N from the city of Bombay thirty five miles. Lat. 19° 28', long 72° 47'.

**ARNEH**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Omrawuttee fifty five miles. Lat. 20° 4' long 78° 4'.

**ARNEE**, in the British district of Arcot, northern division, a town with British cantonment. Its site is rather low and flat, yet with a sufficient declivity towards a small river about a quarter of a mile distant, to carry off the rain thither even during the monsoon. The river being fed by springs, affords an unremitting supply of excellent water. The country round is open, the nearest hills, which consist of granite and syenite being six miles distant, and there is scarcely any vegetation, except a few straggling palms and some patches of stunted jungle. The soil of the plain consists of disintegrated granite, mixed with sand or clay, and in many places is impregnated with impure saline matter chiefly salts of soda, which during the dry season causes a

white efflorescence on the surface. This place, formerly a strong fortress, is now much decayed. It is a station for European troops, the cantonment of which is within the now dilapidated rampart, but for some years past has only been occasionally occupied as a temporary depot. Immediately opposite to it are two bomb-proof ranges of buildings, forming the officers' quarters behind these and about three hundred yards distant, are the barracks, calculated to accommodate one European regiment. These are also bomb-proof, and are spacious and strongly built, forming three sides of a square the fourth side being occupied by a wall with a gateway. Contiguous is a commodious hospital. Elevation above the sea 400 feet. Distance from Madura, N E 207 miles, Tanjore, N., 131, Bangalore, E 119, Yellore, S E., 20, Arcot, S 17, Madras, S W 74. Lat 12 40' long 79 21'.

AROOA.—See OOMRAWTH.

AROUL in the British district of Mysore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town or village on the route from Mitracantonment to that of Mysore, and twenty three miles west of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good in dry weather but during the rains in the latter part of summer is in many places under water to the depth of from one to three feet. The country is level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27 8', long 78 45'.

ARPEILLÉE.—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant S from Nagpore 110 miles. Lat. 19 44' long 79 58'.

ARRACAN PROPER.—See AKYAS.

ARRACAN, a province of India, situate to the east of the Bay of Bengal, is bounded on the north by Chittagong from which it is divided by the Naaf river and the Wail hills on the east by the Yoomadong range of mountains, which separates it from Ava on the south by a portion of the British province of Pegu and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. It lies between lat. 18 and 21° 33', long 93 10'—94 50'. Its extreme length from the Kintalee pass to its northern extremity is about 290 miles. Its greatest breadth is at the north, where it measures ninety miles from Ramoo to the central ridge of the Yoomadong mountains, eighty miles further south it is seventy miles broad, measuring from the mouth of the Kuladyne river to the summit of the mountains. For some leagues south of this, the coast is very much interrupted by bays and creeks, and thence onward to its most extreme point at Cape Negraus (beyond the recently-defined boundaries of Arracan) the mainland is a very narrow strip measuring rarely more than twenty miles, and on an average not more than fifteen miles across. The area of the province is 18 484 square miles. The coast is skirted by many islands, the more important of which are

Ramree, Cheduba, and Shapuree. That part of the coast lying between the Naaf and Arracan rivers is lined by shoal banks, stretching in some parts two or three miles from the shore. Further south the coast is lined by a number of rocky islands, of which those called the Broken Islands and the Terribles are the larger but neither of these groups has the slightest appearance of cultivation. The remainder of the coast from Ramree to Kintalee is excessively rugged and rocky indented by bays which afford no shelter for ships, studded by islands, and beset by various sources of peril. Between the Kuladyne and Sandowny rivers, says Pemberton "the whole coast consists of a labyrinth of creeks and tide-nullahs, all of which terminate at the foot of the lower ranges, and receive the contributions of numerous small streams. The physical aspect of this country is very diversified, hilly but having extensive flats and valleys, the latter of which are generally fertile and highly cultivated, being intersected by numerous small rivers. There is, however, abundance of low marshy land overrun with thick jungle and so much cut up by rivers and tide-nullahs, as to render communication by land very difficult, in some instances almost impracticable the principal intercourses between the stations and villages being carried on by water. Along the whole line of the eastern frontier the boundary between Arracan on the one side, and Ava and the newly-acquired British province of Pegu on the other is formed by the Yoomadong mountains. This range is a portion of the great chain which, running from the south of Assam in lat. 28 30' extends to Cape Negraus. The height of the mountains varies averaging at this part from three to four thousand feet. The Blue Mountain in lat. 23° 37' long 93 11' is said to be upwards of 8 000 feet above the level of the sea. The inhabitants of these mountainous tracts consist of several independent tribes, who have never submitted to any government. They lead a life of hardship and danger especially the women who are stoutly made though diminutive in size. The cultivation consists in clearing away the thick forests and shrubs which clothe the mountain-sides, and preparing the ground for the seed. Rice and cotton are the principal productions but tobacco and some esculent vegetables are planted by the sides of streams. Over this range there are several passes but that called the Aeng route is superior to all others, and is an excellent road, by means of which before the Burmese war of 1825 a great trade was carried on between Arracan and Ava, in which it is said 40 000 men were annually employed. Subsequently however this commerce declined, on account of the want of confidence in the Burmese government and people. There are several low ranges of hills stretching along the coast, but all are considered ramifications of the great chain. They abound in forests. The principal rivers of Arracan are

the Myoe, Kuladyoe or Arracan river Lamy, Talak, and Aeng. The sources of the three former are among the mountains to the north of Arracan, about lat 22° 30'. They flow in a southerly direction, and are on an average not more than twenty miles distant from each other, after a course of about 150 miles they disembogue into Hunter's Bay where they are connected by numerous creeks and by which the communication in this part is carried on. The Talak river is for many miles nothing more than a mountain torrent and is only navigable for the last twenty five miles of its course. The Aeng river during the spring tides is navigable up to the town of that name which is forty five miles from its mouth. Both this river and the Talak take their rise in the Yomandoug mountains and empty themselves into Comberners Bay twenty five miles east of the town of Khyouk Phyo. There are no lakes in the province. The climate of Arracan has generally been considered very injurious to Europeans, as well as to the natives of other parts of India, and the great mortality of the troops engaged in the first Burmese war afforded melancholy illustration of the truth of this belief. It is only the interior however which is characterized by the great degree of unhealthiness. Akyab Sandoway and Khyouk Phyo situate on the seashore have long been known to be far more favourable to the retention of health than most parts of the province while the town of Arracan and the village of Talak, situate inland, are peculiarly injurious. There are various indications of a volcanic nature in Arracan. Along the coast and in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, are situated earthy cones covered with a green sward, from which issue springs of muddy water emitting bubbles of gas. Two severe earthquakes have taken place in the province one in 1783 the other in 1833. By the latter four hills were rent asunder to the width of from thirty to sixty feet and in the plains its effects were shown by the earth opening in several places and throwing up water and mud of a sulphurous smell. From Nayadong mountain near Khyouk Phyo in the island of Ramree, vapour and flame were seen to issue to the height of several hundred feet. Of the mineral resources of this country very little is known. In some parts, however iron ore is found and in Ramree some iron mines were once worked, but the working has long been discontinued, the quality and price of the product rendering competition with that imported from Great Britain hopeless. In the island of Cheduba iron is found, but in such small quantities as to be of no value. Coal has been found in the Sandoway district, and in the island of Ramree, near Khyouk Phyo. Favourable reports have been made of its quality, but it has not been extensively worked. There are several petroleum wells in the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, and the oil found is of excellent quality, though not produced in

great quantities. A profusion of fine forests deck the summits and sides of the mountains the principal trees are the oak and teak, masses of which clothe those forming the northern and eastern frontier. The creeks and nullahs which intersect the numerous valleys and alluvial plains, being dammed up, and turned to the purposes of irrigation, render the country peculiarly suited for the cultivation of rice, its staple produce and of which it yields the richest crops in India, and affords a large surplus for exportation. No manure enriches the ground the irrigation it receives rendering its application unnecessary. There are various other products in Arracan. The chief of these are tobacco sugar cotton indigo, and black and red pepper. Arracan possesses no manufacture of any importance, but salt is produced to some extent in parts of the province near the coast, and in the island of Ramree especially at the harbour of Khyouk Phyo. It is obtained entirely by solar evaporation is of excellent quality, and forms an article of exportation. A kind of coarse cloth is woven by the women but it is worn only by the people of the province. One of the many advantages accruing to this province from British administration is the steady increase of commerce since it has come into the possession of that government. Rice and salt constitute the chief articles of exportation the others are tobacco sugar wood-oil, betel nut, buffalo-hides and horns elephants' teeth dried fish, and edible bird-nests. Akyab is the principal port of the province, and the trade is there considerable. The province is divided into three districts. The first and largest is Akyab or Arracan proper. It consists of a valley running parallel to the seashore and is very low and flat. The second Sandoway comprehending the mainland between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude, is mountainous, and intersected by rivers running across from west to east. The capital town is Sandoway and is considered the most healthy station of the province. The third Ramree which includes Aeng and the islands of Ramree and Cheduba. The first of these is considerable, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow and navigable channel. Cheduba is separated from Ramree by a channel some miles broad and its capital, Khyouk Phyo is situate on the northern extremity of the island. It is considered healthy. The aboriginal inhabitants of Arracan are termed Mughs. When the province came into the possession of the British, the population was only about 100,000. In 1831 it had increased to 173,000, and in 1839 to 248,000. It is now upwards of 321,000. In 1839 the Mughs amounted to more than half the population. This is probably the case still though the comparative numbers must have been in some measure affected by the immigration consequent on the increase of commercial prosperity. Education to a certain extent is very general.

throughout the province, and there are few persons to be found who cannot read. The instruction of the children is part of the duty of the priest, who is employed in this description of labour a great part of the day. The boys assemble in the monasteries, and go generally at the age of ten years. They are taught reading writing and arithmetic. There is no difference between the education of the rich and the poor. The alphabet contains thirty six letters which are written from left to right they use either the palm leaf or a kind of paper manufactured from the bark of a tree. The vernacular language of the Mugh is similar to the Burmese. The character is just the same. Seven government English schools have been established in the province three in the town of Akyab and four in that of Barmoe. Several youths have recently been placed in the Medical College at Calcutta. Previous to admission into this institution they undergo a course of instruction in the English language and are then drafted into the college, where they receive the necessary training, with a view to future employment in the medical service in their native country.

The history of Arracan, till the year 1184 comprises an account of the reigns of 120 princes. We are informed by the only document possessed by the Mughs which pretends to be an historical record (called by them *Ra Dawang*—History of Kings) that the first of these rulers died after a long and happy reign in the Mugh era 63 corresponding with A.D. 701. The period of which this history treats does not fail to exhibit those scenes of treachery usurpation, dethronement, and assassination so characteristic of the history of an Indian native state, and there can be no reason for doubting that in this respect at least the picture bears some resemblance to the truth whatever degree of authenticity it may display in general. In 1788 Arracau was invaded and conquered by the Burmese. Thenceforward the history of the country becomes part of that of Ava under which head its continuation will be found. The first war between that state and the British government ended in the transfer to the latter of certain portions of the Burmese territory of which Arracan was one. The annexation of this province was considered necessary not so much from its resources or the fertility of its soil (for a large part was swamp and jungle) as from the barrier afforded by the Yoomadong mountains against any aggression upon the British territory in that quarter. Since, however this province has been included in the catalogue of British possessions, a sterile and unprofitable tract has been transformed into a highly cultivated country trade has increased to an extent that could not be contemplated, and the variety and quality of the productions of Arracan have been found to equal those of almost any other part of India. The benefits accruing to the inhabitants from

these changes may be truly estimated by considering that, instead of being engaged in incessant feuds and quarrels, they are now a peaceable contented, and happy people engaged in the ordinary operations of life.

**ARRACAN**—Formerly the capital town of the province of the same name but which long decreasing in importance is now comparatively of little consequence, and only interesting on account of its old associations. It is situate in a valley on the banks of a small branch of the Arracan or Kuladyne river and is about fifty miles from the sea. This valley is intersected by numerous streams and pullahs all of which overflow and convert it into a noxious swamp. It is surrounded on all sides by hills varying in height from 200 to 500 feet the hollows between them consist of swamps and jungles. On the summits of these hills many temples and pagodas have been erected which at a distance give a lively and picturesque appearance to the scene. None are of any importance except to the worshippers of Gaudma, of which deity each contains an image. The town is straggling and the houses are poor and small, constructed of bamboo, and raised several feet from the ground, to protect them from the water which in the time of inundation flows under them. The principal street lies along the bank of the stream which divides the town and over which several ill constructed wooden bridges are thrown. Before the war the place was much larger and contained at one time it is said, 18 000 houses but the number of those in habited must be fearfully decreased, for according to Pemberton the population in 1835 amounted only to 8 000 or 10 000. The town contains but one place of any particular interest, and that is the ancient fort of Arracan which is now in a state of ruinous decay. The British succeeded in taking this fort by assault, on the 1st April, 1825. There is one bazaar in the town, where provisions of all kinds are procurable, and the shops are well supplied with muslin cloths and other articles of British manufacture, including glass crockery, and cutlery which articles are generally imported from Calcutta. The position of Arracan, in a swampy valley and surrounded with hills, is particularly calculated to engender that condition of the surrounding atmosphere which long experience has shown to be productive of febrile disease. Arracan has been the grave of many of the British troops, who fell victims to the insalubrity of the climate. From this cause, and from its inconvenient situation in a commercial point of view it is matter neither of surprise nor regret that it should have been superseded by the towns of Akyab and Khyouk Phyou. This place was taken by the Burmese in 1783 and its capture in 1825 by the British under General Morrison, was followed by the subjugation of the whole province. Lat. 20° 41', long. 83° 24'



# ARE-ASH.

**ARRACAN RIVER.**—A large stream discharging the waters of the Coladynes, and other rivers of Arracan, into the Bay of Bengal. The entrance of this river is low and has some rocks near it called the Fakiers, covered at high water. Lat. 20° 5', long 92° 57'.

**ARRAH** in the British district of Shahabad, the town of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Ghazepore 25 miles W of former 75 E. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant, the surrounding country being fertile and well cultivated and a large and beautiful lake being close to the town. There is a government school here. According to Buchanan the town contains 2,775 houses. Lat. 25° 31', long 84° 43'.

**ARRIATTOOR**, in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tanjore to Cuddalore 24 miles N of the former. Lat. 11° 8', long 79° 8'.

**ARRULL**.—A town in the native state of Cutch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay distant N.W. from Bhooj 89 miles. Lat. 23° 26', long 69° 11'.

**ARUL**, in Sindh, is a watercourse or channel, proceeding from the south-eastern part of Lake Manchar (an expansion of the Narra) and discharging its water into the Indus, on the western side, about four miles below Sehwan after a course of about twelve miles. At Sehwan it is a deep sluggish stream 200 feet wide. The Narra, the lake, and the Arul form a continuous channel communicating at both extremities with the Indus, and running for above 100 miles nearly parallel to it on the western side. As the current is very moderate in this channel during the inundation it is then more frequented than the main stream. It falls into the Indus in lat. 26° 24', long 67° 50'.

**ARUN**, the principal tributary to the Coocy river, rises in Thibet, in several streams, attains between lat. 87° and lat. 88°, and about long 28° 45' and flows upwards of 200 miles through Thibet, first in a south easterly, and then in a westerly direction, to the great snowy range of the Himalayas, where, in lat. 28° 12' long 86° 53', "it passes between their mighty peaks, and receives the torrents which rush from their northern face. The Arun then flows in a southerly direction for 110 miles through Nepal, to its junction with the Coocy, in lat. 26° 58' long 86° 57'.

**ARUNDAWULL**.—A town in the native state of Jeypoor, one of the hill semidaries, under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant W from Visknagrum 35 miles. Lat. 18° 24', long 82° 12'.

**ARUNG**.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, distant E. from Nagpoor 184 miles. Lat. 21° 11' long 82°.

**ARWAL**.—See URWUL.

**ARWAPULLY**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 70 miles. Lat. 17° 20', long 79° 34'.

**ARWEE**.—A town in the territory of the rajah of Nagpoor, distant W from Nagpoor 48 miles. Lat. 20° 57' long 78° 27'.

**ASAMOW**, or **HUSESMOW** in the British district of Cawnpore, the town of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee and thirteen miles north east of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent the country well cultivated and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 15' long 79° 55'.

**ASHTA** in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Meerut to Sattara 20 miles N.W. of former. Lat. 16° 57', long 74° 28'.

**ASHTA**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 203 miles. Lat. 19° 22', long 78° 19'.

**ASHTA**, in Malwa, in the territory of Bhopal, a town on the route from Saugor to Mhow 158 miles S.W. of former 79° N.E. of latter. It is situated on the right or east bank of the river Parbatty crossed near the town by ford. Here is a fort with a large tank, and supplies are abundant. Malcolm states the number of houses at 600 an amount which assigns a population of about 2,500 persons. It is the chief place of a pergunnah stated to contain 244 khalsa villages, or such as belong to the government, and seventy three allotted as jagirs or fiefs. When Hunter passed in 1792 it was held by a Mahatta chief but having been subjugated by the British government, was by treaty in 1818 granted, with four other pergunnahs to the nawab of Bhopal, to mark the approbation of his zeal and fidelity, and to enable him to maintain the contingent force, as he had stipulated. Distant S.E. from Oojein 69 miles, S.W. from Allahabad 375, S. from Agra 810. Lat. 23°, long 76° 41'.

**ASHTEE**, or **ASHTA**, in the British col-  
 lectorate of Sholapore, presidency of Bombay, a small town or village near the eastern frontier towards the territory of the Nizam. Here, in February 1818, the Peshwa, in his hopeless flight after the battle of Poona, was surprised by a British force commanded by General Smith, and though Gokla, the Mahatta commander, made a gallant and skilful attempt to secure the fortune of the day by turning the right flank of the British, and charging their rear he was overthrown and slain and the Peshwa compelled to hasten his flight. The titular rajah of Sattara and some of his family were thereupon reelected from the thrall of the Peshwa, and subsequently invested with a limited dominion. Ashtee is distant S.E. from Poona 113 miles. Lat. 17° 50', long 75° 28'.

**ASHTEH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S E from Ahmednuggur 22 miles Lat. 18° 49', long 75° 15'

**ASHWAPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E from Hyderabad 180 miles. Lat. 17° 50', long 80° 54'

**ASHWAROWPETTA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 175 miles Lat. 17° 16' long 81° 11'

**ASKOT** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 43 miles E. of Almora. Lat. 29° 45', long 80° 22'

**ASMAH** in the British district of Mymensing, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town 52 miles E. from Jamalpur 61 miles W of Silhet Lat. 24° 58' long 90° 53'

**ASOPHGURH** in the British district of Bhopur, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village and fort on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and fifteen miles south of the latter. It is situated on the left bank of the Ganges in a site which is described by Mundy as very unfavourable. Asofghur, which must be the depot of malaria and jungle-fever is hemmed in on all sides by forests, intersected by spacious swampy plains covered with the rankest and most luxuriant grass and rushes. The appearance of the country and the very smell of the air were enough to give a fit of the ague. Nearly opposite the village is a ferry over the Ganges, there 300 yards wide rapid, and with a stony bottom Lat. 29° 45' long 78° 15'

**ASPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilibesht, and seven miles N E. of the former Lat. 28° 5', long 79° 33'

**ASSAM**.—An extensive province at the north eastern extremity of British India. It is bounded on the north west and north by Bhotan on the north east by Thibet on the south-east by Burmah and the Naga tribes on the south by Cachar, Tuleram, Senaptee's country, Jynteah, and the country inhabited by the Cossyah tribes and on the west by the Britishillah Goalpara. It may be stated to extend from lat. 25° 49' to 28° 17' and from long 90° 40' to 97° 1'. The area is returned as 21,805 square miles. On the north, south, and east, Assam is bordered by mountains of great elevation. The face of the country within presents to the eye an immense plain, studded with numerous clumps of hills rising abruptly from the general level. In the number of its rivers Assam is said to exceed every country in the world of similar extent. The existence of sixty-one has been ascertained, and there are many others of less importance. The chief among them is the Brahmapootra, which traverses the entire

length of the valley and divides it into two parts, the northern and the southern. The climate is said to bear some resemblance to that of Bengal but its local position and other modifying circumstances, render it far more temperate and equal. The degree of heat even at the warmest season, is but moderate and the nights are cool and refreshing throughout the year. The mean annual temperature is about 67° the mean temperature of the four months when the heat is greatest, about 80°, that of the winter about 57°. The rains are of long continuance, commencing in March and lasting until the middle of October. Earthquakes are frequent in Assam few months pass without one or two shocks being experienced but as in most countries where such occurrences are common they are little regarded, and soon forgotten. The remembrance of one, apparently of extraordinary severity in 1807 is preserved. By this convulsion a number of hills are stated to have been rent asunder leaving wide and open chasms and a few entirely disappeared the earth opened in various places, throwing up water and mud in other parts tracts of ground suddenly sunk and a number of lives were lost. One of much less violence was officially reported to have taken place in 1847 at Nowgong when several government buildings sustained considerable injury. Of the geology of Assam it is said little is known in detail. Among the most useful of the mineral productions of the country coal must be noticed. It has been discovered in a great variety of places on the north side of the Brahmapootra and is believed to exist to a very great extent all along the southern side of the valley. The quality has not been sufficiently tested but much of a tolerably fair character has been found and it is believed that some much superior may be expected to reward the labour of further search. Iron-ore is met with in various places. In certain parts of Assam are brine springs, from which salt is manufactured. The produce is said to be superior to that imported from Bengal, but from various causes it is fully as expensive. Gold-dust is washed down the rivers from the neighbouring hills the deposits are richer in the upper parts of their respective courses, and fresh supplies are found at every monsoon. Most of the streams yield this much valued produce in greater or less degree. Upon the zoology of Assam it may be observed that the forests and mountains abound with wild animals. Elephants wander in large herds, and are very destructive. Many are killed in the forests for the sake of the ivory which they furnish and it is calculated that not less than 500 are annually caught in the province, and transported to different parts of India. Still their numbers are stated not to be perceptibly diminished. The mode of catching the wild elephant differs from that pursued in Chittagong. There large herds are surrounded by a mass of hunters, and a bar-

cade of trees being formed, with the addition of a trench, a number of tame elephants are sent into the enclosure, which is called a keddah and the wild elephants are secured with ropes. In Assam a single elephant is selected from the herd, and fairly run down when the animal is entangled by ropes attached to tame elephants, and thus rendered helpless. The rhinoceros inhabits the denser parts of the forest it is also found in high grass-jungle, near many swamps, where it is sought by the hunters for the sake of its skin and horn. These animals are easily tamed and may be seen at Gowhatty, harmless as cows, attended by a single man. Tigers abound, notwithstanding the large sums paid by government in the form of rewards for their destruction. Bears are numerous, as are also leopards, wild buffaloes, and wild hogs. The fox and the jackal are met with. Wild game is abundant and the rivers teem with fish. The tea plant was known to be indigenous in Upper Assam before that country was in our possession. It subsequently became an article of culture and preparation, under the management of natives of China skilled in those arts and brought from that country at the instance of government. The subject naturally attracted notice in England, the great centre of commercial enterprise and the formation of the Assam Tea Company now some years in operation was the result. The intercourse between Assam and Bengal proper is almost entirely maintained by water, the facilities afforded by the Brahmapootra and Ganges with their connecting branches being available throughout the year. The voyage upward hitherto tedious, is about to be rendered prompt and facile by the establishment of river-steamers on the Brahmapootra. The population of Assam is returned at 710 000. They are chiefly Hindoos but there is a proportion of Mussulmans, which has been estimated at a sixth of the whole. A commixture of various tribes and races seems to have composed the aggregate, irruptions of the hill people and stragglers from other districts, aiding to form the mass. Education was little known previously to the efforts of the British government to extend it. There are now government schools, where English is taught as well as the vernacular. The schools devoted solely to the latter are rather numerous. There are considerable differences in the state of the different schools but on the whole they appear tolerably efficient. The cost for each pupil is far less than in Bengal but this is certainly a minor consideration in comparison with the successful results of expenditure. In addition to what is done by government, the American Baptist missionaries appear to have taken up the business of education with energy and success.

That the Assamese were a warlike people may be inferred not only from their conquest of the country but from their successful resistance of various attempts made on their independence by the rulers of the Mogul

empire while in the height of its vigour and military renown. The decline of the country dates from the latter part of the last century. In 1770 a rebellion broke out, which terminated in the expulsion of the rajah. Through the intervention of the British government, the rajah recovered his territories, and a British detachment was located in Assam, with the view of preserving the peace of the country. But the endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the prince and his disaffected chiefs proving fruitless, the force was withdrawn after the expiration of a few months. The government was then seized by the minister, who for a time permitted the nominal sovereignty to remain with the royal family. From this period Assam seems to have been abandoned to anarchy. In 1810 the minister expelled the rajah and usurped his dominions. In this emergency the ex-rajah sought the aid of the Burmese who replaced him upon the throne but after a brief reign again deposed him and made Assam a dependency of Ava. On the breaking out of the first Burmese war Assam was conquered by the British and under the treaty with Ava, dated in February 1826 the possession of the province was confirmed to them. A portion of Upper Assam was then constituted into a separate principality and conferred upon Poorunder Singh the rajah who had been expelled by the Burmese and the remainder of the country became incorporated with the British dominions. The misgovernment, however of Poorunder Singh and his utter incapacity for the duties of his position shortly led to the resumption of his territory and in 1838 the whole province was placed under British administration. Under British rule the country has decidedly improved, and there can be no doubt that the arts of civilization will gradually extend. The cultivation of the tea-plant will give occupation to the industry of the people and conduce to their increased prosperity. The government, however have been constantly annoyed by the hill tribes, whose apparently irreclaimable habits of marauding have furnished occasion for very serious discussions on the means of restraining them. In dealing with such persons, severe measures would obviously be the first to present themselves to the mind, but the home authorities, always reluctant to resort to such measures, have recommended the exercise of that personal influence which has been so successful in similar cases occurring in other parts of India, and the adoption of a course of conciliation, tempered however by a judicious firmness, that will not suffer crime to be perpetrated with impunity.

**ASSAPOOR**—A town in the native state of Indor or possessions of Holkar, distant S.W. from Indor 80 miles. Lat. 22 18, long. 75 38.

**ASSAYE**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a village on the south or right

bank of the Jush, in the doab or tongue of land inclosed between that river and the Kathia, flowing more to the south. Both rivers are fordable, except in the height of the rainy season. Here on the 28rd September 1808, Major-General Wellesley subsequently duke of Wellington gained a brilliant victory over a combined Mahratta force of immense superiority in point of numbers. The British troops engaged amounted only to about 4 500 men while the Mahratta force in addition to 10 500 men disciplined and commanded by European officers, consisted of irregular infantry of about the same amount and a body of cavalry estimated at not less than 80 000 the whole constituting an army of upwards of 50 000 men. A medal struck in commemoration of the victory was presented in 1851 with the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in the action. Distance from the city of Hyderabad N W 261 miles from Aurangabad N E 43 Lat. 20 18 long 75 55

**ASSEAGAUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S. from Elcheppoor 75 miles. Lat. 20 9 long 71 22

**ASSEERGURH**—A hill fort at the north eastern angle of the presidency of Bombay. It is situate on an isolated mountain detached from the Satpoore range dividing the valley of the Taptee from that of the Nerbudda, and its site is estimated to be 750 feet above the base of the mountain. The extreme length of the fortified summit from east to west is about 1 100 yards, the breadth from north to south about 600. In consequence of the great irregularity of the outline the area is small in proportion to those dimensions, being not more than 800 000 square yards. According to Ferishta, Asseergurh was first made a place of strength in the fourteenth century, by Awa, a zemindar surnamed Ahir or 'cowherd' from his great wealth in cattle and that author adds, that the family had previously possessed the mountain for nearly seven centuries. The troops of Nasir Khan, sovereign of Candahar having by a base stratagem obtained entrance to the fort, murdered Awa and all his family and the rulers of Candahar retained possession until 1599 when it was blockaded by Akbar to whom it was surrendered. Subsequently to the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it fell into the power of Madhajeo Bonada, from whom it was taken by the British, under Colonel Stevenson, in 1803 but in the same year was restored by the treaty of Serji Anjengsum. In 1819 it was besieged by a British force under Brigadier-General Doveton, to whom it surrendered on the 9th April, after a vigorous resistance and has ever since remained in the occupation of a British garrison. A medal, struck in commemoration of its capture in 1803 was in 1851 presented, under the sanction of the Queen, to the surviving officers and soldiers who took part in the siege. Distant S.E. from Mow 99

miles, N E from Bombay 290 Lat 21 26, long 76 26'

**ASSOORILLEE**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N E from Hyderabad 142 miles. Lat. 18 40 long 80 18

**ASSYE**—See **ASSATE**

**ASUN** a small river of the British district of Dehra Doon, has its source from a spring rising close under a temple a short distance north west of the town of Dehra. This source is in lat 30 20' long 78 4' and at the elevation of 2 148 feet above the sea. The Asun collecting several rivulets, the greater part from the south western declivity of the mountains of Gurwhal, holds a north westerly course of about twenty six miles and falls into the Jumna on the left side a short distance below Rajghat, and at the elevation of 1 460 feet above the sea thus falling a little more than twenty-six feet a mile. The confluence is in lat. 30 26 long 77 43'

**ASUN** or **AHSIN** in the territory of Gwalior a small river rising about lat 25 59, long 77 38. It takes a direction generally north east, and in lat. 26 36' long 78 28' joins the Koonaree a small river which sixty five miles lower down or farther to the S E falls into the river Sindh. The total length of course of the Asun is about eighty miles. At thirty miles from its source and in lat 28 28 long 79 6 it is crossed by means of an easy ford on the route from Agra to Gwalior

**ATILMAIICA**—A town in the native state of Keunjur one of the Outcaste mchals, under the political superintendence of the government of India distant E from Sumbul poor 80 miles Lat 21 14, long 85 12'

**ATER**, in the territory of Gwalior a town on the right bank of the Chumbul, 46 miles N E of the fort of Gwalior. It is situate among quicksands and jungly ravines, and is consequently difficult of access. Before its subjugation by the Mahrattas, it was the residence of a petty rajah whose dwelling was a castle on the west of the town inclosed with a rampart having towers. Lat. 26 44, long 78 43

**ATHGATH** in the British district of Agra lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Agra, 20 miles W of the former Lat 26 47, long 78 47

**ATKA**, in the British district of Rangpur lieut. gov of Bengal a town on the route from Calcutta to Shergholty 70 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 24 8 long 86 49'

**ATORNI**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and ten miles north-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is wide and in general good the country level, and well cultivated Lat. 27° 15, long 77 58'

**ATPAREE**, in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay a town 65 miles S.E. from Sattara, and 65 miles S.W. of Sholapur Lat. 17° 26' long 76°

**ATROWBA TELHEENEE**, in the British district of Asimgurh, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the route from the town of Asimgurh to Fatahabad in Oude, and 24 miles N W of the former in lat. 26° 20' long 82° 56'

**ATROWLEE** the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name in the British district of Allygurh, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, on the route from Futehghur to Meerut by Bolundshahr and 161 miles N W of the former. It is a large open town with a bazaar, and water and supplies may be had in abundance. Population 12,722 Lat. 28° 2', long 78° 20'

**ATROWLEEA**, in the British district of Asimgurh, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Asimgurh to Sultanpur 25 miles N W of the former Lat. 26° 17', long 83° 1'

**ATTA**, in Bundelcund, in the British territory of Jalaun a town on the route from Calpee to Jhansi, 11 miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazaar and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 3', long 79° 40'

**ATTAIA** in the British district of Mysore, hant. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Bograh 49 miles N W of the former Lat. 24° 11', long 89° 58'

**ATTANAGAR**, in the district of Salont territory of Oude a town situate on the river Sai 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow 50 N W of Allahabad. Butter estimates the population at 6,000 all cultivators of whom two thirds are Mussulmans Lat. 26° 6', long 81° 20'

**ATTARAN** a river in the Amherst district of the Tenasserim provinces formed by the junction of two streams, the Zimme and the Weingo, in lat. 16° 8', long 98° 9'. The united current flows for forty-five miles in a north westerly direction and falls into the Moulmein river about three miles above the town of Moulmein, and in lat. 16° 31', long. 97° 44'

**ATTARAN**, in the British district of Amherst, Tenasserim provinces, a town 39 miles S.E. from Moulmein, and 30 miles N.E. of Amherst Lat. 16° 9' long 98° 10'

**ATTAUREE**—A village in the Punjab, five miles from the right bank of the Sutlej Lat. 30° 34' long 73° 56'

**ATTOCK**—A fort and small town in the Punjab, on the left or east bank of the Indus 942 miles from the sea, and close below the place where it receives the water of the Kabul river, and first becomes navigable. The name, signifying *obstacle*, is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption

that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed westward of it but this strict principle, like many others of similar nature, is little acted on. Some state that the name was given by the emperor Akbar because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock. Here is a bridge, formed usually of from twenty to thirty boats across the stream at a spot where it is 637 feet wide. In summer when the melting of the snows in the lofty mountains to the north raises the stream so that the bridge becomes endangered, it is withdrawn, and the communication is then effected by means of a ferry. The banks of the river are very high so that the enormous accession which the volume of water receives during inundation scarcely affects the breadth but merely increases the depth. The rock forming the banks is of dark coloured slate polished by the force of the stream, so as to shine like black marble. Between these one clear blue stream shot past. The depth of the Indus here is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy in the highest, and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. There is a ford at some distance above the confluence of the river of Kabul, but the extreme coldness and rapidity of the water render it at all times very dangerous and on the slightest inundation quite impracticable. On the right bank, opposite Attock, is Khyrabad, a fort, built according to some by the emperor Akbar according to others by Nadir Shah. The fortress of Attock was erected by the emperor Akbar in 1681, to command the passage but though strongly built of stone on the high and steep bank of the river it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular attack, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Its form is that of a parallelogram. It is 800 yards long and 400 wide. The town, which is inclosed within the walls of the fort was formerly of considerable, but has now gone greatly to decay. The population is estimated by Burnes at 2,000. Runjeet Singh obtained possession of Attock with his characteristic trickery having by a bribe induced the Afghan commander to surrender it to him Lat. 33° 54', long 72° 20'

**ATTREE**.—A large watercourse sent off by the Teesta, in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 26° 28' long 85° 48'. The great stream of the Teesta, deriving its origin from the mountains of Nepal, separates in two branches, the Attree proceeding south the other continuing to bear the name of Teesta, flows south-east. The Attree, proceeding from the point of divergence for forty-seven miles, through the districts of Dinajepore and Rungpoor throws off at that distance a branch termed the Fura-baba. Thence it continues its course in a southerly direction through Dinajepore for sixty miles, when it forms the boundary be-

# ATU—AUR.

tween this district and Bograh for twenty miles. It then passes into the British district Rajshahye, through which it flows south and south-east for seventy five miles before passing into the British district Pubna, through which it continues to flow S E for fifty miles, expanding into numerous marshes and jhils or small lakes and ultimately falling into the Konae (an offset of the Brahmapootra), in lat. 23 59' long 89 45' having had a total length of course of about 252 miles. Like other Indian rivers, it is differently denominated in different parts of its course and towards its mouth is known by the name of Balasur. It communicates right and left with many other rivers and so gentle is the slope of its waterway, from the alluvial level character of the tract which it traverses that it may justly be compared to a channel through the Sunderbunds. It is navigable throughout during the rainy season for boats between thirty and forty tons burthen, but in the dry season the navigation is much impaired.

**ATUK.**—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor, distant W from Bhawalpoor 23 miles Lat 29 25' long 71 20'

**ATUVA** in the British district of Vizagapatam presidency of Madras a town 23 miles S W from Vizianagrum and 23 miles N W from Vizagapatam. Lat. 17 58' long 83 10'

**AT OKLAND BAY**—A bay on the coast of the district of Mergui in the Tenasserim provinces. The entrance is surrounded by islands and rocks forming the Mergui Archipelago. The centre of the bay is in lat. 12 5' long 98 40'

**AUKLAH**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant S W from Nagpoor 90 miles. Lat. 20 8' long 78 19'

**AULAPOLAY** or **ALEPPI** in the native state of Travancore a town on the seacoast, having a considerable trade in timber betel nut, our or cocanout fibre pepper cardamoms. There is no shelter for shipping but large ships may anchor in five or five and a half fathoms, and smaller in four fathoms, about four miles from the shore. The land has here encroached on the sea, and having in front a soft mud bank a ship may ride in this locality with less risk than on any other part of the coast. Bartolomeo describes this place about 1788 as 'of considerable size uninhabited by a large number of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians of St Thomas. It communicates southward with Quilon and Trivandrum the capital of Travancore northwards with the town of Cochin by means of canals dug parallel to the sandy seacoast, and connecting the series of lakes or backwaters. Between these and the sea is a communication by a wide creek or inlet, through which is floated the timber for exportation, as hither is conveyed for disposal the produce of the rajah's forests, extending over the valleys and declivities of the Western Ghats. The rajah has also here an establish-

ment for building small craft. Distance from Cochin city S. 33 miles Cannanore, S E., 178, Mangalore, S E. 255 Bangalore S W., 255 Madras, S.W., 366 Lat 9 30' long 76 24'

**ATLATODDY** in the British district of South Canara presidency of Madras, a town 40 miles S E. from Mangalore, and 36 miles N of Cannanore Lat. 12 20' long 76 16'

**AURAG RIVER.**—A feeder of the Mahanuddy, rising in lat 21 20' long 82 43, in the native state of Phooljer on the south west frontier of Bengal and flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles through the native states of Bora Bamba, Patna, and Sonpoor falls into the Tell Nuddoe on the left side in lat 20 51 long 83 54 seventeen miles before its junction with the Mahanuddy

**AURUNG**—See **AREENG**

**AURUNGABAD** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Muttra and four miles south west of the latter. Here October 4th, 1804 a British convoy consisting of a party of sepoye in charge of a hundred camels loaded with grain, were surrounded by a large detachment of Mahratta horse who made booty of the cattle and grain, and made prisoners of the troops and camp followers. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy in parts the country is cut up by ravines, and partially cultivated Lat. 27 26 long 77 47'

**AURUNGABAD**, in the British district of Moorshedabad, lieutenant gov of Bengal a town on the route from Burhampore to Rajmahal, 31 miles S E of the latter Lat. 24 37, long 88 2'

**AURUNGABAD** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor cantonment to that of Shahjehanpoor 28 miles N W of the former, 34 E of the latter. Tieffen thaler describes it as having a brick built palace inclosed with a wall and adjoining a fort of quadrangular ground plan, and having low hexagonal towers. At present it has a bazaar and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country open and waste Lat 27 47, long 80 27'

**AURUNGABAD** in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a city near the north western frontier towards the British district Ahmednuggur. It is situate on the river Doodna, a tributary of the Godaverry. Approached from the east, the view is pleasing, trees being interspersed among the houses, and a tall mausoleum rearing its dome and minarets above the other buildings. There is a wall of the kind common in India, low but strengthened with round towers. The palace, built by Aurangzebe, originally a structure of no great dimensions or architectural beauty is now in so decayed a state that it is unsafe to pass through the ruins. The chief ornament

of the city is the mausoleum also built by Aurangzeb to receive, it is said, the remains of a favourite daughter. It bears some resemblance to the famous Taj Mahal of Agra but is in every respect greatly inferior. Aurangabad was formerly the capital of the extensive soubah or province of the same name, comprehending a considerable proportion of the ancient Deccan kingdom of Ahmednuggur. It is now described as an expanse of ruined buildings. The town is amply supplied with water and has been selected for one of the stations of the army of the Nizam. Of the present amount of population there is no correct account but in 1825 it was estimated at 60 000, at the present time it most probably falls far short of that number. Distance from Ahmednuggur N E 63 miles Poona, N E 188 Bombay N E 176 Hyderabad N W 270 Nagpur S W, 263 Lat 19 51, long 75° 21

**AUTANCURRAY**, in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast of Palk Strait, 11 miles S E of Ramanad Lat 9 20, long 79 4

**AUTERLAH**—A town in the territory of Nagpur distant S E from Ramguri 40 miles. Lat 22 23 long 81 26

**AUTGAWN**—A town in the native state of Patna, one of the petty states on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant S from Sumbulpoor 60 miles. Lat 20 40 long 83 89

**AUTGURH**—One of the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal, known as the Cuttack Mehals which became tributary to the British government upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804. Autguri, the principal town is situate 20 miles W of Cuttack. Lat 20 31, long 85 40

**AUTMALIK**—A petty native territory on the south west frontier of Bengal, forming one of the group of districts known as the Cuttack Mehals. It extends from lat 20 34 to lat. 21 4 and from long 84 16 to long 84 50. It contains an area of 648 miles, with a population amounting to 29 160

**AUTOOR**, in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras a town 31 miles N W from Madras, and 10 miles S E. of Dindigul. Lat 10 18, long 77° 56'

**AUTUNKULL**—A town in the native state of Travancore, distant S E. from Quilon 20 miles. Lat 8 41 long 76 52

**AVA**, the capital of the Burmese empire is situate on the left bank of the Irrawaddy and on an island formed by that river which flows along the northern face of the city and two of its confluent, the Myit nge and the Myit tha, the former joining it above the town, at the north-eastern angle and the latter below it, at the western extremity. In addition to the natural defences presented by these broad and rapid streams, the city is surrounded by a brick wall, fifteen feet in height and ten in thickness, strengthened by an in-

terior bank of earth, on the top of which is a terre-plein. The wall, however except at certain points, is stated to be ill constructed and out of repair. Between the wall and the river is a ditch, which though broad and deep in some places, is fordable in the dry season. Within the walls, which measure five and a half miles in circumference, are comprised the larger and the lesser town. The latter occupies the north-eastern quarter, and contains the royal palace the hall of justice, the council-chamber, the arsenal, and the houses of several officers of distinction the whole being inclosed by a strong, well constructed wall, twenty feet in height, and defended on the exterior by a teak wood stockade, of equal elevation. The palace is of modern date, and, as might be expected, is less remarkable in its architecture for harmony of proportion or grandeur of design, than for richness and beauty in details. In the larger town the houses of the better class are for the most part, constructed of planks, and tiled few being built of brick while those of the lower orders are mere huts but even these, in point of airiness elevation and mode of construction are represented as constituting better habitations for the poor than are to be met with in other Asiatic countries. In Bengal the sleeping-apartments of the larger portion of the population are level with the ground, while throughout the Ava territories the dwelling of every man is elevated in proportion to his means and even those of the poorer classes are raised three feet above the ground. Though the country round Ava is well cultivated, there is little of bustle or activity within the town and its stillness and tranquillity indicate no great extent of industry or amount of population. The latter has been estimated at from 25 000 to 30 000. Distant from Prome, N E, 221 miles. Lat 21 52, long 96 1. For an account of the territory of which this place is the capital, see BURMAH.

**AVANJAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant S W from Hyderabad 48 miles. Lat. 16 42, long. 78 19'

**AVINASI** in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Coimbatore to Salem 24 miles N E. of the former Lat 11 11, long 77 19'

**AVUDERCOVIL**, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town 50 miles S of Tanjore, and 50 miles N of Ramanad. Lat. 10 5 long 79 6'

**AWEN** in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tanasserim provinces a town nine miles N W of the town of Ye, and 68 miles S E. of Amherst. Lat 15 20, long 98°

**AWUN**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant S. from Jeypoor 80 miles Lat 25° 48' long 75 47'

# AYA—AZU

**AYAGUDY** in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town 28 miles N W from Dindigul and 20 miles S. of Darapooram Lat 10 28' long 77 38'

**AYAH** in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town which with that of Sah gives name to the pergunnah of Ayah Sah It is misnamed, Sah by Rennell, and is situate nine miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpore Lat 25 51' long 80 42'

**AYEWARRA**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant N from Nagpore 98 miles. Lat 22 33, long 79 20

**AYNOOR**—A town in Mysore distant N W from Seringapatam 139 miles Lat 14 long 75 31

**AYEWA** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town 33 miles S W from Futtighurh, 23 miles N E. of Etawah Lat 26 54 long 79 30'

**AZEEMABAD** in Sirhind a town on the route from Kurnal to Lodiana, and nine miles N W of the former place Its site is slightly elevated above the neighbouring plain, which is under water in the rainy season The town is surrounded by a high brick wall pierced with loopholes for musketry and having bastions surmounted with towers. Water is at all times obtainable from a large tank, rendered accessible by a flight of brick built stairs At the north of the town is a large caravanserai inclosed with a lofty embattled wall having a handsome tower at each corner and surrounded by a deep ditch capable of being filled with water Azemabad is often in the maps mentioned with the alias of Throwlee. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 098 miles. Lat. 29 48 long 77

**AZEERPOOR**, a village in Sind, lies on the route from Subzulote to Shikarpore and 18 miles a little south of west of the latter place It is situate on the east bank of the Indus over which is a ferry called Azeerpoor Patan By treaty of November 1642 it was ceded together with Subzulote and several other towns, to Mahomed Bhawikhan and in the following February it was transferred accordingly Lat 27 52' long 69 2'

**AZGURPOOR**, in the British district of Bolundshahr lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 54 miles N E. of the latter The road in this part of the route is good the country open and partially cultivated Lat. 28 13' long 77 55'

**AZIMGHUR**—A British district subject to the lieut. gov of the N W Provinces and named from its principal place It is bounded on the north west by the territory of Oude on the north by the British district of Goruckpore on the north-east by Sarun on the south east by the British district of Ghazepore, and on the south west by the British

district of Jounpore. It lies between lat 25 36'—26 24' long 82 45'—84 12' and has an area of 2 530 square miles The principal rivers are the Gogra, the Tons (north eastern) and the Chota or Lesser Surjoa The population is returned at 1 633 251 Populous towns are unknown There are only three within the district containing more than 10 000 inhabitants The principal routes through the district are—1 From north to south from Goruckpore to Ghazepore. 2 From north east to south west, from Goruckpore to Azimghur and continued thence to Jounpore cantonment. 3 From south east to north west from Ghazepore to Azimghur thence in the same direction to Fuzmah and from that place to Secora. 4 From south east to north west, from Ghazepore to Lucknow The country was early subdued by the Rajpoots an inscription at Deogana proves that in the middle of the twelfth century it was subject to the sovereign of Cagou and on the subversion of that kingdom by the defeat and slaughter, in 1194 of Jaya Chandra, by Mohammed of Ghor became part of the Patan kingdom of Delhi with which in 1528 it was by the conqueror Baber transferred to the Timurian or Mogul dynasty founded by him in Hindostan On the dismemberment of the empire consequent on the invasion of Hindostan in 1780 by Ahmed Shah Durrane, the tract comprised within the present district of Azimghur was, with Oude and some other possessions appropriated by Shooja-ud dowlah, the nawab vicer of Oude By the treaty of the 10th November, 1801 it with other districts was ceded in commutation of subsidy, by the nawab vicer Saadut Ali, to the East-India Company

**AZIMGHUR**.—The principal place of the district of the same name a town situate on the river Tons (north eastern) here traversed by a bridge of boats, and navigable downwards to its confluence with the Surjoa Azimghur was founded about 1620 by Azim Khan a powerful zemindar inheriting an extensive tract of country conferred on one of his ancestors by the imperial court of Delhi Little respecting the town is stated by any European except Hamilton who mentions that a considerable quantity of cotton goods are manufactured and exported from this place and its vicinity Population including the cantonment 13 322 Distant from Calcutta, N W and Ghazepore 448 miles from Benares, N, by Jounpore, 81 from Allahabad, N E. 109 from Lucknow S.E., 171 Lat. 26 long 83 14

**AZOEZPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi, and 27 miles N W of the former The road in this part of the route is good Lat. 27 46 long 77 31

**AZUMPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Bynour, lieut. gov of the N W Pro



## BAB-BAD

vinces, distant N W from Calcutta 890 miles E. from Meerut 28 miles. Lat 29°, long 78° 14'

### B

**BABOEBUND** in the British district of Sambulpoor on the south-west frontier of Bengal a town on the route from Sambulpoor to Nagpoor 11 miles W of the former. Lat. 21° 22' long 85° 53'

**BABRA**—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar distant S W from Deesa 70 miles Lat 28° 50' long 71° 6'

**BABRIAWAR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a district named from the Babra tribe of Coolies, who formerly possessed the adjacent districts of Kattywar and Gohilwar but have latterly been driven by the invading hatts into this comparatively small tract. It is bounded on the north west and north by the district of Kattywar on the east by that of Gohilwar, on the south east and south by the Arabian Sea and on the south-west and west by the district of Sorath. It lies between lat 20° 47'—21° 10' long 71° 8'—71° 33'. The district contains thirty-three talooks or subdivisions, seventy-one towns and villages and a population estimated at 18468 paying annually to the Guicowar a tribute of 10677 rupees besides which sum the nawab of Joonagrub, in consequence of a claim made by him over the district, extorts considerable sums as a sort of black mail. Jaafarabad, the only collection of dwellings which can with propriety be denominated a town is described in its place in the alphabetical arrangement.

**BABBIGOTTI**, in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sindh, a town on the left bank of the main branch of the river Indus, 30 miles S of Tatta. Lat 24° 20' long 67° 55'

**BACHMEYEE**, in the British district of Mysnpooree, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mysnpooree, and forty nine miles south-east of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad the country level, and partly covered with jungle, partly cultivated. Lat 27° 42' long 78° 50'

**BACHOONDA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S from Joudpore 55 miles Lat 25° 31' long 78° 10'

**BACKERGUNGE** (including Deccan Shahpore)—A British district named from the town formerly the locality of its civil establishment, and within the limits of the lieutenant-gov of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Deccan Jelalpoor and Dacca on the north east and east by the British district of Bulloa, from which it is separated by the Meghna, on the south by the Bay of Bengal on the south west by the Sunderbunds and on the west by the British

district of Jessore. It lies between lat. 22° 2'—28° 18', long 89° 48'—91° and has an area, according to official return of 3794 square miles. It is throughout a level alluvial country watered by the two great rivers the Ganges and the Meghna, or Lower Brahmapootra, and by many streams or watercourses, offshoots from these main rivers. The climate is regarded as generally healthy being cooled by the numerous streams, so that the thermometer has not been known to rise above 88 in the shade. To guard against the widely-extending inundations, the houses of the natives are built on mounds raised by excavating the ground for materials and the depressions thus made serve as tanks, which in some parts of the district are very numerous and useful as the water of the rivers is brackish. The soil is in general a rich alluvial mud deposited by the streams, which often produce very violent effects, sweeping away land in some places and depositing it in others, where it is soon cultivated, and yields rich and abundant crops of rice. The jungles abound in wild beasts, including the rhinoceros, wild buffalo, tiger leopard wild swine, deer of various kinds, monkeys and birds in vast variety and numbers. Besides rice the principal crops are sugar-cane, cotton wheat, pulse mustard-seed other oil-seeds, pease and other pulses. The population according to official statement is 733500 an amount which compared with the area, shows a relative density of 193 to the square mile. It embraces a small number of native Christians descendants from persons of half blood between Portuguese and Hindoos. These Christians are of the Romish persuasion and have a church at Seebpore. There are also some converts recently made by Baptist missionaries.

**BACKERGUNGE** a town in the British district of the same name, lieutenant-gov of Bengal is situated on the offset from the Ganges called Backergunge Creek. It was the seat of the civil establishment of the district previously to its removal to Burrucl, the present locality. Distance from Burrucl S 12 miles Calcutta, E. 125 Lat 22° 35' long 90° 22'

**BACOTEE** or **BUKOTHE** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futteelghur to that of Cawnpore and 36 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26° 53' long 80° 6'

**BADAMEE**, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay a town and hill fort on the route from Kuladage to Bellary. The fort was taken by storm in 1818 by a detachment under Sir Thomas Munro. Distant 22 miles S E of Kuladage. Lat. 15° 55', long 75° 45'

**BADANPOOR**—A town of Central India, in the native state of Mayhar distant S W from Rewah 40 miles Lat 24° 9' long 80° 54'

## BAD

**BADAPULLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, distant 8 W from Hyderabad 49 miles. Lat. 16 4' long 78 11'

**BADARKA**, in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude a town situate four miles east of the left bank of the Ganges, distant five miles E of Cawnpore 42 S W of Lucknow Butler estimates the population at 8 000 of whom only fifty are Mussulmans. Lat 26 28 long 80° 30

**BADERHAT** in the British district of Moorsshedabad heut gov of Bengal, a town 11 miles W from Moorsshedabad 52 miles S. of Rajmahal Lat 24 18' long 87 59'

**BADHEE** or **BUDDEEA** in the Pinjar Dhoon a village on the Baladh a small stream tributary to the Surra It is situate on an excellent military road leading from Pinjar to Malown and Belaspore Lat 30 55 long 78 53

**BADINOO** in the Rajpoot state of Bukaneer a village on the route from Rutun gurbh to the town of Bukaneer and 30 miles E of the latter It contains 200 houses supplied with tolerably good water from a well 271 feet deep Lat 27 54 long 73 51

**BADLEE** in the jaghire of Jujhar heut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the north eastern frontier towards the British district of Delhi Lat 28 33 long 76 51

**BADOWAS**—See BHARAWAS.

**BADRAJ** a summit of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the north rises over the left bank of the Jumna, a short distance above its confluence with the Tons It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7 510 feet Lat 30 29, long 78 1

**BADRAJ DEVI** in the British district of Jaunpur a halting place on the ascent to the fort of Barait in the mountains between the rivers Jumna and Tons It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6 043 feet. Lat. 30 33 long 77 55

**BADRAJ MASRAS** in Gurwhal, a summit on a ramification from the great Main Peak between the Jumna and Bhageerettee It was a station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7 544 feet. Lat. 30 32' long 78 7'

**BADRINATH** in the British district of Gurwhal, heut. gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Serinagar to the Mana Pass, 25 miles south of the latter and 55 north east of the former It is situate on the right bank of the Biahengunga, or Vishnu gunga, a feeder of the Alaknunda, in the middle of a valley about four miles long and one broad, and is equidistant from two lofty mountains, one rising to the east, the other to the west The bank on which it stands is sloping, that opposite is bolder, its brow being

on a level with the top of the temple of Badrinath situate in the highest part of the town, and rising between forty and fifty feet from the ground. The building is of conical form, with a small cupola, covered with plates of copper, and surmounted by a golden ball and spire The original establishment is reported to be of very great antiquity the present temple has, however a modern appearance, several former ones having been overwhelmed by avalanches, and an earthquake having shaken the present erection so seriously as to render necessary an almost entire restoration.

A short distance below the temple is the Typts Kund, a tank about thirty feet square covered with a roof of planks supported on wooden posts. It is supplied from a thermal spring by means of a subterraneous communication, terminated by a spout in the form of a dragon's head. A thick smoke or steam, of a strong sulphureous smell is sent forth by the water which is so hot as to be scarcely endurable to the feel until the temperature is reduced by the admixture of cold water from another spring. In this manner a bath is formed in which the sexes bathe indiscriminately The al lution, accompanied by due adoration of the idol and liberal fees to the attendant Brahmins, is considered so efficacious in cleansing from past offences, that from forty five to fifty thousand pilgrims visit the shrine every twelfth year when the Kumbh Mela is celebrated. They assemble at Hurdwar and as soon as the fair there is closed towards the middle of April, proceed on their round of pilgrimage in the mountains by Devaprayag, Rudraprayag, Kedarnath, Badrinath and home by Nainprayah and Kamprayag. In ordinary years the number of pilgrims is considerably less. Much attention is ostensibly paid to the comforts and enjoyments of the dasty, who is daily provided with a dinner which is placed before the idol and the doors of the sanctuary then closed to leave him uninterrupted during his meal and subsequent repose The doors are opened after sunset and at a late hour his bed being prepared he is again inclosed and left in solitude The vessels in which he is served are of gold and silver and a large establishment of servants is kept up The temple is closed in November and the treasure and valuable utensils buried in a vault beneath and every human being connected with the establishment then proceeds to Jounath or some other more genial wintering place, Badrinath and its vicinity being at that season covered with deep snow Some mountaineers once took advantage of a sudden thaw and making their way to the treasury plundered it of 900 pounds weight of gold and silver They were, however discovered and put to death. In former times the rajahs of Gurwhal frequently made free with the treasure, borrowing sums, and making over villages as security, which were never subsequently redeemed From this and other sources, the institution obtained possession of 226 villages in Gurwhal

## BAD—BAG

and Kumaon, which, however according to Traill, yield collectively an annual income of only 200£ and as the annual expenditure sometimes exceeds the income derived from the offerings of votaries and the rents of the assigned lands, the deficiency is supplied by loan to be repaid in years when the offerings of the pilgrims prove unusually large. The priests (Brahmins from the Deccan) are under the control of one of their own caste, called Rawul. As there are no women of their caste here they live in a state of perfect celibacy but are in truth a very profligate set notwithstanding which, it is believed that through their mediation the deity holds forth an unqualified remission from transmigration. West of the temple about twelve miles is a group of six summits, called the Badrinath Peaks having the elevations respectively of 23 441 23 236 22 984 22 754 22 556 and 21 895 and six miles to the south west is a summit having an elevation of 21,385 feet above the sea. Elevation of the temple above the sea 10,294 feet. Lat. 30 44, long 79 32

**BADROOAH**—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar distant N from Baroda 19 miles. Lat 22 30 long 73 10

**BADSHAHNAGUR** in the British district of Shahjehanpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Futtighurh to Shahjehanpore seven miles S of the latter Lat 27 48, long 80

**BADSHAPPOOR**, in the British district of Jounpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town on the route from Allahabad to Jounpore 30 miles N E of the former 36 S W of the latter. It has a large bazaar and water and supplies are abundant and good Lat 25 40 long 82 10

**BADULWALA** in the British district of Hurrana, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village near the southern frontier towards Shekhawati. Lat 28 49 long 75 54

**BAGAPAR** in the British district of Goruckpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town 32 miles N of Goruckpore Lat 27 9, long 88 35

**BAGEHWARKE**, in the British district of Sholapur presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Bejapoor to Moodgul 26 miles S E of the former Lat. 16 33, long 76 3

**BAGESUR**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a small town at the confluence of the rivers Surjo and Gaumat. It has a bazaar containing forty two shops, all belonging to merchants permanently residing in the town of Almora, and frequenting this place for two months only in the year during the briskness of the trade with Tartary. There are two considerable fairs in the year for the purposes of that trade which has latterly been greatly

on the increase. According to native tradition, the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are the descendants of Mogula, left in Kumaon by Tamerlane's orders and numerous tombs, substantially formed of large flat tiles, are, according to Traill the memorials of that race. The elevation is something more than 3 000 feet above the sea. Distance N E of Almora 17 miles N W from Calcutta, by Almora, 911 miles. Lat. 29 50, long 79 49

**BAGHAT** or **BUGHAT**, a district among the Cis-Butley hill states is bounded on the north by a detached portion of Pateela and by Burrowlee on the east by Keyontul on the south-east and south by outlying possessions of Pateela and on the west by Beja, Kothar and Subatoo. It is about nine miles long in a direction from south east to north west, and six in breadth its area being about thirty square miles. Its centre is in lat. 30 55 long 77 7. On the expulsion of the Gorkhas in 1815 the British government sold six pergunnahs of the ten which it comprised to the rajah of Pateela, for 13 000£ and conferred the remaining four on the rana, or chief although from his unfriendly conduct he had little claim to consideration. The population assuming the average of the neighbouring country (11½ to the square mile) would be about 3 420. On the death of the rana without heirs, in 1839 his territory was regarded as having escheated to the East-India Company and the rajah of Pateela offered to purchase it for 15 000£. Between 1839 and 1842, allotments of land were granted to individuals for locations and a cantonment for an European regiment built on the hills. The annual land revenue was estimated at 286£ out of which 128£ was paid to the relatives of the late rana. Doubts, however were expressed at home as to the propriety of the assumption and the question was referred by the then governor general, Lord Ellenborough, to Sir George Clerk, at that time envoy at the court at Lahore, on whose report the subject was set aside, and a younger brother of the deceased formally recognised as successor. This prince died in the beginning of the year 1849, and a claim to the succession was then preferred by a first cousin of the last two chiefs. The claim was not allowed but a discretionary authority was given to the local government, either to resume the estate or if more expedient, to bestow it on the claimant by a new sunnad under proper conditions. The former alternative was adopted, and Baghat is now a British possession.

**BAGHEL**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier towards British district Sarun. According to Buchanan it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of about 600 persons. Distant S E from Goruckpore cantonment 46 miles. Lat. 26° 22, long 83 57

# BAG

**BAGHIN**—A small river rising in Bundelcund, in the table-land surmounting the range of Panna, and in lat 24 45' long 80 23'. It takes a course north-east for about twenty miles, and falls over the brow of the ridge in a cascade the elevation of which is estimated by Jaquemont at 100 yards. Running north it enters the British district of Banda, and flows along the western base of Kalleenjur a few miles beyond which it turns N.E. in which direction it continues until its fall into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 25 53' long 81 5'. Its total length of course is about ninety miles. It is called Bagun by Garden who mentions that it is crossed forty miles from its source by the route from Banda to Kalleenjur.

**BAGHONDEE** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore, and forty nine miles east of the former. It is situate in the fertile low country on the north or right bank of the Loni and near the confluence of the Leek a torrent flowing from the north. Lat 25 56' long 72 12'.

**BAGHPUR** in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov. of Agra, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, with a population of 6494 persons. Lat 28 58' long 77 17'.

**BAGLING CHAIR**—A town in the native state of Nepal distant N.W. from Katmandoo 137 miles. Lat 28 23' long 83 15'.

**BAGMUTTEE**—A river rising in Nepal, and according to Kirkpatrick on the northern declivity of the mountain Sikipuri in lat 27 53' long 80 29' about eighteen miles direct N.E. from the city of Katmandoo. Taking a winding course, but generally south-west it passes along the east side of Katmandoo separating it from the contiguous town of Patu situate on the left or east bank and in this part of its course it assumes the appearance of a respectable stream. Its meandering course in the mountain-gorges between the source and those towns is probably double the direct distance. Continuing its course generally southerly it passes from the valley of Nepal into the Terra, or jungle plain at the foot of the mountains, and thence becomes navigable. Continuing its course in the same direction it traverses or bounds in its course the British districts of Serun, Mongheer and Tirhoot when passing from the latter it proceeds to its confluence with the Ganges, in lat. 25 23' long 86 34' and about eight miles below Mongheer but on the opposite side of the river. Its total length of course is about 285 miles. In its course through the plain it receives numerous streams right and left, and among them the lesser Gunduck whence the united stream is frequently denominated the Gunduck.

**BAGNAN** in the British district of Hooghly, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the

route from Calcutta to Midnapoor, 25 miles W. of the former. Lat 22° 28' long. 88° 1'.

**BAGNEE**—A river of Bhotan rising to the north of the main range of the Himalayas, about lat 28 5' long 89° 31' and flowing in a southerly direction through Bhotan for 160 miles joins the Guddada in lat 26 15', long 89 50' the joint streams finally falling into the Brahmapootra.

**BAGNUGGUR**—See BAKHRA.

**BAGNUGOUR**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpore to Ban see 21 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26 54' long 83 8'.

**BAGORE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor distant N.E. from Oodeypoor 67 miles. Lat. 25 20' long 74 30'.

**BAGHOD** in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Bundia a family a town on the route from Saugor to Asseergurh 39 miles S.W. of former, 240 N.E. of latter. It has a bazaar and is provided with water from wells. Lat 23 44' long 78 13'.

**BAGUL**, or **BHAGUL**—A small hill state bounded on the north by Soorket, from which it is separated by the Sutlej on the east by Bhugee and Dhamee and an outlying portion of Pateala, on the south-east by Koonoor and on the west by Hindoor, Kuhlloor, and Mangul. It is about eighteen miles long from north to south and ten in breadth from east to west containing probably a hundred square miles. The central part is situate about lat. 31 13' long 77 1'. Its surface has in general considerable elevation, especially in the west which consists of a mountainous tract containing the summit of Bahadurgarh 6223 and Bam Deri 7003 feet above the sea. The drainage of Bhagul is principally to the southward, in which direction several small streams and torrents flow and discharge themselves into the river Gumbur. A stream called in the trigonometrical survey the Soer flows in a north westerly direction and discharges itself into the Sutlej. Bhagul comprises twelve pergunnahs or districts, and has a population estimated at 40 000 and an annual revenue computed at 5 000 sterling out of which a tribute of 3800 is paid to the British government. This state was on the expulsion of the Ghoorkas in 1815 restored by the British to the hereditary rajah subject to the condition of maintaining 100 beegarraes, of making roads through the district, and in case of war of joining the British troops with his forces. His armed retainers are about 8 000.

**BAGULKOTA**, in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Belgaum to Moodgal, 50 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 16 10' long 75 46'.

**BAGUR**—A hilly tract comprising the eastern part of Cozerat and the western of Malwa, and containing the small states of

# BAG—BAH.

Banswara and Doongurpoor and their numerous petty tributaries. It is a very rough country, consisting of numerous ranges running N and S, and covered with thick jungle, yet its general elevation is inferior to that of Malwa, though greater than that of Guzerat. The boundaries are probably not very accurately defined, but this tract is laid down in Walker's Map of Western India as lying between lat. 23 10'—24 10', long 78 45'—74 58'.

**BAGURPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 23 miles W of the former. Lat. 28 54' long 78 28'.

**BAH** in the British district of Agra, *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, giving with Pinahut name to the *pergunnah* of Bah-Pinahut. It is situate three or four miles from the right bank of the Jumna, 40 miles S E. of Agra. Lat. 26 52' long 78 40'.

**BAHA** in the British district of Agra, *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, a town 16 miles S W of the city of Agra. Lat. 27 2', long 77 53'.

**BAHADERPOOR** in Guzerat, or territory of the Guccowar, a town on the route from Dhulun to Mow, six miles N E of former. Lat. 22 9' long 73 34'.

**BAHADERPOOR**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 14 miles N W of Mirzapoor or higher up the stream 785 N W of Calcutta, by water, or 912 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 26 16', long 82 22'.

**BAHADERPOOR**, in the Rappoot territory of Alwar, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Alwar and 11 miles N E of the latter. The road to the north or towards Delhi lies through the Kishengurh Pass, and is bad to the south west it is good. Lat. 27 40', long 76 48'.

**BAHADERPOOR**—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guccowar, distant S. E. from Baroda 20 miles. Lat. 22 10', long 73 30'.

**BAHADOORGANJ**, or **BAHADOORPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazee-poor, *heut.-gov.* of Agra, a town on the route from Ghazee-poor cantonment to that of Gornick-poor, 28 miles N of the former 75 S of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), called in this part of its course the Surjoa. Lat. 25 48', long 83 21'.

**BAHADOORGANJ**, in the British district of Bareilly, *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Peto-ragarh, and 42 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 23 44' long 79 53'.

**BAHADOORGUNJE**, in the British district of Purneah, *heut.-gov.* of Bengal, a town 86 miles N E from Purneah, 69 miles

N W of Dinajepore. Lat. 26 12' long 87 51'.

**BAHADOORGURH**—A jaghire, or feudal possession under the political superintendence of the *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces. It is bounded on the east and south by the British district of Delhi and on the north and west by that of Rohtuk and extends from lat. 28° 37' to 28° 49' and from long 76 54' to 77 1'. The length of the estate from north to south is fourteen miles, and its breadth from east to west six miles containing an area of forty-eight square miles. The population if assumed at the average of the adjacent state of Rohtuk (900 to the square mile) would amount to 14 400. This jaghire, though comprehended in the grant made by the British government to the nawab of Jhujur in 1808, was specified in the schedule thereto annexed as the portion conferred upon Mohummud Imaul Khan the brother of the nawab. For a time it constituted the sole possession of Bahadoor Jung Khan the present nawab of Bahadoorgurh the separate *pergunnah* of Dadur which was held by his father on the condition of military service, having been retained by the nawab of Jhujur who agreed to furnish the quota of horse for whose maintenance the fief had been bestowed. By recent accounts it appears however that Dadur has again reverted to Bahadoor Jung Khan. The nawab of Bahadoorgurh is a Mahometan. His revenue amounts to 13 000*l.* per annum and the military force maintained by him consists of 150 horse and foot.

**BAHADOORGURH**, on the route from Delhi to Hansi, and 18 miles W of the former, is a considerable walled town the capital of the jaghire or feudal territory of the same name. Lat. 28 40', long 76 58'.

**BAHADOORGURH** in the Cus-Sulej hill state of Hindoor a fort on a ridge forming the boundary between that state and Bagul. Elevation above the sea 6,288 feet. Lat. 31 18', long 76 56'.

**BAHADOORPOOR** in the territory of Gwahor or possessions of Scindia's family, a fortified village on the route from Etawah to Gwahor fort, 47 miles S W of former 17 N E of latter. Lat. 26 16' long 78 23'.

**BAHADOORPOOR**, in the British district of Budayon, *heut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur to Moradabad and 33 miles S W of the latter. Lat. 28 29', long 78 28'.

**BAHAR**—See **BEHAR**.

**BAHAR**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant S from Lucknow 41 miles. Lat. 28 17', long 80 52'.

**BAHAWULPORE**, a state of Western India, is bounded on the north west for a short distance by Sind, and for the rest of the long frontier in that direction by the Punjab on the east, south-east, and part of the south by the British district of Khut-

teesana and the Raypoet states of Bikaner and Jessalmere, and on the south west angle by Sindh. It is a long narrow tract, of shape approaching to that of an elongated oval lying between lat. 27° 41'—30° 25', long 69° 30'—78° 58'. It is 310 miles in length from north east to south west 110 in breadth at the widest part, measured at right angles to the line of its length and 22 000 square miles in superficial extent of which however, only about a sixth part is capable of cultivation. The north western frontier is formed by a river line consisting in its successive parts of the Ghara, the Puryudd, and the Indus. Bahawalpore is a remarkably level country there being no considerable eminence within its limits as the occasional and hills seldom exceeding fifty or sixty feet in height cannot be considered exceptions. The cultivable part extends along the river line for a distance of about ten miles in breadth from the left or eastern bank. In the sandy parts of the desert beyond this strip of fertility both men and beasts leaving the beaten path sink as if in loose snow. The transition from the desert to the cultivated tract is very abrupt and striking. In the course of half a mile or less, the country changes from a howling wilderness to a scene where thick and verdant groves green fields and luxuriant crops do light the eye and offer supplies for all the wants of man. The population of Bahawalpore consists chiefly of Jats of Hindoo descent of Hindoos of more recent settlement in the country of Beloochee, and Afghans. The large admixture of this blood of the hardy mountaineers of the west causes the people to differ widely in appearance and constitution from the more eastern Hindoos. They are bulky, strong, dark complexioned and harsh featured with long hair and beards. The upper classes use the dress and language of Persia. The language of the bulk of the people is a *patois* of Hindostani mixed with Pushtoo and Beloochee and is rendered disagreeable to strangers by the nasal drawing tone in which it is uttered. The khan and a great majority of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, but Hindoos are treated with much toleration. The dominant race is that generally known in the country by the name of Daudputrees, or sons of David having been first collected as is supposed, by David a mar of note, though of the weaker caste, at Shikarpore in Sindh, who being driven thence found refuge in the present location of those who bear his name. Bhawal Khan one of his descendants, founded the capital and called it after himself, Bahawalpore. The present khan is the lineal descendant of the founder of the race. The annual revenue is about a million and a half of rupees.

The rulers of Bahawalpore were during the flourishing state of the Durran monarchy, nawabs, or deputy-governors, for that power. On its dismemberment, consequent on the expulsion of Shah Shoojah, the nawab of

that time without a struggle became independent and assumed the title of khan. On the rise of Runjeet Singh the late ruler Mahomed Bhawal Khan in alarm for his own safety tendered his allegiance to the British and solicited their protection. It being the policy of the British government to make the Sutlej the boundary of Runjeet Singh's dominions, the khan's request was complied with as regarded his Cis-Sutlej territories. In 1833 upon the proposed restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool it became expedient to fix the future relations of the nawab both with respect to the British and the restored king and a treaty was accordingly concluded by the terms of which Bahawalpore was released from allegiance to Cabool and placed under the protection of the British government. The khan invariably acted as the steady friend of the British and the support given by him to their troops in the wars in Sindh and Afghanistan was rewarded in February 1843 by the annexation to his territories of a portion of the northern part of Sindh including Sukkur and the fertile district of Bhooing Barn. At the commencement of the Mooltan rebellion in 1848 the khan volunteered to the British government the services of the whole of his military force. At the latter end of May his troops, amounting to about 9 000 horse and foot crossed the Sutlej and effecting a junction with Capt. Edwards and General Courtenay sustained an attack at the village of Kneevree from the army of Moolraj amounting to 8 000 men with ten guns which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter. For this service the khan in addition to the reimbursement of his military expenditure received a pension for life of 10 000 *l* per annum. In 1844 the nawab readily ceded a strip of land on the Sutlej which was essential to the British for the continuance of a frontier customs-line to that river. Bhawal Khan died in 1852 and his eldest son Hajeer Khan having been dethroned and imprisoned the vacant throne fell to a younger son Sadik Khan. Hajeer subsequently escaped from prison and being joined by many of the chiefs and people and ultimately by the troops succeeded in possessing himself of the country and of the person of his brother. No part was taken in the contest by the British government. Upon its termination in favour of Hajeer they recognised the title of the candidate who it appeared, was most acceptable to the population, and interfered no further than to obtain for the deposed nawab a fitting stipend with permission to reside within the British dominions. The total population of Bahawalpore has been rated at 600 000, but this estimate probably errs in excess. The principal towns are Bahawalpore the capital, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, and Khanpoor.

BAHAWULPORE, the capital of the state of the same name, is situated on a branch of

# BAH—BAI

the Ghara, about two miles from the main stream and fifty miles above its confluence with the Chenaub. It is surrounded by a ramous wall of mud which is about four miles in extent but part of the inclosed space is occupied by groves of trees. The houses are built, some of burnt some of sun-dried bricks, but they are in general mean. The residence of the khar, like the rest, is in a very plain style of architecture. Population about 20 000. A good road has been recently constructed from this town through the territory of Bika near to Sirsa, in Bhutana. Lat 29° 24', long 71 47

**BAHILI** in the native state of Bussahir a mountain ridge proceeding in a north westerly direction to the left bank of the Sutlej from Moral ke kanda a lofty range stretching south westward from the Himalaya. On the summit is situate a fort, which at the time of Erners visit was a square redoubt surrounded by an excellent stockade. Below it, but at a great depth runs the Nowgurreekhola, a considerable stream flowing from the east and falling into the Sutlej on the left side. Lat 31 22 long 77 42

**BAHMEIR**, in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay a town 92 miles E. from Surat, 40 miles N W of Mallagaum. Lat 21° 4' long 74 17

**BAHMINGAWN**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N W from Khatmandoo 240 miles. Lat. 29 7, long 81 40

**BAHNSDI** in the British district of Ghazepoor, head gov. of the N W Provinces a town six miles S W of the right bank of the river Ghagra, 47 N E of Ghazepoor cantonment. Lat. 26 53, long 84 12

**BAHR**—A village in the petty hill state of Boja at the base of the range of hills bounding the Pinjor Dun on the north east and consisting in this part of slate clay sand stone and trap. It is situate on the route from Pinjor to Subathu and six or eight miles north of the former place. When visited by Lloyd in 1832, it was a small hamlet, with one shop and a storehouse. It is now however, more considerable being the station where, in the road from the plains to Subathu Simla and Kotgurh, wheeled carriages, tents, and similar bulky articles are deposited previously to resuming the journey with the aid of jampans, or mountain-sedans. The ascent to Bahr from Pinjor commences about three miles from the former place and is very gradual and by a good road. From Bahr in the direction of Subathu, there is an excellent road, originally made for military purposes. It is impracticable, however for beasts of burthen loaded as in the plains yet even camels which are those least suited for hill service, can proceed as far as Subathu with half loads. Bahr is supplied with water by means of a small artificial channel cut from a mountain stream. Elevation above the sea

2,500 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,080 miles. Lat 30 58, long 77

**BAHREE**—See BARA RIVER.

**BAHUL** in the British district of Hariana, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Beekaneer to Hansee, 40 miles S W of the latter. Lat 28 38' long 75 40'

**BAICULL** in South Canara within the territories subject to the presidency of Madras a town and fort, the latter situate on a high point projecting southwards into the sea. The town which stands to the northward of the fort, is very small and irregularly built. The tract within which this place is situate is supposed at the remotest period of its history to have formed part of the realm ruled by the Cadumba dynasty which was overthrown, it has been conjectured in the second century of the Christian era. It subsequently became part of the great realm of Vijayanagar on the destruction of which by the Mussulman confederacy at the battle of Talikot in 1565 it was seized by the rajah of Bednot. On the conquest of that state by Hyder Ali in 1763 it fell to that adventurer and on the overthrow of his son Tippoo in 1799 was incorporated with the dominions of the East India Company. The town of Baicull is distant S.E. from Mangalore 37 miles S.E. from Bombay 480 W from Bangalore 177 W from Madras 208 Lat 12 24, long 75 6

**BAIJINATH**—A town of the Punjab in the native state of Munda, one of the hill states north of the Sutlej distant N W from Munda 29 miles. Lat 32 long 76 43'

**BAJLA**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant S from Berar 25 miles. Lat 20 48 long 79 0

**BAILA** or **BYLA** in the British district of Jannear a village on a high mountain close to the left bank of the Fens. Here was a secondary station during the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 6318 feet. Lat. 30 46, long 77 47'

**BAILAMAN**—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge situate on the south west frontier of Bengal distant W from Midnapoor 85 miles. Lat 22 29' long 86 4

**BAILEY ISLAND**—One of the group of islands forming the Mergui archipelago off the Tenasserim coast. Lat 12° 9', long 97 50'

**BAILGAON**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant N E from Nagpore 91 miles. Lat 21 55' long 80 16

**BAIMLEY**—A town in Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam distant N E from Sholapoor 40 miles. Lat 18 9' long 76 16'

**BAING** a river of the Tavoy district of the Tenasserim provinces, rises in lat 13 27 long 98 51 and flowing in a northerly direction for sixty five miles falls into the river Tenasserim in lat 14 14 long 98 35'

# BAI—BAJ

**BAINPORE**, in the British district of Midnapore, lieut gov of Bengal a town 29 miles N W from Midnapore 46 miles S of Bancoora. Lat 22 35 long 87

**BAINROH**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansi to Ludhiana, and 45 miles S of the latter town. District N W from Calcutta 1 067 miles. Lat. 30 20 long 75 57

**BAINSWARA** an extensive district of Oude is bounded on the north west and north east by the district of Lucknow on the south east by the districts of Nulianpoor, Salon and Abladganj on the south west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts Allahabad Futtehpore Cawnpoor and Farrukhabad—lies between lat 25 55—26 48' long 80 20—81 35 and is about seventy five miles in length from east to west, and fifty eight in breadth. It contains the following pergunnahs or subdivisions—1 Banjit Purua 2 Baria 3 Ateha 4 Maubranwa 5 Kunwarwa 6 Daundia-khera 7 Haulganj 8 Mayranow 9 Haidargarh 10 Rae Barah 11 Dalamau 12 Sarendi 13 Bardar

**BAINTGHUR**, in the British district of Hydellee lieut gov of Bengal a town on the river Russoolpoor 43 miles N E of Midnapore Lat 21 55 long 87 47

**BAIRAT** in the British district of Jaunsar N W Provinces a fort on a summit of the range between the Tons and Jumna, and near the right bank of the latter river. It was a station of the large series of triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 7 099 feet. Lat. 30 35 long 78

**BAIRCHUE**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of the Scindia family distant E from Oojein 34 miles. Lat 23 14 long 76 20

**BAIRHA** or **BYRIAH** in the British district of Chuzeeppoor lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles by water S of Chuzeeppoor cantonment N W of Calcutta 607 by water or 784 taking the Soonderbund channel Lat 25 29' long 83 32

**BAIRKAIH** in the British territory of Saugar and Nerbudda, under the lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the river Nerbudda 39 miles W of Jubbulpore Lat 23 6' long 79 26

**BAIROOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant S E. from Hyderabad 71 miles Lat 16 46', long 79 26

**BAIRSEAH**—A district in Central India bounded on the north north-east, and east by Scindia's territory on the south by Bhopal, and on the west by Omotwarra. It extends from lat. 23 26' to 23 52' and from long 77 10' to 77 40' and has an area of 406 square miles. It was formerly a dependancy

of Dhar but overrun by the Pindarries previously to the dispersion of those plunderers by the British government under the administration of the marquis of Hastings. At the termination of the war it was ostensibly restored to Dhar by the treaty of 1818 but was to remain in the possession of the British for a term of five years for the purpose of liquidating a loan after which period it was still to continue under the management of the British government, which was thenceforward to account to the Dhar state for the revenue and produce of the district. This arrangement was probably suggested by the remoteness of Bairseah from the territory of Dhar and the seat of its government. In 1821 the district was ceded to the British government on condition of the annual payment of a lac of rupees but the bargain being found a losing one the state of Dhar was prevailed upon to take it back. This step was not approved by the home authorities, who expressed an opinion that Dhar had not been liberally dealt with. In consequence the former relations were reverted to and Bairseah is now a British possession subject to the payment above mentioned.

**BAIRSEAH**—A town in Malwa, the chief place of the British district of the same name Lat 23 37 long 77 27

**BAITMUNGAIUN**—A town in the native state of Mysore under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N E from Seringapatam 110 miles Lat 13 long 76 16

**BAITTOOL** or **BEITTOOL** in the British territory of Saugar and Nerbudda, lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the route from Nagpore to Mhow 112 miles N W of former 180 S E of latter. It is situated on the small river Machma, a tributary of the Tons, and in a pleasant valley at the south base of the Satpura range. There is a fort here. The pergunnah of Baitool contains means of coal, but of no very good quality. The population of the pergunnah by the last returns was 38 441. The town of Baitool originally under the dominion of the Goodrajah of Kerla appears to have been subjugated about a century ago by the Bhonsla rajah of Nagpore or Mehar and in 1818 was, with the rest of Saugar and Nerbudda territory ceded to the British government. Distance S E. from Saugar 150 miles S. from Agra 370 S W from Allahabad 356, W from Calcutta 677 N E from Bombay 390 Lat. 21 50 long 77 58

**BAJAROW** or **BUGREE** in the Raypoot state of Jeypoor a large village with a fort built on a rock 60 miles S E of the city of Jeypoor Lat. 26 25, long 76 27

**BAJFE** in Dussamir a ruined fort on a summit of a ridge stretching north eastward to the peak of Whartoo to the outer Himal



# BAJ-BAL

lays. Elevation above the sea 9,105 feet  
Lat. 31 18', long 77 37'

**BAJETPORE**, in the British district of  
Mymensingh, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a town 48  
miles N.E. of Dacca, said 75 miles S.W. of  
Silhet. Lat. 24 12' long 90 56'

**BAJPOOR** in Gujarat or the territory of  
the Gulowar, a town on the right bank of the  
river Taptee, distance from the city of Surat,  
N.E. 60 miles. Lat. 21 23' long 73 48'

**BAJUNI** in the hill state of Hindoor, a  
village on the route from Salabhi to Balasoor,  
and 22 miles N.W. of the former town. It is  
situated near the Gamra river, at the eastern  
base of the ridge of Malown, the fortress of  
which is built on the summit 2,000 feet above  
it. Lat. 31 12' long 76 52'

**BAKAH**—A town in the territory of Nag-  
pore, distant E. from Nagpore 104 miles.  
Lat. 21 2' long 80 47'

**BAKHIRA**, or **BAGNUGUR**, in the  
British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governor  
of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the  
western bank of the Bukra lake. Buchanan  
describing its condition nearly fifty years ago  
states 'Bakhira contains 250 houses, sur-  
rounded by a ditch, rampart and bamboo  
hedge still very inaccessible although not in  
repair. Allowing six persons to each house,  
the population may be estimated at 1,500  
persons. It has a market. Distance N.W.  
from Goruckpore cantonment 19 miles. Lat.  
26 55' long 83 4'

**BAKHIRA JHIL** or **BUDANCH TAL**,  
in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-  
governor of the N.W. Provinces, so called from  
the small town of Bakhira, situated on its  
western bank, is thus described by Buchanan:  
It is certainly the finest piece of fresh water  
that I have seen in India, but it will not bear  
a comparison in beauty with European lakes.  
He adds that though generally known to  
Europeans by the name of Bakhira Jhil, the  
natives generally call it Barachi, and a na-  
waub of Oude, accustomed to hunt on its bank,  
called it Moti Jhil or Pearl of Lakes.  
Distance 18 miles N.W. of the cantonment of  
Goruckpore. Lat. 26 53' long 83 6'

**BAKRA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of  
Joudpore, distant N.W. from Joudpore 73  
miles. Lat. 26 44' long 72 3'

**BAKROO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of  
Joudpore, distant S.W. from Joudpore 88  
miles. Lat. 25 18' long 72 30'

**BAKUJ**—A town in the territory of Nag-  
pore, distant N. from Nagpore 74 miles. Lat.  
22° 12', long 78 2'

**BAKUL**, or **PAKUL**, in the British dis-  
trict of Goorgoon, lieutenant-governor of the N.W.  
Provinces, a village situated at the eastern base  
of a low rocky range of hills, partly of sand-  
stone, partly of quartzose formation. Distance  
S. from Delhi 29 miles. Lat. 28 21' long  
77 17'

**BALA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of  
Joudpore, distant E. from Joudpore 85 miles.  
Lat. 26 10' long 73 41'

**BALABET**—A town in the native state of  
Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family,  
distant N.W. from Saugor 40 miles. Lat.  
24 20', long 78 30'

**BALAGHAT DISTRICT**—This name  
designates a large tract of elevated country  
in the south of India, extending from the  
rivers Toombuddra and Krishna in the north  
to the extremity of Mysore in the opposite  
direction. The area excluding that part  
which forms the state of Mysore, is 28,660  
square miles. The name Balaghat implies  
above the ghauts, as Prynghat indicates  
below the ghauts. The district formed part  
of the ancient Hindoo kingdom of Bhyranagar  
or Carnata. It was conquered by the Mahe-  
medans, and upon the fall of the Mogul empire  
was split into various states, more or less  
powerful and independent, some of them  
originating in the claims of official rank, some  
in local possession and others in undisguised  
usurpation. The notorious Hyder Ali con-  
quered but did not tranquillize the country.  
The petty chiefs, called poligars, continuing to  
disturb it, these men while exacting from the  
cultivators all that they could be engaged in  
constant struggles with the government to  
evade or withhold any payment on their own  
part. Hyder was succeeded by his son Tippoo  
Sultan, whose headstrong perverseness led  
him into hostilities with the British, which sub-  
jected him in the first instance to the depriva-  
tion of half his dominions, and ultimately to the  
loss of the whole. On his defeat and death  
the country was partitioned. The chief of  
Kurnool was permitted to retain his patri-  
mony, which was of ancient tenure. The  
remainder was shared among the rajahs of  
Mysore (restored by the conquerors), the  
British and the Nizams, but the whole is now  
either nominally or actually British. In 1800  
the Nizam ceded his portion in commutation  
of subsidy. In 1841 the nawab of Kurnool,  
by misconduct incurred the penalty of for-  
feiture and Mysore, though not formally  
British territory, has long been under British  
management. Excluding Mysore the country  
is divided into three districts, Bellary, Cudda-  
pah and Kurnool. Under the above heads  
more detailed information will be found.

**BALAGUTCH** in the British district of  
Tilhoet, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a town on  
the route from Mongheer to Hajepore, 50 miles  
W. of the former. Lat. 25 28' long 85 43'

**BALAHARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Tey-  
pore, a village with a fort, on the route from  
Ajmer to Ajmere, 78 miles W. of former, 150  
E. of latter. It is situated close to a pass  
through a chain of rocky hills running north  
and south. At the close of the last century  
the fort was bombarded and partially demo-  
lished by Dubouque, the general of Scindia.  
Lat. 26 57', long 76 47'

## BAL

**BALAN**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore distant S.E. from Beekancer 61 miles Lat. 27 19 long 73 44

**BALANA** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer a town in the desert, 35 miles N.E. of the city of Jessulmer Lat 27 18 long 71 29

**BALAONEE**, in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay a town 45 miles S.E. from Sattara, 29 miles N.W. of Meeraj Lat 17 11, long 74 32

**BALAPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant S from Hyderabad four miles Lat 17 18 long 78 33

**BALARAMPOOR**—See **BILAMPUR**

**BALASINORE**—A petty native state or jaghire in the province of Guzerat, politically connected with the government of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Myhee Muntia on the south east by the Rewa Muntia on the south west and west by the British district of Kaira. It extends from lat. 22 3 to 23 17' and from long 73 17 to 74 40' and contains an area of about 258 square miles. The jaghire is held by a Mumulsman nawab a scion of the powerful family of Bahi Jounaghar in the peninsula of Katchwar and Cherand, in Guzerat are in the possession of other branches of the same family. The nawab of Balasinore has an income of \$154k out of which he pays annually a tribute of 1 000/ to the British government. The population is about 19 000. The jaghire was originally a grant from the government of Delhi but in 1768 it became tributary to the Peshwa by whose fall in 1818 the claim passed to the British government. The estate was some years ago placed under attachment in consequence of the murder of a state creditor whose debt had been guaranteed by the British government and was retained under British management pending the minority of the ruler but restored to him in a flourishing condition in the year 1846 upon his attaining the age of nineteen. The nawab maintains a small military force consisting of fifty peons and eight horsemen who are employed in discharging duties in revenue police and miscellaneous duties.

**BALASINORE**—A town the chief place of the petty state bearing the same name. It lies on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and supplies and water are abundant. It is surrounded by a wall, and is rather a thriving place. Distant from Neemuch, S.W. 147 miles from Baroda, N. 40 from Ahmedabad S. 40 from Mhow W. 160 from Bombay N. 280 Lat 22 58, long 73 20

**BALASORE** in the British district of Cuttack, within the lieut gov of Bengal, a town situated near the Boorabhuiling a small river falling into the Bay of Bengal a short distance to the eastward. The sea rises on the bar from twelve to fifteen feet in common spring tides but there is not more than a depth of

two or three feet on the bar at low water in the dry season. Balasore is provided with dry docks to which vessels can be floated during the spring tides. It is frequented chiefly by vessels from the Maldives and by craft engaged in taking rice and salt to Cuttack. The situation of the town is unfavourable, being on a low dreary plain deformed by numerous unsightly ridges and sandhills. The trade of the place was formerly extensive and important, but is now much decayed. The Portuguese and Dutch in the early period of European intercourse, held possessions here, and a factory belonging to the Danes with adjoining lands, was ceded to the British government in 1846 for a pecuniary consideration. As large ships cannot enter the river they must be anchored in Balasore Roads, where they are in some degree sheltered, and may be over good holding ground five or six miles off shore. Balasore Roads form an extensive bay which stretches from Point Palmyras to the south westernmost banks at the mouth of the Hooghly. This town is the locality of the civil establishment of the northern division of Cuttack. Distance from Madras N.E. 730 miles Cuttack N.E., 100 Nagpore E. 507 Calcutta S.W., 110 Lat 21 30 long 87

**BALBECHA** in the British district of Behar lieut gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Shergutty, 15 miles E. of the latter Lat 24 30 long 85 6

**BALCHA** a pass on the frontier separating Curawal from Basmahr lies over a crest of the ridge dividing the valleys of the rivers Tons and Panur. This ridge is covered with lofty and dense forests abounding in the celebrated deodar considered identical with the cedar of Lebanon. Elevation of the pass above the sea 8 893 feet Lat 31 4, long 78

**BALCHORAH**.—See **BALSORA**.

**BALCONDAH**—A town in the native state of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant N from Hyderabad 100 miles Lat 18 51 long 78 20

**BALDHI** in Tibet a town on the northern shore of the great lake of Yarkough Yountso distant N from Durrang 191 miles. Lat. 29 3 long 81 14

**BALDOOM CHITTY** in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut gov of Bengal a town 95 miles E. from Sirgoojah and 63 miles S.E. of Palamou Lat. 23 4 long 84 37

**BALEHDA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant W from Joudpore 139 miles. Lat 25 55 long 71

**BALIBANG**—A town in the native state of Nepal distant W from Khatmandoo 120 miles. Lat 27 49, long 83 21

**BALING** in the British district of Kumaon lieut gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the river Dihou. Eleva-

# BAL—BAM

tion above the sea 11,000 feet. Lat. 30 12', long 80 35'

**BALIYA** in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude, a town 87 miles S E. of Lucknow It is situate in an extensive jungle, seven miles north of the left bank of the river Sal. Butler estimates the population at 6 000 all Hindus and cultivators. Lat. 26 55', long. 82 5

**BALKISEN** in the British district of Burdwan lieut gov of Bengal a town 11 miles N from Burdwan and 27 miles W of Nuddya Lat. 28° 22' long 87 58

**BALLAIRAI DROOG**—A town in Mysore, distant N E from Seringapatam 100 miles Lat. 13 9 long 75 29

**BALLAMGARH**—See **BULBULGARH**

**BALLAPOOR**—A town in Mysore distant N from Bangalore 23 miles. Lat. 13 17, long 77 36

**BALLAPOOR**—A town in Mysore, distant N E from Seringapatam 99 miles. Lat. 13 26 long 77 47

**BALLAPOOR** in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Cheetapore to Sekrora, 30 miles S E of the former 60 N W of the latter 36 N of Lucknow Lat 27 22', long 81 6

**BALLARY**—See **BELLARY**

**BALLASAR**—See **WATTE**

**BALLAVEDDUR**—A town in Mysore, distant N W from Seringapatam 152 miles. Lat 14 27 long 76 51

**BALLEABERA** in the British district of Midnapore lieut gov of Bengal a town situate to the south of the route from Midnapore to Sumbulpore 27 miles S W of the former Lat. 22 18' long 87

**BALLIAPUDDA** in the British district of Cuttack lieut gov of Bengal a town on the river Mahanudoy 24 miles E of Cuttack. Lat 20 27' long 86 19'

**BALLIAREE** in the British district of Hyderabad province of Unde, a town on the northern boundary of the great western Runn of Cutch, 108 miles S E of Hyderabad. Lat 24 21 long 69 46

**BALLPOOR** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Sekrora to that of Sultanpore seven miles S E of the former 76 N W of the latter 30 N E of Lucknow Lat 27 8 long 81 45

**BALMER**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a town of about six hundred houses, built principally of stone, with a small fort occupying the summit of a conical hill three hundred feet high, at the foot of which is the town Distant S W from Joudpore 119 miles Lat 25 47' long 71 22'

**BALAMOODRUM**, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 31 miles W from Dindigul, 54 miles N W of Madura. Lat 10 25' long 77 34

**BALOTRA** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a town on the route from Balmer to the city of Joudpore, and 62 miles S.W of the latter It is situate on the right bank of the Loonee and on the high road from Joudpore to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the western extremity of Cuzerat There is, consequently a great thronging of pilgrims and other devotees, and of those requisite to minister to their wants so that the bazaar is crowded with passengers and filled with goods of various kinds. The town is supplied with good water from 120 wells lined with masonry The population consists of 6 750 Hindus and 525 Mussulmans Lat 25 54' long 72 21

**BALOUN**—A river rising in lat 26 41 long 86 28' in the Terai or marshy lands at the base of the Sub-Himalaya range At the distance of eight miles from its source, it flows over the northern boundary of the British district of Tirhoot, and holding a course southerly for sixty miles falls into the Gogaree in lat. 25 50 long 86 10

**BALOWAL** in the Sangurh district of the Damaun division of the Punjab a town 60 miles N of Dera Ghazee Khan, 70 miles S W of the town of Dera Ismael Khan Lat. 30 53 long 70 31

**BAJUMBA** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat a town in the north eastern quarter of the district of Hallar and eight miles from the coast of the Gulf of Cutch Distance from Ahmedabad W 139 miles Baroda W 180 Lat. 22 42 long 70 30

**BALUNG**—A town of Bomet, one of the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant N E from Sumbulpore 50 miles. Lat. 21 42, long 84 46

**BALWA**—See **BAUTWA**.

**BALZORA** or **BALCHORAH** in the territory of Oude a fort and trading station near the northern frontier towards Nepal. For two months every summer a mart is held at Balzora the mountaineers bringing their native products to exchange for the wares of the plains Distant N from Lucknow 120 miles. Lat 28 34, long 81 12'

**BAMANWALA**, or **BUNYAWALA**.—A village, with a Hindoo temple, in the British district of Dehra Doon Here was one of the stations for the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya Elevation above the sea 2,220 feet. Lat 30 19', long 78 1

**RAMBHOLA** or **BOMBOLA**, in the native state of Kishengurh, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad 195 miles S W of former 28 N E of latter It has a bazaar and water is abundant. Lat 26 27, long 75 12'

# BAM—BAN

**BAMBHORA**, or **BHANIBORA** in Bussahr a fort in the district of Chooara, on a lofty summit rising about two miles north of the right bank of the Pabur. Elevation above the sea 9 844 feet. Lat 81 14 long 77 50

**BAMINGOLAH** in the British district of Dinajpore, lieutenant gov of Bengal, a town 36 miles S W from Dinajpore 10 miles N E. of Maldah. Lat 25 7 long 88 21

**BAMNEE**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant E from Jaulnah 49 miles. Lat 19 47 long 78 41

**BAMO MYO** in Barmah a town situated on the left or eastern bank of the Irawaddy river 174 miles N E. of Ava. Lat 24 14 long 97

**BAMOULI** or **BAMBOLEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Alwar a village on the route from Muttra to the town of Alwar and 12 miles S E of the latter. Lat 27 29, long 76 48

**BAMOURI** or **BUMBOUREE** in the British district of Pilibhet, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a police and trading station on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and 42 miles south of the latter. It is situated near the right bank of the Goula, or Bullea, which here passes from the mountains to the plain by an extensive ravine. The road through a much frequented channel of communication between the district of Kurnool and the plains is according to Heber so difficult as not to be passable for horses accustomed only to the plain. Bamouri has an elevation above the sea of upwards of 1 700 feet. Lat. 29 13 long 79 35

**BAMRA**—See **BOXHRA**.

**BAMSARU** in Gurwhal a pass over a mountain proceeding from the cluster of the Jumnotri peaks, separating the Ganges from the Jumna. Its summit enters within the limit of perpetual congelation as a British party which crossed it at the end of August found it then covered with deep snow. Elevation above the sea 15 447 feet. Lat 30 56 long 78 36

**BAMUNGAON**—A town in the native state of Indore or the possessions of the family of Holkar distant S W from Mhow 41 miles. Lat 22 6 long 75 20

**BAMUNGAON**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee distant N E from Boondee 33 miles. Lat 25 46 long 76 5

**BAMUNHATEE**—A town of Mohur bunge, one of the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal under the political superintendence of the government of India. Distant W from Mulnapore 80 miles. Lat. 22 18' long 86 10

**BAMUNWAE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jey pore a town on the route from Agra to Nusserabad, 102 miles S W of former, 118 N E of latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazaar and water and supplies, except fire

wood, are abundant. Lat. 26 34', long 78 37

**BANAAR**, an offset of the Brahmapootra river, leaving the parent stream opposite the town of Jumalpoor in lat. 24 51 long 90 4 and flowing in a southerly direction for 120 miles, to lat. 23 37 long 90 31 where it falls into the Dulasserie river about seven miles above its junction with the Megna.

**BANAGINPILLY** in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras a town on the route from Bellary to Guntour 90 miles E of the former. Lat 15 19 long 78 17

**BANAIRA**—A town of Rajpootana, in the native state of Oodeypoor distant N E from Oodeypoor 88 miles. Lat 26° 30', long 74 45

**BANAPOOR**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant N E from Nagpore 92 miles. Lat 22 10 long 78 14

**BANAS** (Eastern)—A river of Rajpootana, rising on the western frontier of Mewar amidst a cluster of summits of the Aravuli range five miles S W of the station or encamping ground of Baimur and in lat. 24 47 long 73 28. The word is significant in Sanscrit and means

Hope of the forest having been according to the local legend, originally the name of a chaste shepherdess, who while disporting in the waters of this natural fountain espied to her horror an intruder gazing on her charms, and praying for aid to the guardian divinity of the place was metamorphosed into the stream. Holding its course through Mewar for 120 miles it is joined by the river Beria, or Beruch. Having received the Beria on the right, and a few miles beyond that confluence the Betasari on the left it continues its north-easterly course receiving on the left the river of Ajmer and subsequently several torrents flowing from the territory of Jeypore in the rainy season. At the town of Tonk, and about 235 miles from its source its direction changes, first to south east, and sweeping round the hills in which are situate the stronghold of Rantambor, it falls into the Chambul in lat. 25 54 long 76 50 after a total course of about 320 miles. The route of the British army under Monson flying before Holkar in 1804 lay across the river in this part of its course and on the 22nd of August the stream was so swollen from flood as to be for two days impassable for the army.

**BANASA**, in Gurwhal a village in the valley of the Jumna, and seven miles below the source of that river. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the Banasa torrent and on a natural ledge of rock a series of which in that part of the valley rise over each other on the side of the mountain. The site is picturesque and sublime in the highest degree. The Banasa is at the confluence about two thirds the size of the Jumna. In 1816, half the village of Banasa was overwhelmed and destroyed by the fall of a preel

## BAN

piece In the vicinity are numerous thermal springs, the waters of which are too hot to be borne by the touch Lat 80 56, long 78 27

**BANAWARAM**, in the territory of Mysore a town situate in a fine open country on the side of a large tank, which when visited by Buchanan was dry After various vicissitudes, it was, in 1694 taken in a night assault by Chika Deo, rajah of Mysore Hyder Ali in establishing his ascendancy over the posterity of that prince, made himself master of Banawaram in the latter part of the eighteenth century At the time of his making this acquisition it is said there were about two thousand houses in the place but most of the inhabitants were removed, with three of five other towns, to Nagapur which Hyder had recently founded in the vicinity The new town however being found extremely unhealthy the surviving inhabitants, who had been drawn from Banawaram were allowed to return home Distance from Seringapatam N W 76 miles, Bangalore N W 100 Madras W 280 Lat 13 24 long 76 13

**BANCANEER** — A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of the Scindia family distant S.W. from Mhow 40 miles Lat. 22° 13' long 75 14

**BANCOORAH** A British district within the territories subject to the lieut. gov of Bengal and having its name in common with its principal place It is also called West Burdwan It is bounded on the north by the British district Beerbhoom, on the east by the British district Burdwan on the south by the British district Midnapore and on the west by the British districts Pooralia and Pachete It lies between lat. 22 53—23 46 long 87—87° 59' is 60 miles in length from N to S and 43 in breadth The area is 1 476 square miles It is generally a level tract yet with gentle undulations, and inclining gradually towards the south-east, the streams all flowing in that direction Among these may be mentioned the Hadjee and the Damoodah Both streams are navigable for about ten weeks during the periodical rains of autumn and are then the channels for the conveyance of iron and coal to Calcutta and its vicinity The communication, however, though quick is precarious and difficult and will shortly be superseded by a branch from the Calcutta railway diverging from the main line in the vicinity of Burdwan and proceeding to Raneegeenja The Dalkisore, flowing from the British district Pachete crosses the western boundary of Bancoorah and flowing by the town of that name, holds through the district a course in a direction easterly or south-easterly, for forty five miles to a point where it passes the eastern frontier into the British district Burdwan The population is stated at 480 000 Bancoorah contains some Mussulmans, but the great majority are Brahminists, divided into numerous castes and classes. This district was formerly part of

Burdwan The northern part was obtained by the British from Meer Cassim in 1760 the cession being confirmed by Shah Alum in 1765 at which time the southern part was also acquired from the last named authority

**BANCOORAH** — A town the principal place of the district of the same name on the route from Calcutta to Benares 101 miles N W of the former and 327 S.E. of the latter It is situate on the left bank of the river Dalkisore has a bazar and a spacious public building for the accommodation of travellers. Distance S.W. from Berhampore 115 miles Lat 23 14 long 87 6

**BAND** — A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Tehree distant E from Tehree 15 miles Lat 24 44 long 79 8

**BANDA** — A British district in Bundelcund under the lieut gov of the N.W. Provinces named from its principal place It is bounded on the north by the British district Futtehpore on the north-east by the British districts Futtehpore and Allahabad on the south east by the territory of Rewah on the south and south west by some of the petty native states of Bundelcund and on the west and north west by the British district of Humeerpoor It lies between lat 24 53—25 54 long 80 3—81 35 and has an area of 2 818 square miles The river which bounds or intersects the district are the Jumna, the Cane or Keyn the Rumi or Baghna and the Purnanee The climate is productive of ague to Europeans, who sometimes can be freed from its attacks only by removal to purer air but the natives enjoy at least the usual average of health The black soil of the plains is noted for fertility producing in great abundance and perfection wheat, barley maize millet of various sorts, and pulse Sugar also and indigo are successfully cultivated but of commercial crops by far the most important is cotton for which the district is so celebrated that the produce is distinguished in commerce by the prefix of its name. It is mostly exported in its raw state by way of Calpee and Chilatra, on the Jumna there being scarcely any manufacture, except of coarse cloth dyed red with a colour obtained from the root of a plant called al (Mormia multiflora) The population is officially stated to be 743 872 The towns and villages are classed as follows Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants 948 more than 1 000 and less than 5 000 192 more than 10 000 and less than 50 000 one making a total of 1 148 Under the recent revenue-settlement of the North West Provinces the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1874

Possession of the tract comprised within this district appears to have been much contested in the struggles for dominion in Hindostan. In 1023 Kalleenjur was in vain besieged by Mahmood of Ghazni but in 1198 it was taken by Kotb-ood-deen, an officer of Mohammed Sultan

## BAN

of Ghor. It seems to have been partially retained by the Patans, when most other parts of the possessions of Delhi had submitted to Baber or his son Humayun as the latter besieged Kallanjur in 1532 without success. Its rajah probably aimed at independence as in 1545 he defended Kallanjur against Humayun's Patan rival the renowned Shih Shah who succeeded in taking it though mortally wounded in the attack breathing his last at the moment of its capture. About 1785 the rajah of this part of Bundelcund transferred it by will to Bajee Rao the Peishwa and by the treaty of Bassein in 1802, and the supplementary treaty of 1803, it was ceded to the East India Company.

**BANDA**, the principal town of the district of the same name, is situated on the right side of the river Ganges, or Keyn which here is described as having steep banks, sandy bottom and usual depth of water from November to June from one and a half to two feet. The town is of considerable size, but straggling and ill built the houses being of mud, though there is abundance of excellent building stone procurable. The habitation of the nawab or titular prince of the place is an exception being at the time of Jacquemont's visit, in 1830 new spacious, and built with solidity but in vile taste, partly Indian partly European wretchedly furnished and having a profusion of gourd sculptures. This nominal prince has, however an annual income equal to 40,000*l.*, which his father, the late nawab is said to have expended in conviviality and genial enjoyment. This provision is secured to the family by an engagement with the East-India Company concluded in 1812. In lieu of the military force maintained by his father, the present rajah has been allowed to retain only a suitable retinue. In a commercial point of view Banda is considered a thriving place being a great mart for cotton. The population amounted in 1847 to 38,464. Distant S W from Allahabad 95 miles N W from Calcutta 560 S E from Agra 190 Lat. 25 28, long 80 28.

**BANDA CHHOTA**, or **BANDA THE LESS** in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, six miles S. of the former Lat. 25 24 long 80 25.

**BANDAIR**.—A range of hills to the northward of the valley of the Nerbudda, commencing about lat. 24 30', long 80 45', in a south westerly direction. Its termination does not appear to be very precisely ascertained. The formation of the range is, according to Franklin altogether of sandstone, horizontally stratified.

**BANDAJAN**.—A pass over the range of the Himalaya, forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. It consists of gneiss, and is covered with perennial snow, which extends in an unbroken sheet to the river Sipun a depth

of 1,200 feet. The summit of the pass is 14,854 feet above the sea. Lat 31 22' long 78° 4'

**BANDE**.—A town in the native state of Sawunt Warree under the administration and control of the government of Bombay, distant E. from Vingoria 15 miles. Lat 15 49' long 78 56'

**BANDERPOOR**, in the British district of Futtehpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 869 miles from Calcutta by the river 61 miles above Allahabad 32 miles S E. of the town of Futtehpore Lat 25 48 long 81 18.

**BANDHUA HASNPOOR**, in the district of Sultanpore territory of Oude, a village with a fort 78 miles S E. of Lucknow Lat 26 16' long 82 4'

**BANDOGURH** in the territory of Rewa, in Baghelbund, a fortified post near the south west frontier and 60 miles S of the town of Rewah Lat 28 41 long 81 6.

**BANDORA**.—A town of the island of Salsette situated at the southern point, where the island is connected with that of Bombay by the causeway and arched stone bridge constructed by the local government from funds principally contributed by the Parsee merchant Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Distant N of Bombay fort nine miles. Lat 19 1 long 72 55'

**BANDRA** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village two miles N of the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore and 10 miles N E of the former place. It contains 150 houses. Lat. 25 52' long 71 28.

**BANGA BAZAR** in the British district of Silhet, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town 22 miles W of Silchar and 41 miles E. of Silhet. Lat. 24 50' long 92 30'

**BANGALORE**, in the territory of Mysore, a town the principal place of the district of the same name and the chief station of the British military force in the territory is situated on a high ridge of primary formation, the rock being generally granite or gneiss. The fort, of an oval ground plan constructed of strong masonry, with round towers and powerful cavaliers, was nearly dismantled by Tippos Sultan, on his finding it incapable of resisting the assault of a British army but in 1802 it was put in thorough repair by Purneah the minister of the rajah of Mysore. The town is tolerably well built, has a good bazaar and is inclosed by a wall, a ditch and a broad fence of thorns and bamboos. The present importance of the place results from its being the locality of the great British military establishment for the territory of Mysore. The cantonment, on an elevated ridge of ground, running longitudinally east and west and sloping north and south, is nearly two miles and a half in length, and one mile in breadth. It is two miles east of the fort. The dragoon barracks consist of eight ranges of buildings, parallel to each other and one hundred and twenty six feet apart, each extending two hundred and twenty four feet in length,

# RAN

forty-three in breadth and being twelve in height, all tiled and built of brick and the whole inclosed by a wall of the same material, nine feet high. The European infantry barracks are sufficient for eight hundred men. The native troops live in huts the officers in detached bungalows or lodges the compounds or enclosures of which are separated from each other by hedges of aloes or euphorbia and the profusion of planting though perhaps carried to an insalubrious excess, gives a delightful appearance to the continent, strikingly contrasted with the bare aspect of the surrounding country. The gardens produce the usual vegetables of Europe in great abundance, and the products of the flower garden are remarkably varied, vivid and luxuriant. Water is good and abundant, there being eight large tanks in and about the place, besides several of smaller dimensions. Bangalore may be considered one of the finest climates in India, being cool and pleasant throughout the greater part of the year. The sun is generally powerful, but in the shade and in the house it is always cool.

Bangalore, from time immemorial was a place of importance but the foundation of the present fort was laid by a descendant of Kempe-Gouda, a husbandman of the neighbouring country who probably in the sixteenth century had left his native village to avoid the tyranny of the wadeyar of that place and settled on a spot a few miles to the north of Bangalore. To the peaceful occupation of a farmer he added that of a warrior, and his first exploit was the conquest of the place, where and at Savendroog his family subsequently erected fortresses. Bangalore with other possessions was however wrested from them by Beysapoor. Somewhat later we find it enumerated among the jaghires of Shahjee, father of Sevjee, the founder of the Mahratta sway and at an early period of his career in the service of the Beysapoor state that adventurer seems to have fixed his residence there. It appears to have passed into the possession of Venoojee one of the sons of Shahjee but he having occupied Tanjore, deemed Bangalore too distant, especially under the circumstances of the times, to be safe. He accordingly in 1687 entered into a bargain for its sale to Chick Deo, rajah of Mysore, for three lacs of rupees, but before it could be completed, Kasim Khan, commander of the forces of Aurangzebe, marched upon the place, and entered it almost without resistance. This event, however had no other result than to transfer the stipulated price from one vender to another, for that general not coveting the possession immediately delivered it over to Chick Deo, on payment of the three lacs. In 1758 Nurnery, the powerful minister of the rajah ousted Bangalore to be granted as a jaghor or fief to Hyder Ali, afterwards usurper of Mysore, who greatly enlarged and strengthened the fort, which, in 1760 on his expulsion from Seringapatam served as his refuge from destruction. In 1791 it was stormed by a

British army commanded by Lord Cornwallis. Distance direct from Seringapatam, N E, 71 miles, Mangalore, E. 185 Bellary S. 155, Madras W 185 Lat. 12 58 long 77 38

BANGAON in the British district of Shah jehanpoor seat gov of the N W Provinces, a town 29 miles S W from Shahjehanpoor 18 miles N of Farruckabad Lat. 27 30, long 79° 38

BANGAON in the British district of Nuddea, seat gov of Bengal a town on the route from Calcutta to Jemore 39 miles N E. of the former Lat 23 long 88 50

BANGARAH one of the numerous outlets by which the Ganges discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal Lat 21 50' long 89 42

BANGERMOW in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Nanamow Ghat 43 miles W of the former four E. of the left bank of the Ganges. Distant N from Cawnpore by Nanamow Ghat, 47 miles. Lat 26 55' long 80 16

BANGHEEYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N W from Khatmandoo 230 miles. Lat. 28 56' long 81 48

BANGSEE.—See BANSEE

BANGUNGA, a river rising in the territory of Nepal, from a source which, though as yet unexplored is probably in about lat 27 45' long 82 55 It takes a southerly course crosses the northern frontier of the British district of Goruckpore, through which it continues for twenty three miles, and joins the Booree Rapti on the left side of the latter. It is probably the greater of the two and hence the united stream often bears the name of Bangunga. Below the confluence the united stream has a channel a hundred yards wide with a considerable volume of water scarcely fordable even in the dry season. Above the confluence the Bangunga is navigable, and a considerable quantity of lumber is floated down by it

BANGUNGA, a river rising near the north western frontier of the Rajpoot state of Jey poor. For a considerable distance it is merely a channel for water in the rainy season, and quite dry at other times. At Maunpoor eighty miles from its source, it is described by Boileau after the commencement of the rainy season in August, with a channel 600 yards wide, and nearly dry. Forty miles lower down, the same traveller a few days later found it, after heavy rains, fordable for camels. Twenty miles beyond this point it is joined by the torrent Gumber, and thence is called generally by the latter name. Thirty three miles to the east of the junction, and 173 from its source it is crossed on the route from Agra to Gwalior and even at that point has only a small hill of clear water in the dry season, but its sandy bed, 150 yards wide, indicates that the body of water may be considerable during the rains. Its final discharge is into the Jumna, on the right side, in lat 27, long

# BAN

78° 32', the total length of channel being about 220 miles. It is sometimes called the Ootungun.

**BANGURSIR**, in the Raypoot state of Jessulmer, a village on the route from Bahawalpur to Bap and 120 miles S.E. of the former. Bangursir is in lat 27 59' long 72 34.

**BANIA CHUNG** in the British district of Silhet, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town 83 miles N.E. from Dacca and 40 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat 24 32 long 91 22.

**BANIHAI**, in the Northern Punjab, is a pass over the mountains of the same name bounding Kashmir on the south. The ascent is much more considerable on the southern than on the northern side, where it descends into Kashmir, which country has a greater elevation than that part of the Punjab lying to the south. Though by no means the highest, being but 8 800 feet above the sea, it is one of the most difficult passes into Kashmir, and is seldom attempted with horses, though Vigne passed it in that way. Forster entered Kashmir on foot through this pass. The pergunnah or district, also bears the name of Banihal. Lat 33 21, long 75° 20.

**BANKEE**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant N.E. from Lucknow 93 miles. Lat 23 4 long 81 43.

**BANKOTE** in the British district of Rutnagery, presidency of Bombay, a town with a small haven at the mouth of the river Savitree. Fort Victoria, situated on a high barren hill of red colour is on the south side of the entrance. On the north side is Harrow Hill. The anchorage is in five fathoms low water, abreast of the fort. Bankote is 63 miles S. of Bombay. Lat 17 55, long 73 8.

**BANKY** one of the native mahals in the district of Cuttack, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, paying an annual tribute of 4 162 rupees to the British government. Its centre is in lat. 20 18 long 85 35.

**BANMOWTEE** or **BUROTI**, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 39 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat 27 59, long 77 55.

**BANNAWASSI** in North Canara, within the territory subject to the presidency of Madras, a town once of much celebrity, but subsequently greatly decayed. Here is a temple of Siva or Mahadeva, which had formerly very large endowments and although a very mean building, was kept in good repair and very much frequented. Distance (direct) from Seondea, S.E. 20 miles from Bombay S.E., 340 Madras, N.W., 870. Lat 14 35 long 75 5.

**BANOULL**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 109 miles. Lat. 18 50, long 78° 5.

**BANS** in the British district of Kamsou, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Petoargari and 43 miles N.E. of the former. Lat 29° 40', long 80 13.

**BANSDA**, or **BAUNSDA**—A petty native state under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. It is bounded on the west and north by the British collectorate of Surat, on the east by the Daung and on the south by the native state of Dhurrumpore. It extends from lat 20 35' to 21 long 73 8 to 73 24 and contains an area of 325 square miles and a population of 24 050. During the minority of the young chief, the management of the district was assumed by the British government, and under its auspices considerable improvement has taken place, both in regard to the increase of revenue and the diminution of crime. The British officer in charge was also assiduous in training the young rajah to such habits of business as might fit him for the administration of his affairs, when it should become expedient to intrust it to him. The present amount of revenue is 47,000 rupees, or 4 700l. per annum subject to the deduction of 780l. per annum for chauth or tribute, to the British government, which was transferred to it by the Peshwa in 1802 under the treaty of Basant. A small military force is kept at the cost of the chief but it is not superintended or controlled as to discipline by the British government. The town of Bendsa, distant from Surat, S.E. 40 miles, is in lat 22° 44, long 73 25.

**BANSEE** or **BANGSI** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name is situated on the river Raptree having there a channel 200 yards wide, with low banks, inundated to great extent during the rainy season. It has a market, and 600 houses, and allowing six persons to each the population may consequently be estimated at 3,600. Distant N. from Benares 130 miles N.E. from Allahabad 136. Lat 27 7 long 82 58.

**BANSEE** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town 23 miles S. of Allahabad 51 miles E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 25° 4 long 81 50.

**BANSKERA**.—See **BALSHKERA**.

**BANSRORE** or **BYNSRORE**, in the territory of Kota, in Rajpootana, a fort situated in the angle of confluence where the river Bhamuni falls into the Chambul. Its site is the summit of a great rock from 800 to 700 feet above the average height of the surface of the water in the river which is here 500 yards wide, and even in the dry season forty feet deep. The stream is very rapid and violent, there being a fall of between thirty and forty feet above the fort, and another of equal depth below. The base of the rock is washed on all



mides except the north, and is there only accessible but the rock has been artificially scarped. The fort however, could without much difficulty be reduced by shells and even before the introduction of artillery was taken by Alauddin, the Sultan sovereign of Delhi who reigned from 1295 to 1315. Distant direct from Kota S W, 22 miles from Oojein, N 127 Lat. 24 58, long 75 36

**BANSWADY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant N W from Hyderabad 81 miles Lat. 18 23, long 77° 57

**BANSWARRA**—A petty Rajpoot state in the western quarter of Malwa, bordering on the province of Guzerat, and politically under the Governor General. It is bounded on the north by Dongurpoor and Oodeypoor or Mewar on the north-east and east by Fertaugh, on the south by the dominions of Holkar and Jaboon and on the west by the Rewa Cantons. It extends from lat. 23 10 to 23 48' and from long 74 2 to 74 41. It is about forty five miles in length from north to south, and thirty three in breadth from east to west, and has an area of 1440 square miles. The population may be assumed at 144 000. The ruling family of this petty state is a branch of that of Oodeypore. It was dependent on the empire of Delhi until the ascendancy of the Maharrattas, by whom it was fearfully oppressed. In 1512 the ruler of this principality made overtures to the British government, and sent an agent to Baroda with the draft of a treaty offering to become tributary on condition of the expulsion of the Maharrattas but it was not till 1818 that a treaty was concluded. With the treaty thus negotiated the chief was dissatisfied, and about two months afterwards it was replaced by another. Most of the articles in this, the existing treaty are of the usual character but the advice of the British government was to be followed in settling the affairs of the principality the British government was not only to defend the country from external attacks, but also if necessary, to afford to the chief aid in reducing his refractory connections and relations to obedience. The chief stipulated to pay tribute to the British government. In 1829 Captain Spears proceeded to Banawarra to effect certain necessary reforms in the course of which a certain officer of police was dismissed. After repeatedly importuning the good offices of the British agent, which that functionary deemed it proper to withhold, the wretch formed the design of destroying the man who stood as he believed, between him and profitable employment and the crime was effected through the instrumentality of a Mahomedan servant. No doubt, it is said, existed as to the guilt of the accused parties, yet they were sentenced only to transportation probably because the evidence against them was altogether circumstantial. Even this lenient punishment the principal criminal found means to elude,

having succeeded in making his escape on the way to Bombay. In 1835, a large balance was due to the British government for tribute, nearly the whole of the revenues of the country having been expended by the chief and his minister in wasteful extravagance and shameless debauchery. The reiterated exhortations of the British agent for a reform of the administration had been wholly disregarded. Strong remonstrances on the part of the British government were made, and the consequences which must follow perseverance in the reckless course pursued by the ruler and his minister distinctly pointed out. Some effect was thereby produced part of the arrears of tribute were paid the minister was dismissed, and an arrangement was made with the rajah of Fertaugh for co operation in the suppression of plunderers. The career of the prince whose misconduct had given rise to the evils thus sought to be abated was not long protracted and his death raised the question, often productive of confusion in Oriental states, of the right to the succession. He left no direct male heirs and females in Rajpoot states have no claim to succeed. The difficulty, however, was happily got over without disturbance. The chiefs were called together with the sanction of the political agent, and proceeded in conformity with usage, as was understood, to an election. The result was the installation of Bahadoor Singh a member of the family, who it appeared had in all respects the best claim. The tributary thakoor of this state are thirty three in number and their force, with those of the state amount to about 525, inclusive of the military police establishment. The practice of suttee has been recently abolished in Banawarra.

**BANSWARRA**, on the route from Mhow to Deesa, 123 miles N W of the former, 178 S E of the latter a town the principal place of the small Rajpoot state of the same name. It is situate eight miles west of the left bank of the river Mahya, and has a rampart inclosing a considerable area much however of the inclosed space being occupied by gardens. The palace, or residence of the ruler or chief, is a large, turreted, battlemented building, on a rising ground overlooking the town, and near a beautiful tank overhung with trees, access to the water being gained by a fine ghaut, or flight of steps. Within the town are some handsome Hindoo temples and an extensive bazaar. The majority of the inhabitants are Brahmmins but there is a considerable number of Mussulmans. Distance direct from Neemuch S W, 76 miles from Nusserabad, S. 200 from Oojein, N W 91, from Bombay, N E. 330 from Agra, S W, 850 Lat. 23 30, long 74 24

**BANTER**, in the district of Banawarra, territory of Oude a town five miles N E. of the left bank of the Ganges eight miles E of

# BAO—BAR

Cawnpore, 30 S.W. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 5 000 of whom 150 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 23', long 80 32'

**BAONKEE, or BOWNKE** in Bundelcund a jaghire or feudal possession held under the East-India Company. It is inclosed on all sides by the British territories, except on the south eastern corner where it adjoins the small state of Behree and lies between lat. 25 54—26 7 long 79 44—80 1. Its length from north to south is about fifteen miles, and its breadth is of similar extent. Its area is stated to be 127 miles, and it is estimated to contain fifty two villages, with a population of 18 500 souls and to yield a revenue of one lac of rupees (10 000*l*) per annum. It was originally granted about the middle of the last century to Ghaziud din Khan, at one time the viceroy of Alungr II, emperor of Delhi, by the Peshwa. The grant was confirmed by the British government on obtaining possession in 1802 and the Mahomedan descendant of the original grantee still holds the jaghire. He resides at Calpee, and maintains fifty horse and 800 foot. In the large map of India published by Horsburgh 1827, it is denominated 'Bownie of Calpee

**BAP**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere a small town close to the eastern frontier towards Joudpore on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere and 100 miles N.E. of the latter. Bap is in lat. 27 23 long 71 28'

**BAPIOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, distant S.E. from Beekaneer 48 miles. Lat. 27 50', long 74 8'

**BARA**—A small but important river of Afghanistan in the provinces of Peshawur. It rises in Tirah, or the hilly tract lying between Sufed Koh and the Salt Range. From the benefits which it confers on the country through which it flows, it has, in conformity with oriental feelings, become an object of veneration. The length of the river is about sixty miles. It enters the plain of Peshawur in lat. 33 53, long 71 30. The rice grown in this plain is considered superior to any other and so highly esteemed, that in the tripartite treaty of 1838 Runjeet Singh stipulated to supply a certain quantity of it yearly to Shah Shoojah.

**BARA, or BAREE** in the British district of Ghazepore, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Chupra to Ghazepore, 17 miles E. of the latter. It contains a population of 7 042. Lat. 25 30', long 83 51'

**BARABUTTEE**—A fort in the province of Cuttack, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, situated about a mile from the town of Cuttack. It was stormed in October 1803 by a British force under Colonel Harcourt, and its capture was followed by the submission of the province. Lat. 20 29', long 85 56

**BARA DEVI** in the hill state of Hindoor, a peak, ten miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej of the lofty range of mountains extending from north west to south-east through the western part of that state. On the summit is a small temple. Elevation above the sea 7 003 feet. Lat. 31 11, long 76° 57'

**BARAGHEE**—A town in the raj of Odeipoor one of the petty states on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant N. from Odeipoor seven miles. Lat. 22 44 long 83 22'

**BARAGU POINT**—The southernmost point of land on the coast of Pegu. Lat. 15 44 long 95 30'

**BARAH**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 26 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a bazaar and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is excellent the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26 23', long 80 5

**BARAH** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bandah to Mirzapoor 90 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25 14 long 81 49

**BARAHAUT** in the native state of Gurwhal, a town on the right bank of the Bhagrettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. Barahaut is in lat. 30° 43', long 78 29

**BARAHULLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant N.W. from Hyderabad 111 miles. Lat. 18 84, long 77 23'

**BARAI**, in the Punjab, a town situated in the Jetch Doab 106 miles N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32 30', long 73 40'

**BARAK**—A considerable feeder of the Megna river and an offset from the Jearoe, which it leaves in lat. 24 43', long 93 18', and flowing first westerly through Cachar and Silhet for ninety miles, and then south westerly for 110 miles, falls into the Megna in lat. 24°, long 90 59'

**BARA LACHA PASS**, in the Punjab, a pass leading over the Himalaya mountains from the British district of Lahul, into the dominions of Gholab Singh. The crown of the pass is about lat. 32 44 long 77 31

**BARA LOHAKUE**, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Dehli, and 40 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28 22', long 77 49

**BARAMAHAL**—A subdivision of southern India, situated within the presidency of Madras. The tract was annexed to the dominions of Mysore by Hyder Ali. It was ceded to the British in 1792 by Tippoo Sultan, under the treaty of Seringapatam, and now constitutes the northern portion of the British district of

# BAR.

**Salem.** Its centre is in lat. 12° 30', long 78° 20'

**BARAMULA**, in Kashmir, is a gorge in the mountains forming the south western boundary of the valley. Through this aperture the Jhelum flows, draining the whole of this extensive basin. The town is situated on the west or right bank of the river here crossed by a bridge of eight piers. Baramula is in lat. 34° 10' long 74° 30'

**BARAMUTTEE**, in the British district of Poonah presidency of Bombay a town 55 miles S.E. from Poonah and 50 miles N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 18° 10' long 74° 39'

**BARANDA**—See BURENDA PASS

**BARASET**—A British district under the lieutenant gov. of Bengal. It is named from its principal place. On the north it is bounded by the British district of Judda on the east by the British district of Jessore on the south by the Sunderbunds on the south west by the Twenty four Pergunnahs and on the west by the river Hooghly separating it from the British district Hooghly. It lies between lat. 22° 16'—22° 59' long 88° 25'—89° 22' is about sixty three miles in length from south east to north west, and in breadth about thirty-one. The area is about 1424 square miles. The population has been returned at 522 000. The rivers intersecting or bounding the district are the Hooghly the Jamuntee or Jubbna, and the Kubbuduk. A great number of other streams and watercourses, offshoots of the Ganges, traverse the country in various directions especially during the periodical rains, and in many places lay the surface extensively under water, particularly in the south-eastern part, where the Bara jhel or lake extends over about a fifth of the district during the rains, and is at other times a mere swamp. This redundant moisture, and the pestilential atmosphere resulting from its action on the alluvial soil and decayed vegetation, appear to have prevented the full development of the natural resources of the district, which, under adequate culture, might be expected to yield more abundantly sugar, cotton indigo, and rice. The district is traversed by the road from Calcutta to Dacca.

**BARASET**—A town the principal place of a district of the same name under the lieutenant gov. of Bengal is situated three miles north east of an offshoot from the Hooghly to the Sunderbunds, and eight miles east of the main stream. It is an insignificant place little deserving notice. Lat. 22° 43', long 88° 38'

**BARASHEE**—The name given to one of the numerous streams intersecting the delta of the Ganges. In the upper part of its course it bears the name of Koomar, and in lat. 25° 28' long 89° 38' separates into two channels the eastern branch receiving the name of Barashee, which it retains until it diverts into the Attara Banks and the Ballisore

**BARATHOR**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant N.W. from Khatmandoo 94 miles. Lat. 28° 30', long 84° 4'

**BARAUNSA** in the district of Sultan poor territory of Oude, a village 80 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 300 including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 21' long 82° 12'

**BARCOOR**, or **BARKURU**—A town the principal place of a subdivision of the same name, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras. It is situated in a fertile well watered country. The town is now much ruined as is the fortress, which according to Buchanan was founded by Hari Hara rajah of Vijayanagar who reigned from 1367 to 1391. Lat. 13° 28' long 74° 49'

**BARDOLEE**—A town of Wundwee one of the petty native states of the Rewa Canute, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay distant E. from Surat 20 miles. Lat. 21° 4' long 73° 10'

**BAREE**, in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, has belonging to it a few fertile patches of soil yielding good crops of grain and of potatoes the cultivation of which has recently been introduced here from the British settlements. There is here a petty manufacture of woollen cloth the material being supplied by the native flocks and worked up by the men the women being otherwise employed. It is strange, as Skinner observes to meet in these wild passes with men each sturdy enough to make a Hercules, armed with a duff and a work basket. Baree is in lat. 30° 50' long 73° 26'

**BAREE**, in the native state of Dholpoor a town, the principal place of a small district of the same name situated among hills in the south west part of the territory. The rana of Gohud having by treaty in 1805 relinquished Gohud and some other districts to the East-India Company was granted the districts of Dholpoor of Baree and of Rajakhera, which he now holds with the title of rana of Dholpoor. It appears to have been little visited by Europeans. Distant W. of Dholpoor 13 miles, S.W. of Agra 44. Lat. 26° 38' long 77° 42'

**BAREE** in the territory of Bhopal a large town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situated in a mountainous country on the north or left bank of the river Jannair. Distant S.E. of the town of Bhopal 46 miles. Lat. 23° 3', long 78° 4'

**BAREE**, in the British district of Ghaseepoor lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Karannama. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 400 miles. Lat. 25° 32', long 83° 52'

**BAREE**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant N. from Lucknow 29 miles. Lat. 27° 15', long 80° 55'

## BAR.

**BAREE DOOAB.**—One of the natural sections into which the Punjab is divided. It lies between the river Ravee on the north west, and the Ghara or Sutley and the Beas rivers on the south east. Its length is 370 miles, and its average breadth about forty five. Though not the most extensive, this dooab is one of the most important of those of the Punjab both in a commercial and agricultural point of view. It contains the towns of Lahore, Mooltan, and Amritsar and is traversed from north-east to south west by the great canal (now under construction) which, diverging from the Ravee at Mahadepoor proceeds to Tibrni a distance of twenty seven miles, whence throwing out branches at various intervals for the supply of the adjacent districts, it pursues its course to the vicinity of Chichawatal where it rejoins the parent stream. Its total length, inclusive of its branches will be about 480 miles. The cost is estimated at 527 6977

**BAREILLY.**—A British district within the jurisdiction of the lieut gov of the N W Provinces. The portion of country now included within it was formerly divided into two districts, one bearing the name of Bareilly the other called Pilibet. The district, as at present constituted is bounded on the north by Kumaon on the east by Oude and the British district of Shahjahanpore on the south by Shahjahanpore and Budson and on the west by Budson, the Rampoor territory and the British district of Moradabad. It lies between lat 28 2' and 29 19' long 79 4' and 80 12' contains twenty three pergunnahs, and has an area of 2 987 square miles. It is a level country watered by the Western Ramganga, the Goulah the Gurrak or Deoha, and the Gogra or Surju, which latter for a short distance forms the north-eastern boundary towards Oude. The climate is fine suffering little from the hot winds though colder in winter than might be expected from the latitude and elevation. The soil is fertile and except in a part of the northern division, highly cultivated, producing excellent wheat the original seed of which was brought from England very fine rice cotton, sugar tobacco barley maize millet pulses, plantains dates walnuts, grapes strawberries, apples, and pears. The population according to official return, is 1,375 263. The number of towns containing less than 1 000 inhabitants is 3 153 more than 1 000 and less than 5 000 165, more than 5 000 and less than 10 000 3, more than 10 000 and less than 50 000 1 more than 50 000 1 making a total of 3 322. The union of the district of Pilibet with Bareilly was arranged in 1842. In 1846 the incorporation of the two was complete and under the existing settlement of the North West Provinces the government demand on account of the land revenue has been fixed and is not liable to increase until the year 1867.

The Rohilla Patans, formerly the ruling

race, are numerous, and are easily distinguished by their superior stature and fairer complexions, as well as by their arrogant air. In 1815 a serious riot, fomented, if not originally excited, by the more fanatical Mahometans, endangered the safety of the city of Bareilly and was suppressed only by resorting to strong military measures. In this disturbance the Patan portion of the population were the chief actors. The principal routes are that proceeding northwards from Bareilly by Damour to Almora, in Kumaon another, also from south to north but east of the former proceeding from Bareilly by the town of Pilibet and the Brindoo Pass, to Pctoraghar, in Kumaon another in a direction from south east to north west from the town of Pilibet to Nagina another in a direction from west to east, and leading from Roodpore to Brindoo. The Bareilly district forms part of the country called Rohilkand, deriving its name from the Rohilla Patans, sprung from the Yusufi Afghans who settled in the tract about 1720 and the character of whose descendants has been adverted to in the course of this article. Though often obliged to struggle against the supremacy of the sovereigns of Delhi they maintained a precarious and ill defined independence until 1774 when a body of British troops, under the command of Colonel Champion acting in co operation with Shujah ud Dowlah the nawab vicer of Oude, totally defeated the confederated Rohillas at Teesunah a short distance from the town of Bareilly and hence named Futtygunge or 'Place of Victory'. In 1798, a disputed succession to a Rohilla jaghure again called for the interference of the British, whose army under the command of Sir Robert Abercrombie, defeated the Rohillas close to the village of Betonra, a few miles from Bareilly. A village, now situate on the field of battle also bears the name of Futtygunge, from the result. By these events a large tract of territory of which Bareilly formed part, passed into the hands of the nawab vicer. In 1801, both Bareilly and Pilibet were included in the cessions made by that prince in compensation of subsidy to the East-India Company.

**BAREILLY** the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate in a pleasant and well wooded country on the left bank of the Jooa, a tributary of the Western Ramganga. It is a considerable town and though somewhat unpopulous, has a brisk and lucrative commerce, and some manufactures. The total population in 1857 was stated to be 111 835. Elevation above the sea 470 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 788 miles, E. from Delhi 162. Lat. 28 23, long 79 28'

**BARENGEE**, in the British district of Cuttack, lieut gov of Bengal, a town 40 miles W of Pant Palmyras, and 40 miles N E of Cuttack. Lat. 20 40' long 86 30'

## BAR

**BARWELLEE**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 95 miles. Lat. 16° 4' long 78°

**BARGA**, in Koonawur a pass leading across the range of the Himalaya bounding that district on the south. This, with three other passes, occurs in a space of little more than a mile. Of these Barga is the lowest and probably has not an elevation of more than 15 000 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 16', long 78° 19'

**BARGAUT** in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, under the lieut-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Rattunpoor to Jubbulpoor, 60 miles W. of the former. Lat. 22° 29' long 81° 11'

**BARIPOOR**, in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, close to the frontier towards the British district of Benares, distant N.W. from Calcutta, by the river 749 miles S.E. from the city of Allahabad, by the same course, 77. Lat. 25° 16', long 82° 15'

**BARKALLOOR** in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras a town once of great celebrity but now so ruined that its name has disappeared from the maps of India. Faria y Sousa, in his Annals for A.D. 1581–1584 observes — Bracalor, a city seated on the coast of Canara, in almost 14 degrees of latitude was once one of the most noted places of trade in India, in the form of a commonwealth, but much decayed since the Portuguese built a fort there. It is not given in the accurate and comprehensive Trigonometrical Survey Map of India but in that work, the name of Colloor is set down in a site corresponding to that of the ancient town Horsburgh mentions Baralor Peak in lat. 13° 50' long 74° 54', is a round mountain, about three and a quarter leagues inland, having the high chain of Bednore mountains for its base. This site corresponds almost exactly with that of Colloor in the trigonometrical survey so that it may be concluded that Colloor of the present maps is identical with Barkaloor or Baraloor of the earlier Colloor is distant (direct) from Mangalore, N, 68 miles Bombay S.E., 280, Bangalore, N.W. 195, Madras, W., 370

**BARBAROONDEE**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant S.E. from Nagpore 90 miles. Lat. 20° 27', long 80° 20'

**BAROD** is a city of Guzerat and the capital of the territory of the prince called the Guicowar, is situate near the river Biswamitri, which is there crossed by a stone bridge, consisting of two ranges of arches, one over the other. The fortifications of the town are of no great strength, consisting of slight walls, with towers at irregular intervals, and several double gateways. The town is intersected and divided into four equal quarters, by two spacious streets, meeting in the centre at a

market-place, containing a square pavilion, with three bold arches on each side, and a flat roof, adorned with seats and fountains. The houses are in general very high and built of wood, with sloping tiled roofs. The palace, or residence of the Guicowar, is a building of the same sort having wooden galleries projecting one over another and though the edifice is large it is but of mean appearance. The house of the British resident may be characterized in like terms. The British cantonment is outside the town and consists of a number of small brick houses with trellis, wooden verandahs sloping tiled roofs and upper stories each surrounded by a garden with a high green hedge of the milk bush. The church is a small, but convenient and elegant Gothic building, accommodating about 400 persons. The population some years since was reported at 140 000. The dominions of the Guicowar over which the government of India exercises political superintendence are described in the article on Guzerat. His annual revenue is estimated at 688 744. The military establishment of this prince, in addition to his regular troops, amounting to 6 059 cavalry and infantry comprises also the subsidiary force at the disposal of the British government, which consists of five regiments of infantry completed to 800 men each two regiments of cavalry and a company of artillery. He also maintains a contingent force of 3 000 cavalry paid and equipped agreeably to the suggestions of the British government, and a corps of irregulars known as the Guzerat Irregular Horse, commanded by British officers. The state of Baroda was a branch of the great Mahratta confederacy and its ruler the Guicowar one of the princes who acknowledged the puppet rajah of Satara, the descendant of Sevajee as their chief. Pelajee Guicowar succeeded his uncle Dinnajee Guicowar as second in command of the Mahratta armies in 1721 and by predatory excursions gradually extended his authority over Guzerat. Bajee Rao, the first Peshwa, conferred upon him the title of Leader of the Royal Troops. Pelajee was murdered in 1782 by the rajah of Joudpore and succeeded by his son Damajee who still further extended the authority of his family. Damajee then threw off allegiance to the Peshwa, and joined a conspiracy in favour of his rival, but being treacherously made prisoner he was not allowed to obtain his liberty but at the sacrifice of half his possessions, and under acknowledgment that he held the other half in fief to the Peshwa. Damajee dying in 1768 the succession was disputed by two of his sons, and finally decided in favour of Syajee a prince of weak intellect, to the exclusion of Govind Rao his elder brother. Syajee died without issue in 1792, and was succeeded by his elder brother Govind Rao, whom he had supplanted in 1768. In 1800 the government devolved upon Annand Rao a prince of weak intellect. His illegitimate brother Canojee usurped the administration,

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but was speedily ejected by Rawajee, the minister of the late Govind Rao. Shortly afterwards Rawajee solicited the assistance of the British government for the purpose of reducing Mulhar Row a relative of the late prince who advancing with a force in support of Canoojee, had commenced hostilities against the Guicowar. A body of troops was detached by the government of Bombay, to prevent the subversion of Annund Rao's authority and Mulhar Rao professed submission but while negotiation was in progress, he availed himself of an opportunity to make a treacherous attack upon the British detachment, which was, however, successfully repelled and on the arrival of reinforcements under Sir William Clark Mulhar Rao was entirely defeated, and compelled to surrender at discretion. During these proceedings, a convention was concluded between the government of Bombay and Rawajee, on behalf of Annund Rao. This was signed on the 15th March 1802. Thus the British government, by treating with the Guicowar as a substantive state, secured his independence of the Peishwa. Under the treaty the Guicowar had agreed to receive a British subsidiary force and the Arab soldiers in his service being no longer required it was resolved to disband them. These foreign mercenaries had for some time ruled at Baroda and alarmed at the prospect of reduction, they placed the Guicowar in confinement and refused to release him till their claims were satisfied. They permitted Canoojee to escape from Baroda, and serious disorders were apprehended. Major Walker called in the aid of an European regiment from Bombay which with the subsidiary force under Colonel Woodington invested the town of Baroda, and after a siege of ten days a practicable breach having been made the garrison surrendered. Other engagements between the Guicowar and the British government followed, and on the 21st April 1805 the stipulations of the existing agreements were consolidated in a definitive treaty of general defensive alliance. The Guicowar thereby agreed to receive a permanent subsidiary force and to provide funds for their payment as well as the liquidation of certain advances of money made for the benefit of the Guicowar state and the interest thereon. Henceforward there is little to notice in the history of the Guicowar state till disputes between the Guicowar and the Peishwa, in regard to certain territorial claims, gave rise to a series of events which dissolved the great Mahratra confederacy and hurried its leader from sovereignty to captivity. To enter minutely into these disputes is here neither necessary nor practicable. It may suffice to state, that with a view to their termination, Gungadhar Shastri, an able and upright servant of the Guicowar proceeded to Poona, whence he was seduced to Pandarpore, under pretence of devotion, and there treacherously murdered by the contrivance of a wretch.

named Trimbukjee Dainglia, a prime favourite of the Peishwa. This led to a succession of hostile operations between the British government and the Peishwa, terminating first in the humiliation of the latter and ultimately in the destruction of his state and power. When as a result of his first discomfiture, the Peishwa yielded to the British government his rights in Guzerat, the Guicowar received an accession of territory and a new treaty supplemental to the former was concluded by the resident Captain Carnao. Annund Rao died in 1819 and was succeeded by Syajee Rao. The rite of suttee was abolished throughout the Guicowar's dominions, by proclamation dated the 12th February in the year 1840. The reigning prince has it in contemplation to connect his capital by railway with Tunkarni, on the coast of the Gulf of Cambay a distance of about forty miles. The city of Baroda is distant from Ahmedabad S E 68 miles from Surat, N 81 from Bombay, N 231 from Poona, N 263 from Mhow W 166 from Calcutta, W 980 Lat. 22 16 long 73 14.

**BARODA**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Sandia, distant S W from Gwalior 103 miles Lat. 25 30, long 76 49.

**BARONDA**—A town in the native state of Rewah, in the province of Bundelcund, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant S from Rewah 30 miles Lat. 24 6 long 81 18.

**BAROO** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village 71 miles N E of the town of Jessulmeer Lat. 27 20' long 71 59'.

**BAROO BARYE**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 7½ miles S from Saugor 70 miles E of Hoshungabad Lat. 22 46, long 78 49.

**BAROWNDA** in the British district of Murzapoor, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Murzapoor to Rewa, and 25 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, having been laid down under the superintendence of the East India Company's engineers. Elevation above the sea 500 feet. Lat. 24 57', long 82 12'.

**BARE**, in the British district of Patna, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from Benares to Dinapore, 246 miles N.W. of former 44 E. of latter. The houses are scattered over a considerable extent. Lat. 25 27', long 85 47'.

**BARRA**, in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the river Vyturna, 30 miles N of Calhance Lat. 19° 40' long 73 11'.

**BARRABHOOM** a British district within that part of the presidency of Bengal which is under the political agent for the south west

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frontier, and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Pachete, on the east and south by that of Pooralia and on the west by Sing boom and the British district of Pachete. It lies between lat 22 48'—23 10, long 86 9'—86 53' is forty-six miles in length from east to west, and thirty-five in breadth. The area is 800 square miles.

**BARACKPOOR**—A town with military cantonment, in the British district of the Twenty four Pergunnahs, lieut-gov of Bengal on the left bank of the river Hooghly here about three-quarters of a mile in width. Several regiments of native infantry are usually stationed at this place, huddled in commodious lines, and adjoining are the bungalows or lodges of their European officers. There are also other lodges the residences of European families, attracted hither by the salubrity of the air the vicinity of the Governor-General's residence or the beauty and convenience of the river. The house of the Governor General is handsome and commodious but not very spacious. It is situate in a park of about 280 acres laid out with great taste and picturesque effect, the surface being artificially varied in elevation with much judgment, and offering as beautiful a display of turf, tree and flowering shrub, as any scene in the world can produce. Distance N from Calcutta 16 miles. Lat. 22 46' long 88 28'.

**BARRACKUR**—A river of Bengal, rising in lat 24 4 long 85 27 in the British district of Ramgurh, through which it flows in a circuitous course for 120 miles, and passing into the district of Beerboom, which it traverses for thirty-five miles, falls into the Damoodah in lat. 23 46' long 86 51.

**BARRAH**, in the Rajpoot state of Kotah a town on the route from Calpee to the city of Kotah 275 miles S.W. of former 46 E of latter. It has a bazaar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 25 7, long 75 33'.

**BARREEAH**, or **DEOGHUR BARREEAH**—A petty Rajpoot state of the Rewa Cantta, in the province of Guzerat, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. The tract of country composing it stretches from lat. 22 21 to lat. 22 58' and from long 73 41 to long 74 18'. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Loosawarra and Soanath on the south by Oodepoor, on the east by Dohud and Jabboah and on the west by Godra and Champaneer. The area is 870 square miles. The connection existing between the British government and the Barreeah state commenced in 1803, when Scindia's districts in Guzerat were taken possession of by a British force under Colonel Murray. The success of that campaign appears to have been materially facilitated by the good will displayed towards the British by the rajah of Barreeah, whose conduct throughout called forth the warmest praises of the com-

manding officer, and a treaty was entered into by the British, subducing a detachment of the Barreeah Rahees at a monthly expense of eighteen hundred rupees. This secured the friendship and co-operation of this tribe and enabled our troops to pass through the country without molestation. In the year 1824 the sovereign of Barreeah consented to make payment of 12 000 rupees to the British government in consideration of its protection liable to a future increase in proportion to any subsequent improvement in the amount of the revenue of the state. The arrangement was ratified by the Governor-General, under date 20th April 1824. The amount is partly appropriated to defray the expense of maintaining a chain of police thanahs from Baroda to Neemuch and with reference to this tribute, the expense of a military force sent a few years ago to suppress the Naikra disturbances, was borne by the British government. The revenue of the state is estimated at 57 651 rupees, or about 5 7651. The population estimated at seventy-four to the square mile would amount to 64 380. The military force at the disposal of the rajah, including the feudatory troops amounts to 416 men a small portion only being cavalry. Three field guns constitute his artillery.

**BARREEAH** in Guzerat a town giving name to the small territory so called. Distance from Baroda, N.E. 50 miles. Ahmedabad, S.E. 81. Lat. 22° 42', long 73 51.

**BARSEE**—A town in an outlying section of the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, entirely surrounded by the Nizam's territories. Inconvenience having been experienced from the levy of duties by the native government on goods in transit between Barsee and the British frontier it was proposed to the Nizam to abandon his right, in consideration of a pecuniary compensation, or to cede for an equivalent a portion of territory sufficient to unite Barsee with the remainder of the collectorate. The question has been settled by the recent cessions of territory for the maintenance of the Nizam's military contingent. Distant 43 miles N. from Sholapoor, 128 miles E. of Poona. Lat 18 16, long 75 46.

**BARUMGULA**, a town in the north of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Pir Panjal, which bounds Kashmir on the south, is situate in the Pir Panjal or Nandan Sar Pass from the Punjab into Kashmir. The situation is beautiful and picturesque, at the extremity of a dark and deep dells, through which the Punoh river flows. The height above the sea is 6,800 feet. Lat. 33 38', long 74 40.

**BARUT**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.E. from Nandur 10 miles. Lat. 19 14, long 77 81.

**BARWAH**, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, 48 miles S.W. of Ganjam, 94 miles

N E of Vimanagram. Lat. 18° 53', long 84 40'

**BASANTGANJ** in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a walled town on the western boundary, towards the district of Banmawra, 85 miles S E of Lucknow 70 S E of Cawnpore, 55 N W of Allahabad Butcher estimates its population at 8 000 of whom half are Mussulmans Lat. 26 long 81 20

**BASANTPOOR**.—A town in the territory of Oude, distant S E from Lucknow 29 miles. Lat. 26 42 long 81 23

**BASHTA** in the British district of Bynour, head gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Meerut to Chitka, 31 miles E. of the former Lat. 29 3 long 78 18'

**BASNEE** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore and 12 miles N of the latter It is situated on the banks of a torrent, which in the rainy season discharges itself into the river Lodi Wells are numerous but the water which they yield is brackish. Lat. 26 27, long 73 12'

**BASODA**, or **BASONDA**, in territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the route from Tehree to Ougain, 78 miles S W of former 188 N E of latter It is situated on a stream tributary to the Betwa, and is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Population about 10 000 Lat. 23 51 long 77 58'

**BASODEMISO**.—A large lake in Tibet, sixty miles in circumference The centre of the lake is about lat. 29 40 long 94 35

**BASSEIN** in the British province of Pegu a town the principal place of the district of the same name, is situated on the left or eastern bank of one of the main arteries by which the waters of the Irrawaddy discharge themselves into the sea The offset, which in this part of its course is called the Bassein River leaves the parent stream in lat. 17 45 long 95 14 and flowing in a southerly direction for eighty five miles, reaches the town of Bassein where its deep channel affords a safe passage for ships of the largest burthen Below the town the river takes the name of Negrais, and flows in the same direction for seventy five miles, to lat. 16 05 long 94 25 where it falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles south of Cape Negrais Bassein occupies an important position in the military occupation of the country from its complete command of the navigation of the river on which it is situated It was captured by the British with trifling loss on the 19th May 1852 in the first campaign of the second Burmese war Lat. 16 45, long 94 50'

**BASSEIN** in presidency of Bombay a decayed town on an island separated by a narrow channel from the mainland of the Northern Concan. The island lies between lat. 19 20' and 19° 28', long 72 48' and 73 54', is about eleven miles in length from

south-east to north-west, and three in breadth, and has an area probably of about thirty five square miles. It appears to be of very irregular surface and has some rugged eminences of considerable elevation amongst others, 'one very high hill of table form and another not quite so elevated rising in a conical peak Bassein early attracted the notice of the Portuguese, as the river or strait separating the island from the mainland was a convenient rendezvous for shipping engaged in hostile operations in the neighbouring quarters In 1584 it was ceded to the Portuguese by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat The Portuguese who were bound to have ceded it to the English authorities as part of the dowry of the Infanta on her marriage with Charles II retained it until 1765 when it was invested by the forces of the Peishwa and, though well manned the defences having been rendered untenable, it was surrendered on good conditions. It was in 1780 invested by a British force commanded by General Goddard who owing to the great strength of the place, made regular approaches with a very powerful artillery principally twenty four pounders, and one battery of twenty mortars at the distance of 500 yards which did great execution "and after a siege of twelve days the place surrendered It was restored to the Mahrattas by the humiliating treaty of Salbye Here in 1802 was concluded the important treaty by which the Peishwa agreed to maintain a British subsidiary force, thus virtually and formally dissolving the Mahratta confederacy On the final overthrow of the Peishwa in 1818 Bassein was incorporated with the presidency of Bombay The town of Bassein is distant N from Bombay 28 miles. Lat. 19 20' long 72 52'

**BASSIM**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant S. from Ellich poor 80 miles. Lat. 20 8 long 77 11

**BASSWARAJE DROOG** in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, called by the British navigators Fortified Island, from the defences erected on it by an ancient Mysorean rajah Distant direct from Mangalore, N 105 miles from Bombay, S, 340 Lat. 14 18 long 74 29'

**BASTENDA** in the British district of Gwalpara in the north-east quarter of the head gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Rangpore to Gwalpara, 38 miles W of the latter Lat. 26 long 90° 5'

**BASTI**—See BUSTAN

**BASUNEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore distant N E from Joudpore 98 miles. Lat. 27 16' long 74 15'

**BASUNEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balotra to the town of Joudpore, and eight miles S. of the latter Lat. 26 13 long 73 7'

**BASUNGPEER**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeasmirra, a village on the route from the



# BAS—BAU

town of Bikaner to that of Jaesulmere, and 11 miles E. of the latter. It is situate at the base of rocky hills rising above it on the north and west, and contains thirty houses, supplied with water from a tank. Lat. 26 55 long 71 7

**BASUTEA** in the British district of Hujal, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Calcutta to Kedjeree, nine miles N of the latter. Lat 23 long 88 2

**BASWAPATAM**—A town in the territory of Mysore, distant W from Chitral Droog 40 miles. Lat 14 11, long 75 52

**BATALA**—A town of the Punjab in the Barce Doab division situate on the left bank of the Kussoor Nullah, distance N E from Amritsar 24 miles. Lat. 31 49 long 75 14

**BATCULL** in the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras a town situate on a small stream which a mile and a half lower down falls into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. The town has two mosques, though the majority of the inhabitants are Brahmmins. The total population is estimated at 3 000. Distance direct from Mangalore N 80 miles Madras N W, 390. Lat. 13 59 long 74 36

## BATE ISLAND—See BETT ISLAND

**BATEL** in the Punjab a town in the Daman situate 31 miles N W of the town of Dera Ghasee Khan. Lat 30 20' long 70 25

**BATESAR**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 36 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. It is described by Bacon as chiefly remarkable for the exceeding beauty of the scenery around it, and the broad lake-like appearance of the river as it meanders quietly through its precipitous banks. Lat. 26 56, long 78 36

**BATHERI** in the native state of Gurwahal, a village on the right bank of the Bhagrathi as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situate 300 feet above the stream and close to the confluence of the Retal Nadi, a torrent falling into the Bhagrathi on the right side. Lat 30 59 long 78 36

**BATINDA**—A town in the native state of Patialah one of the protected Sikh states distant W from Patialah 90 miles. Lat. 30 10', long 75

**BAT KOOCHEE**, in the British district of Durrung, in Lower Assam, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the northern boundary of the district, 30 miles N of Durrung. Lat. 26 40, long 91 59

**BATTA**, or **BHUTAH** in Sirmor, a stream draining the Kyarda Doon, the waters of which it discharges into the Jumna. It rises seven miles S.E. of Nabun, and collecting the various torrents of the Doon, holds first an

easterly and then a southerly course of about eighteen miles to its fall into the Jumna, close to the spot where that river commences its passage through the Sewalik range. The Bhutah for part of its course is dry in the hot season and then forms part of the route from Hurdwar to Nabun

**BATTANA**, in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Bhewady to Danam, 18 miles N W of the former. Lat. 19 30 long 73

**BAUG** in the raj or small state of Amjhera a town with a fort, situate on a sand stone hill, in a wild rugged jungly tract, and at the confluence of the small rivers Wagrey and Girna. Here are furnaces for smelting the iron-ore raised in the neighbouring hills. It is surrounded by a low mud wall and is stated to contain 400 houses from which amount, according to the usual average, the population appears to be about 2 000 persons. In a range of hills extending N E and S W and in a spot about three and a quarter miles S.E. of the town are four remarkable caves excavated in the N W face of the rock. According to the fabulous tradition of the Hindoos, they were excavated by the Panch Pandas, those celebrated heroes of Hindoo mythology to whom all wonders are referred. The learned Erskine however, has determined that the temples are Buddhist. Baug is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name containing seventy-six villages, twenty seven of which are deserted. Though included within the limits of Amjhera it appears to have fallen to the share of Bundia, who granted it, with its estimated annual revenue of 9 000 rupees, to one of his relatives. Baug is situate on the road from Guzerat to Malwa by what is termed the pass of Oodeypore. Two roads diverge from Baug one the Tunda ghat, having a N E direction the other the Tirrellia ghat leading to Indore and Oojain this last is by far the best carriage-road. Distance S W from Mow 61 miles. Lat. 22 28', long 74 51'

**BAUG-CHEENEE**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, distant N W from Gwalior 27 miles. Lat. 28 28 long 77 58

**BAUGDA**, in the British district of Nuddea, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town 26 miles S E of Kishungur and 23 miles W of Jessore. Lat. 23 12, long 88 50

**BAUGLEE**, in the territory of Gwalior a town in Malwa belonging to a petty rajah tributary to the Scindia family situate on the Kalee Sind river. It has a small wall built fort and about 500 houses, with a population of about 3 000. Distant 54 miles S E from Oojain. Lat. 22° 33, long 76 24

**BAUG NUDDEE**—A small river rising in the Cottack Mahals in lat 20 16', long 84 14, and flowing north for about sixty miles, principally through the petty state of Boad,

# BAU—BEA

falls into the Mahanuddy river near the town of Sonapur, in lat. 20 55', long 84 9'

**BAUJPOOR.**—A town in the native state of Wusrave presidency of Bombay 58 miles N E. from Surat, and 34 miles E. from Wusrave. Lat. 21 22', long 73 48'

**BAULAPOOR** in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam a town on the route from Ellichpoor to Aurungabad, 65 miles S.W. of former, 102 N E. of latter, on the river Mun, a tributary of the Taptes. Lat. 20 43', long 76 50'

**BAULEA**, a town in the British district Rajshahye and the seat of the civil establishment of the district, is situate near the left bank of the Podda, or great eastern branch of the Ganges on the route from Berhampore to Jumalpoor. It has a bazaar and considerable traffic. One of the government English schools was opened here in 1837. The civil station of the district was formerly at Nator but as the spot was low, and very unhealthy the establishment was, in 1822 removed to Baulea, which is built on a ridge of clay and kunkur. Distance from Calcutta, N 123 miles from Berhampore N E. 47', from Jumalpoor, S W. 136. Lat. 24 22', long 88 36'

**BAUMEE.**—A pass leading from the southern portion of Arracan into Pegu. The crown of the pass is about lat 17 25' long 94 50'

**BAUN** or **OOTUNGHUN**—A river rising in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor in lat 27 20', long 76 3' near the town of Munohurpoor and flowing 215 miles, first south and afterwards west, passing in its course through the states of Bhurtpoor Dholpoor and the British district of Agra it falls into the Jumna on its right side, in lat. 26 58' long 78 31'

**BAUNDA** in the Reechna Doab division of the Punjab, a town 58 miles N E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30 48', long 72 8'

**BAUNK** in the native state of Korea, on the S W. frontier of the presidency of Bengal a small town or village among the mountains of Goodwana, 44 miles N W. of the town of Sirgorya, 103 S. of Mirzapoor 380 W. of Calcutta. Lat. 28 34' long 82° 42'

**BAUNSDA.**—See **BAWEDA**.

**BAUNTWA**, in Guzerat a town of Katty war in the district of Soruth. It is the principal place of a talook or subdivision containing fifty four villages and a population estimated at 20 000. A tribute of 1 2000 annually is paid to the British government. The chiefs of Bauntwa, younger branches of the family of the second nawab of Joongurh by whom it was alienated in 1740 have an aggregate income which has been estimated at about 100 000 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 190 miles. Lat. 21 30', long 70 10'

**BAUSHKERA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W. Provinces,

a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 27 miles N of the former. Lat. 29 10' long 79°

**BACUR.**—A town in the territory of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant N from Hyderabad 110 miles. Lat. 18 58', long 78'

**BAYPOOR.**—See **BATPOOR**.

**BAYTREE**, in the British district of Allahabad lieut. gov. of the N W. Provinces a village on the route by the left bank of the Ganges from Allahabad cantonment to that of Benares, 30 miles S E. of the former 44 W. of the latter. Lat. 25 18' long 82 22'

**BAZAAR**, in the Punjab a town of the district of Bunnoo situate on the right bank of the Khoorun river 80 miles N. of Dera Ismail Khan. Lat. 32 39' long 70 42'

**BAZAR**, in the district of Peshawar, a division of the Punjab, a town situate 50 miles N E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34 35' long 72 10'

**BAZPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Moradabad lieut. gov. of the N W. Provinces. Lat. 29 9' long 79 10'

**BEARA** in the native state of Wusrave, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay a town on the route from Boorhanpoor to the city of Surat, 190 miles W. of former, 89 E. of latter. Population about 4,000. Lat. 21 4', long 73 48'

**BEAS**, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rises on the southern verge of the Botang pass, in Lahoul a Himalayan region north-east of the Punjab, and at a point 18 200 feet above the sea in lat. 32° 24' long 77 11'. The river takes a southerly course of about eighty miles to Mundi and has there a considerable body of water and a width of from 160 to 200 yards, with a depth of twelve feet. The depth, however in the warm season constantly varies, beginning to swell in the evening, attaining its maximum by morning and declining through the day losing about one third of its water. This periodical change results from the melting of the snow diurnally by the heat of the sun. From Mundi the Beas takes a course of fifty miles, chiefly westerly to Nadaun where Vigne found it in the low season 150 yards wide twelve feet deep and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. Forster who crossed the Beas a short distance below Nadaun states that he found it to have a rapid stream about 100 yards wide but the breadth frequently varies and Moorcroft, about a quarter of a mile above the town found it only 100 feet wide and running at the rate of five miles an hour. B. Von Hügel describes it here as an unfordable clear rapid stream running between steep and lofty banks, access being obtained to the water by large and well constructed stams. From Nadaun it takes a wide sweep of about eighty miles to the north west, and having entered the plain of the Punjab, it turns southward, a

## BEA—BEE

course which it holds for about eighty miles further, to its confluence with the Sutluj. A short distance below Nedaun it receives the river of Kunyar flowing from the south. Macartney measured it at the ferry of Bhyrawal, about twenty miles above the confluence and there found it 740 yards wide, and so rapid that, in crossing the boats were driven ten or twelve miles down the stream. This was in August at a season when the river is at its greatest height. In the low or cold season it is fordable in most places. By the competent observer last quoted the Beas is regarded as larger than the Sutluj though in length of course it is greatly inferior to that river. But Burnes states, that though they have the same breadth each about 200 yards the Sutluj has the greater volume of water. The confluence of the Beas with the Sutluj takes place at Endreem near the village Hurake and in lat 31 10 long 75° 4' after a course by the former river of 290 miles. The Beas is considered to be identical with the Hyphasis of Arrian the Greek name being a corruption of *Beypaska* given it by the natives. The united stream below the confluence bears the name of the Ghara until the confluence with the Chenaub.

**BEAWE, or BEOUB,** in the British district of Ajmere, a town of Mairwar, 80 miles S.W. of Nussersabad cantonment. It is situated in an extensive valley which is likewise the site of the cantonment of the Mhair corps, a force of 1 600 men raised from the Mhairi a tribe inhabiting that part of the Aravalli range. The only public building at this place is the prison, a well regulated establishment the expenses of which are defrayed by the labour of the prisoners. Lat 26 10 long. 74 26'

**BECHORE.**—See **PICHORE**

**BECTALUNG,** in the British district of Sylhet, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of a small rivulet running into the river Barak 52 miles S.W. of Sylhet. Lat 24 25 long 91 12'

**BEDER,** in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a large town near the right bank of the Manjira, a considerable tributary of the river Godavary. Its site is on a table-land 2 359 feet above the sea, and about 100 feet above the level of the adjacent country. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and is still a large city though greatly declined from its former state, when it was the capital of a principality and the residence of kings. It is at present chiefly noted for the manufacture called Bidari ware, used particularly for the bottoms or bowls of *hookas* or tobacco-pipes, and for vessels to hand round betel to guests. The material is an alloy consisting of twenty four parts of tin and one of copper. The ware is coloured black with a preparation for which this place is celebrated, and which is made by mixing equal parts of muriate of ammonia and saltpetre-earth with water compounding them into a paste. The colour is said to be very

durable, and if it become impaired, it is restored by the application of oil or butter. The sable hue of the articles thus fabricated is relieved by silver ornaments. Beder is 76 miles N.W. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 17 53' long 77 36'

**BEDNOR.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor distant N.W. from Oodeypoor 93 miles. Lat. 25 51 long 74 20

**BEDNORE, or NUGGUR,** in the native state of Mysore under the administration of the government of India a city the principal place of a district of the same name situate in the midst of a basin or depression in a rugged table-land on the Western Ghats, and at an elevation estimated at more than 4 000 feet above the sea. The town does not appear to have been at any time fortified its defence having been injudiciously intrusted to the line of posts erected on the summits of the surrounding hills. On a bold eminence within the lines of defence are the citadel and the ruined palace of the rajah. The town is favourably situate for commerce on the road leading from Mangalore, through Hosur Anach one of the best passes through the Western Ghats. Originally a village, this place in 1645 became the seat of government of the rajah of Ikari who thenceforward was denominated rajah of Bednore and its prosperity rapidly advanced, so that the population soon exceeded 100 000 persons. In 1763 it was taken by Hyder Ali, the usurper of Mysore who pillaged it of property of the estimated value of 12 000 000*l.* and subsequently made it the seat of his government, and in honour of himself called it Hydernuggur or Hyder's Town, subsequently abbreviated popularly into Nuggur by which name it is at present generally known. Early in 1783 General Matthews occupied this town, at the head of a considerable British force but being soon after attacked by Tipoo with a vastly superior force all attempts at resistance were quickly overpowered and the British force having surrendered General Matthews and the other principal officers were put to death, and the rest of the force imprisoned and very cruelly treated. Bednore is distant from Seringapatam N.W., 150 miles, Bangalore N.W., 183 Mangalore, N 70, Madras, W, 360. Lat. 13 50, long 75 6'

**BEEANS,** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a Bhoti subdivision or collection of hamlets on the upper part of the course of the river Kales, bounded on the north and north east by South western Tibet on the south east by the territory of Nepal on the south by the mahal of Choudans and on the west and north west by the mahal of Dharmas and situate between lat 30 8—30 28, long 80 42—80 57 and having an area of about 200 square miles. The pass on the northern frontier of this subdivision, forming a communication with South western Tibet, has an elevation of about

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15,000 feet. The peak of Bocosu Bikh, a summit of the Himalayas on the same frontier, rises to the height of 20,000 feet.

**BEEAS**, in the British district of Rajeshaye, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dacca to Bograh, 26 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 24° 29' long 89° 18'.

**BEEBAMYOO** in the British district of Etawah, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Agra, 16 miles N W of the former. Lat. 26° 06' long 78° 53'.

**BEEBEEPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 32 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26° 49' long 80° 3'.

**BEEBREE**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpoore, and 30 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 30' long 78° 46'.

**BEECHA KOH**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S W from Khatmandoo 32 miles. Lat. 27° 17' long 85° 1'.

**BEDASIR**, or **BIDASIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a town near the south eastern frontier towards Joudpore. About five miles south-east of the town during the rainy season is a piece of water about four miles long and half that breadth with a depth of four or five feet. It dries up in the hot season leaving a thick crust of salt which is taken off both for home use and exportation. The number of houses, according to Tod, is 500. The adjacent country is the least fertile part of the territory of Bikaner in consequence of the nearness of water to the surface. Lat. 27° 43' long 74° 26'.

**BEEGOH**—A town in the native state of Beekaneer distant E from Beekaneer 62 miles. Lat. 28° 4' long 74° 18'.

**BEEGHUR**, in the British district of Hurriana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hazen to Bhitner and 42 miles N W of the former. It is a poor place being scantily supplied even with water. Lat. 29° 22' long 75° 34'.

**BEEHEE**, in the British district of Shahabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Banaras, 39 miles W of the former. Lat. 26° 30' long 84° 31'.

**BEEHUR**, a river of the district of Bughelkhand or territory of Rewah, rises in lat. 24° 15' long 81° 5' about 25 miles S W of the town of Rewah. The elevation above the sea of its source, must considerably exceed 1,000 feet, as at the Chachye Fall, fifty miles farther north, or down the stream the bed has an elevation of 990 feet. At the Chachye Fall, the stream, passing from the plateau of Rewah to the more depressed country farther to the north-east, is precipitated down the face of the bounding ledge a depth of 200 feet. Two

miles below this it falls into the Tons, on the right side, in lat. 24° 43' long 81° 22'. At Rewah, thirty miles from its source, it is crossed by the route from Allahabad to Saugor, and at that point is fordable in the dry season the stream being then fifteen yards wide and knee-deep the bed is eighty yards wide. *Jaquemont describes it in the same place as a torrent flowing down a wide and deep channel over irregular calcareous masses.*

**BEEHUT** in territory of Gwalior, a town on the route from Kalpee to the fort of Gwalior 84 miles W of former 30 E of latter. There is here a fort of masonry on an eminence. A small business is driven in smelting and selling the iron raised from the sandstone hills a short distance to the south. Lat. 26° 13' long 78° 37'.

**BEEJAPoor**.—A ruined town in Saitara, near the eastern frontier towards Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam. Duff gives the following account of its condition. The walls, which are of hewn stone and very lofty are to this day entire, and being surmounted by the cupolas and minarets of the public buildings, still present to a spectator from without the appearance of a flourishing city but within all is solitude silence and desolation. The deep moat the double rampart, and the ruins of the splendid palaces in the central attest the former magnificence of the court. The great mosque is a grand edifice and the tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah is remarkable for its elegant and graceful architecture. But the chief feature in the scene is the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah the dome of which fills the eye from every point of view, and though in itself entirely devoid of ornament, its enormous dimensions and austere simplicity invest it with an air of melancholy grandeur which harmonizes with the wreck and desolation that surround it. When viewed as mere ruins the remains of that city as they at present exist are exceedingly grand, and as a vast whole far exceed anything of the kind in Europe. Among the various wonders of this ruined capital of the extinct kingdom of Beejapoor not the least remarkable is the vast gun called Mahk i Maldan or the King of the Plain one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world. The muzzle is four feet eight inches in diameter the calibre two feet four inches, the length nearly fifteen feet, the weight forty tons. Its removal to England has been suggested by the Bombay government but as the expense of its conveyance to the coast was estimated at 30,000 rupees, the home authorities expressed an opinion that the object proposed was not of sufficient importance to justify the expense.

The founder of the Musulman state of Beejapoor was, according to Ferishta, a son of Mirad II, the Omani sultan on whose death his successor Muhammad II, gave orders that all his brothers should be strangled. From this fate one only, named Yusuf, escaped,

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by a stratagem of his mother. After many adventures, Yumf is stated to have entered into the service of the king of Ahmedabad Bieder, in which he raised himself to the highest offices of the state. On the king's death he withdrew from Ahmedabad to Beejapoor and declared himself its king the people at the same time acknowledging his claim. Yusuf reigned with great prosperity and extending his dominions westward to the seacoast, took Goa from the Portuguese. His resources must have been great as he built the vast citadel of Beejapoor. He died in 1610 and was succeeded by his son Ismael, who died in 1634 after a brilliant and prosperous reign. The fate of his son and successor Mulu Adil Shah was widely different, he having been deposed and blinded, after a disastrous and inglorious reign of only six months thus making way for his younger brother Ibrahim a profligate man, who died 1667 and was succeeded by his son Ali Adil Shah. This king confederated with the kings of Ahmednuggur and of Golconda, against Raja Ram, the rao or sovereign of Bijyanagar and with the exception of the padshah of Delhi by far the greatest potentate of India. Raja Ram was, in 1664 defeated in a great battle at Talikot, on the river Krishna, and being made prisoner was put to death in cold blood and his capital taken and sacked. The wall of Beejapoor the Jama Masjid or great mosque the aqueducts and some other great works of the city were constructed by Ali Adil Shah, whose death occurred in 1679. The throne on this event, passed to his nephew Ibrahim Adil II an infant, whose interests were managed by Chaund Bibi widow of the late king a woman celebrated for her determination talents, and energy. On Ibrahim arriving at years of discretion and assuming the government, he ruled with ability and dying in 1628 after a reign of forty seven years, was succeeded by Muhammad Adil Shah, under whose reign Sevajee the notorious founder of the Mahratta sway rose into notice. Shahjee, the father of Sevajee had been an officer in the service of the king of Beejapoor and the first aggressions of Sevajee were made at the expense of that state from which in the interval between 1646 and 1648 he wrested several forts soon afterwards he took possession of the greater part of the Concan Muhammad, however, had a more formidable enemy in Shah Jehan, whose son Aurungzebe, in obedience to the imperial mandate besieged the city of Beejapoor and was on the eve of taking it, when he precipitately marched away to Agra, whither he was drawn by intelligence of some court intrigues, which he feared might end in his destruction. After his departure the power of Sevajee rapidly increased, and that of the king of Beejapoor proportionally declined. Muhammad died in 1660 and was succeeded by Ali Adil II, who on his decease in 1672 left the kingdom, then fast descending to ruin to his infant son Secunder Adil Shah, the last of the race who occupied the throne,

as, in 1686 Anrungle took Beejapoor, and put an end to its existence as an independent state. Those vast and wonderful ruins passed, with the adjoining territory, to the Mahrattas during the decline of the realm of Delhi, in the early part of the eighteenth century. On the overthrow of the Peshwas, in 1818 they passed into the hands of the British government and were included within the territory assigned by that government to the rajah of Satara. The late ruler of that state manifested much anxiety for the preservation of the splendid remains of Mahomedan grandeur in Beejapoor and adopted measures for repairing and upholding them and since its cession the Bombay government has acted in the same laudable spirit, having taken measures, with the approbation of the home authorities, for arresting the further progress of dilapidation in the buildings, as well as for collecting and preserving the relics of manuscripts coins copper-plate inscriptions and other curious and interesting relics of the past. Distance from Satara, S E 130 miles, from Poona S E 170 from Bombay 245 Lat 16 50' long 70 45'

**REEJAPORE**, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 200 miles NW of former 60 S E of latter Population 12,000 Lat 23 32, long 72 45

**REEJEE**.—See **BRUJEE**

**REEJEEPPOOR**.—A town of Purlahke medy one of the Koonod states, on the north east frontier of the Madras presidency distant SW from Coonoor 60 miles Lat. 19 35' long 84

**REEJUL**.—A river of Baghelcund rising in Rewah about lat 24 10' long 82 30 and flowing in a north-easterly direction for thirty miles through Rewah, and twenty five miles through Mirasapoor, falls into the river Son on the right bank in lat. 24 32 long 88 2'

**REEJWAR** in the Rajpoot state of Alwur a town near the left bank of the Sautie Nulla, a torrent dry from November to July but widely spreading during the rains. Distance 9 W from Delhi 65 miles Lat. 27 58, long 76 35

**REEJWAR**, in Central India, a town in the native state of Tonk or possessions of Ameer Khan distant N E. from Tonk 18 miles. Lat. 26 20' long. 75 44

**REEKANEER**, or **BIKANEER** a state of Rajpootana, is bounded on the north by the British district of Buttecanah on the east by that of Hurrana and by Shekawuttee on the south east by Shekawuttee on the south by Joudpore and on the west by Jessulmere and Bahawalpore. It lies between lat. 27 30'—29 55' long 73 30'—75 40' It is 160 miles across, in a direction from north to south, and 200 in a direction at right angles with the former. The area is 17,676 square miles. The climate is characterised by extraordinary extremes of temperature, according as the sun

may be above or below the horizon. There is the unexceptionable evidence of Elphinstone respecting this point, at least as regards the closing part of the year. Proceeding to the capital at the beginning of November the members of his mission suffered great mortality. Thirty sepoya he states without reckoning followers, were taken ill in the course of one day at Nuttoom and forty persons of all descriptions expired during the first week of our halt at Bikaner. The great difference between the temperature of the days and nights no doubt contributed to this mortality. Even the English gentlemen used to suffer from cold during the night-marches, and were happy to kindle a large fire as soon as we reached our ground, yet the sun became powerful so early in the morning that we always woke with a feverish heat which lasted till sunset. Boileau found the weather piercingly cold in winter and even in the beginning of February ice was formed in considerable quantities on the ponds, and the different vessels of water in his camp were completely frozen. But on the 9th May the temperature was 120 at noon 123 at 1 P.M. 115 at 2 P.M. 116 at 3 P.M. in the same tent. Yet under this great heat the air was not found unhealthy and there was not a sick man in camp so that a comparison with the effects of the season encountered by Elphinstone would seem to show that the more sultry is the more healthy part of the year. Under the wretched agriculture of this country the crops are a sort of millet *bajra* (*Holcus spicatus*) *moth* (*Phaseolus acutifolius*) and in some situations, where the rains fall abundantly and seasonably the produce is considerable. Wheat, barley and the better kinds of pulse are of necessity imported. Some of the cucurbitaceous tribe succeed well especially the water melon. Elphinstone observes 'In the midst of so arid a country the water melon the most juicy of fruits is found in profusion. It is really a subject of wonder to see melons three or four feet in circumference growing from a stalk as slender as that of a common melon, in the dry sand of the desert. They are sown and perhaps require some cultivation but they are scattered about, to all appearance as if they grew wild. The natives assert that a large melon suffices to allay the thirst of a horse and his rider.

The majority of the population are by descent Jauts a people inhabiting from a very remote period a widely extended country on the east of the Indus from the Himalaya to the Indian Ocean. To that ancient stock it is believed about three fourths of the people of Beekaneer belong. The predominant race are Rajpoots of the Rahtore tribe of which class is the rajah a descendant from Bika, the founder of the state and capital. Brahmans of the Sarote (*Saravati*) tribe are numerous, and are said to be peaceable and industrious, lax in practising the tenets of their religion, as they eat flesh of various kinds, smoke

tobacco and trade in kine. There is also a considerable number of Juns. The Chauras, of Rajpoot origin are an influential class, who by the assertion of the loftiest pretensions and the exercise of the most wily arts of priestcraft contrive to hold the minds and properties of the community at their mercy. But slight regard is paid to the prejudices of caste by the Rajpoots of the desert, eating and drinking with little either of scruple or discrimination. Tod, whose admiration of them appears to be far more ardent than judicious says 'They would make the best soldiers in the world if they would submit to discipline as they are brave, hardy easily satisfied and very patient. Formerly great numbers of wretched women were burned alive with the corpses of their deceased husbands. It is related that one corpse was accompanied to the pyre by eighty four victims, another had eighteen others less and less, until at last the late Maharajah Soorat Singh was gathered to his fathers without a single suttee sharing the funeral pile. At the last sacrifice of this kind that occurred in the Bika family, the departed rajah's second son an exceedingly fine young man was burned with the widow Deepjee a princess of the house of Oodepore who was in the prime of eastern widowhood, being reported about sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of this cruel sacrifice. This was in the Hindoo year 1882 corresponding with A.D. 1825. The language of the country is a dialect of Hindoo. The annual revenue of the rajah is stated at 65 000, the half of which is derived from the land. With such moderate resources, the rajah is reported by Elphinstone to have contrived to maintain some degree of decent state. The military force maintained partly by feudal arrangements, amounted in the year 1848 to upwards of 5 000 regulars, horse and foot. The population is stated to amount to 538 260. In 1799 Beekaneer was invaded by the adventurer George Thomas, who forced the rajah to pay 20 000, as compensation for alleged wrongs. Subsequently, with the view of securing himself against the neighbouring state of Bahawalpore as well as of coercing his own feudatories, the rajah sought English protection and in 1818 entered into a treaty with the East-India Company.

BEKANEER, or BIKANER the capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name, is situated in a singularly desolate tract, the soil being hard stony and totally unfit for cultivation. Viewed from without, it presents the appearance of a great and magnificent city having a fine wall surmounted by many round towers, and crowned with the usual Indian battlements. So imposing is its appearance, that when approached by Elphinstone's mission, there were disputes among his followers whether it or Delhi were the more extensive. Boileau states the population at nearly 60 000, which comports with the estimate of Tod, who states the number of houses at 12 000 and

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assign five persons to each house but it seems scarcely credible that a country so sterile should be able to furnish the necessities of life to a town having a population of 60,000 persons. Distance of Beekaneer N W from Calcutta 1,175 miles, from Ajmere 130 miles Lat. 28°, long. 78 22'

**BEEKASUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Bickaneer, a village on the route from Nagor to the city of Bickaneer and 25 miles S E. of the latter. It contains sixty houses, supplied with water from a well Lat. 27 40', long 78 30'

**BEELARA**—A town in the native state of Marwar or Joudpore, distant E from Joudpore 42 miles Lat. 28 11 long 73 49'

**BEELKAW**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar forming part of the possessions of the Guccowar, but placed under the political management of the presidency of Bombay distant S from Rajkote 61 miles. Lat. 21 27', long 70 40'

**BEELUN** in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab, five miles N of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30 11 long 71 81

**BEEMA**—A river rising about lat. 19 5' long 73 35' in the table land of the district of Poona, presidency of Bombay at an elevation of 3,090 feet above the level of the sea. It takes a south easterly direction and traversing during a course of 380 miles, the districts of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore and the territory of Sattara enters the dominions of the Nizam, and after a further course of 180 miles, falls into the Krishna river in lat. 16 24' long 77 20'

**BEER**—A village in the jaghire of Jhugur, heut. gov of the N W Provinces Lat. 28 11 long 76 19'

**BEERBHANWALLA**, in the British district of Bynour heut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village three miles from the right bank of the Raingunga (western) Lat. 29 32' long 78 42'

**BEERBHROOM** a British district in the heut. gov of Bengal, is bounded on the north by the British district of Bhagulpore, on the east by the British districts Moorshedabad and Naddea, on the south by the British districts Burdwan, Banooora, and Pachete and on the west by the British districts Rangpur, Pachete, and Monghyr. It lies between lat. 25 32'—24 40', long 86 25'—88 30'. The area is 4,780 square miles. The district is traversed by numerous torrents descending from the highlands which take a direction east or south east until discharging themselves into the channels either of the Bhagruttee or Damooda, their contents find their way to the estuary of the Ganges. Of these torrents the chief are the Hadjee and the Barakar. Coal and iron ore in vast quantities and excellent quality exist along the courses of the Damooda and Hadjee, in the southern and western parts of the district. The population is stated to be 1,040,876

Beerbhroom was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765 by virtue of the firman of Shah Allum padshah of Delhi granting the dewanry of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

**BEERCOOL**, in the British district Midnapore, heut. gov of Bengal a town two miles N of the shore of the Bay of Bengal, distant from the town of Midnapore, S, 54 miles from Calcutta, S W, 85 Lat. 21 38', long 87° 32'

**BEERGUNJE**, in the British district of Dinajepore, heut. gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinajepore to Darjeeling 17 miles N of the former Lat. 26 48' long 88 36'

**BEERKOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant N W from Hyderabad 39 miles. Lat. 18 28', long 77° 52'

**BEERPOOL** in the British district of Nuddea, heut. gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Hooghly to Jessore, 40 miles S W of the latter Lat. 23 long 88 35'

**BEERPOOR**, in the presidency of Bombay, a town of Guzerat, on the route from Mow to Deesa, 180 miles N W of former 146 S E of latter. It has a bazaar and is well supplied with water and belongs to the sawab of Balasnoore a descendant of Qutub Khan who received it from Shahjehan padshah of Delhi Lat. 23 10', long 73° 29'

**BEERPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly heut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 24 miles S W of the latter Lat. 28 15, long 79° 18'

**BEERPOOR**, in the British district of Tirhoot, heut. gov of Bengal, a town on the route along the left bank of the Ganges, from Mongheer to Patna, 19 miles E. of the latter Lat. 25 32' long 86 38'

**BEERPORE** in the British district of Furruckabad, heut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Kuttelgurb, and 17 miles N W of the latter Lat. 27 26' long 79 26'

**BEERPORE** a village of the Rajpoot state of Bickaneer on the eastern frontier, towards Shekhawati, is situate on the route from Patun to the town of Bickaneer, and 97 miles E of the latter Lat. 28 2', long 74 53'

**BEESOO**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer and 43 miles N of the latter. Lat. 26 16 long 71 24'

**BEESULNUGGUR**, or **BHANAGAR**, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guccowar, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 220 miles N W of former, 80 S W of latter. It has considerable transit-trade in sending iron and some other heavy goods to Marwar and the manufacture of cotton cloths is carried on to a considerable extent. Population 18,000 Dis-

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tance from Ahmedabad, N, 45 miles. Lat. 23 40' long 72° 38'

**BEESEIPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a town on the route from the city of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer and 18 miles E. of the former. It contains 800 houses, and a bazaar of 100 shops, and is supplied with good water from seventy wells lined with brick and from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Population 4 050. Lat. 26° 16' long 73° 26'

**BEESEULPOOR**—A town in the British district Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, and on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapour being 25 miles S W of the former place. It has a good bazaar and is abundantly supplied with water. Population 7,245. Lat. 28° 18' long 79° 52'

**BEETHNOK**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer distant S W from Beekas near 40 miles. Lat. 27° 50' long 72° 46'

**BEETURIE**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Jessulmere and Nagor to Nusseerabad, and 202 miles N W of the latter. It is supplied with good water from two wells 200 feet deep. Lat. 27° 5' long 72° 25'

**BEGERWAL**, in Surbund a village on the route from Hanses to Lodiana, and 75 miles N of the former town. It is situated in a level fertile, well cultivated country. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 051 miles. Lat. 30° 6', long 75° 53'

**BEGH**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Futehghurh and 18 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 26' long 79° 30'

**BEGIEGHAT** in the British district of Subarnpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Subarnpore. It is situated on the left bank of the Jumna, crossed here by ferry. Distant N W from Calcutta 978 miles. Lat. 29° 45' long 77° 18'

**BEGOKE** in the British district of Bhutiana, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hanses to Bhutnair and 80 miles N W of the former. Lat. 29° 31', long 75° 3'

**BEGUMABAD**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 28 miles N E. of the former. It has a serai or lodge for travellers, and a bazaar. Lat. 28° 51' long 77° 38'

**BEGUMGUNJ** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Aumgurn to Fyzabad 66 miles N W of the former. 20 S E of the latter. Lat. 26° 39', long 82° 22'

**BEGUMGUNJE**, in the British district of Bulloah, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Bulloah to Tipperah, 15 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 23° 55', long 91° 9'

**BEGUMPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 13 miles W of the former. Lat. 25° 24' long 81° 46'

**BEHADARPOOR**, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, a village on the route from Meerut to Saharanpore and six miles S E of the town of Mozuffurnuggur. Lat. 29° 24' long 77° 50'

**BEHAR**—A British district under the lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, so called from a town of the same name. It lies between lat. 24° 12'—25° 22' long 83° 25'—86° 6' is 165 miles in length from north east to south west, and sixty eight in breadth. The area is 5 694 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Patna on the east and north-east by that of Mongbeer on the south by Raughor and Palamow on the west by Mirzapore and on the north west by Shahabad. It is a well watered tract, being traversed or bounded by numerous rivers among which may be enumerated the Son the Phalgu and the two Punpuna. With respect to the climate of Behar it may be observed that autumn is marked by the periodical rains usual in this part of India. The nights in winter are cool and frosts sometimes injure the crops. The heat is excessive in the latter part of spring and early part of summer and the annoyance resulting is increased by dust there being then no vestige of verdure. Caya, about the middle of the district, is considered the most sultry place within it partly in consequence of the radiation from the extensive sands of the rivers partly from the same effects caused by the bare rocks around the town. Rice throughout the district is generally the most important crop, the grain, which is very fine is largely exported being much in demand in the Calcutta market. Wheat is next in importance then barley then madya, maize jowar and various kinds of millet, melons, cucumbers and other cucurbitaceous growths of various sorts. The potato introduced by Europeans, is now cultivated to great extent. The cabbage cauliflower lettuce, turnip and most other European garden vegetables succeed well in the cold season. Of the commercial crops the most important is opium and this article forms a productive source of revenue to government. Sugar and cotton are also extensively produced. Tobacco indigo and krumm or safflower are raised but in no great quantity and the betel leaf, though considered the finest in India, is not cultivated to any great extent. The manufacturing industry is rather important, being employed in producing fabrics of cotton blankets, silk fabrics carpets, tents, tape thread, ropes, paper, torches glass coarse jewellery coarse cutlery and hardware, turnery leather saddlery, shields and other fabrics in leather, fabrics of horn, ornaments in lac



and glass, and in gold, silver and other metals ink soap sugar nitre, pottery tiles, and bricks. Ardent spirits are distilled in large quantities, especially from the mahua flowers. Perfumes from sandalwood, roses, and jasmine, are also made to a considerable extent. Dyeing is largely practised but with no great skill. The population is estimated at 2 500 000. Of routes, first, the great trunk road from Calcutta to the North West Provinces traverses the south west of the district in a direction from south east to north west. Second a route proceeds from north to south, from Patna to Gaya, where it takes a south western direction to Shergotty whence it is continued in the same direction to Palanow. With respect to the roads in general, Buchanan observes that he has seen no country at all civilized, so ill provided with them. It must be observed, however that the innumerable *tarreets* traversing, and inundating the country during the rainy season render it very difficult either to make good roads or to keep them in repair.

The present British district of Behar comprises a portion only of the south west half of the great *soobah* or province which bore the same name among the chief divisions of the empire of Delhi. Previously to the comparatively clear accounts derivable from the Moslem annals, this *soobah* appears in the legendary lore of the Hindus to have been comprised within the realm of Magadha. Wilford observes, "It is universally acknowledged that the court of the kings of Magadha, now the province of Behar was one of the most brilliant that ever existed." Its meridian greatness has been conjectured to have continued for above two thousand years during which "the kings of Magadha were lords paramount and emperors of India. In the time of Kuthubuddin, viceroy of Mohammed, the Mussulman sultan of Ghor it formed part of the dominions of Jaychand, king of Kannouj. Jaychand was in 1194 defeated and slain by the Mussulman general, and Behar and Bengal added to the dominion of Delhi, from which capital governors were thenceforward appointed. One of these governors was in 1840 slain by Malek Fakhr uddin, who assumed the title of king of Bengal and Behar. The power of the dynasty which he founded was weakened by Bahar, who wrested from it Behar, and was finally overthrown by Shur Shah, the Patan who dethroned Humayun, the son of Bahar and expelled him from India. Bengal subsequently revolted, but was again united by Akbar to the empire of Delhi, of which it thenceforward remained a part until 1765, when being virtually in the possession of the East-India Company, it was formally granted to that body by the firman of Shah Alum the padshah of Delhi. The tract thus conferred comprised not only the present British districts of Behar, Patna, and Shahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges, but an extent nearly equal on the left bank of that river, and at

present coextensive with the British district of Tirhoot and Sarun.

BEHAR, in the British district of the same name, *lieut-gov* of Bengal a place now much decayed the original city being nearly deserted and the present town consisting of a collection of dwellings dispersed around its remains. The whole is divided into twenty four *mahalls* or wards, containing houses interspersed with fields gardens, and graves. From the old city a bazaar extends southward. It is roughly paved, and altogether a wretched street, though there are a few good houses in the rear, right and left of it. There are some ruins of mosques originally well built structures. During the Mahomedan sway in this part of India the town is stated to have surrounded the old ditch on every side for at least a mile. Its ruin dated from its sack by the Mahabratas when they invaded Bengal and Behar about 1742. Ali Verdi Khan being *nawab* of the province and all relics of prosperity were swept away by a dreadful famine which occurred some years subsequently. The number of inhabited houses, however, was estimated by Buchanan, fifty years ago at 6 000, which according to the usually admitted ratio of persons to dwellings, would denote a population of 30 000 persons. Distant S E from Patna 37 miles, N W from Calcutta 255 Lat. 25 10' long 85 35'

BEHAR—A town in the native state of Coosh Behar in North Eastern India, distant N.E. from Rungpore 41 miles. Lat. 25 16', long 89 29'

BEHAREE, in the British district of Cawnpore, *lieut gov* of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to that of Cawnpore and 36 miles W of the latter. Water is obtained from wells. Lat. 26 21 long 79 50

BEHAREE, in the British district of Ghazee-poor *lieut-gov* of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazee-poor cantonment to Jeonpoor 80 miles W of the former, and 30 S E of the latter Lat 25 35', long 83° 5'

BEHLA, in the British district of Poona presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kokree river 39 miles W of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 8' long 74 11

BEHLAPOOR in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the river Paru, 35 miles N of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 36', long 74 39'

BEHRAH—A town of Rajpootana, in the district of Godwar, distant S.W. from Ajmer 136 miles. Lat. 23° 4' long 73 15

BEHREE in Bundelcund, a jaghire feudal possession named from its prince's place. It is bounded by the British district Hummerpore on every side, except for two three miles on the west, where it adjoins a petty chieftainship of Bownee its centre is

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lat.  $25^{\circ} 55'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 59'$ , and it comprises thirty square miles, five villages with a population of 2 500 souls, and yields a revenue of 2 300! The jaghiredar or feudatory a Bhoon dela Rajpoot, maintains twenty five horse and 100 foot. In 1811 this jaghire was granted to be held in perpetuity of the East-India Company, as a reward to the jaghiredar for services rendered to the British government.

**BEHRLE**, in Bundelcund, the principal place of the feudal possession of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Betwa, 20 miles S.E. of Calpee Lat.  $25^{\circ} 54'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 58'$

**BEHUR** in the British district of Bynour, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town 39 miles E. from Bynour, and the same distance N of Moradabad Lat.  $29^{\circ} 21'$  long  $78^{\circ} 50'$

**BEHUT**—A town in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia distant 8 from Gwalior 82 miles. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 1'$  long  $78^{\circ} 30'$

**BEHUT** in Bundelcund, a small town on the right bank of the river Deesaun 54 miles S W of Calpee It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal grant, made in 1817 by the East-India Company to a descendant of one of the Kalloujur Cowbeys or Rahnunaul possessors of that fortress who in 1812 surrendered it on conditions to the British arms It is stated to comprise fifteen square miles, to contain seven villages with a population of 2 500 souls and to yield a revenue of 1,550! per annum The military strength of this small domain corresponds with its limited extent amounting to only sixty one men ten of whom are cavalry The jaghiredar of Behut holds the mowah of Lohargoon under the British government, subject to the payment of a revenue of 1 400 rupees per annum. Behut is in lat  $25^{\circ} 25'$  long  $79^{\circ} 25'$

**BEIRWAL** or **BHAIRIWALA** in Strhind a village on the route from Hano to Lodiana and 89 miles S of the latter town Distant N W from Calcutta 1 071 miles. Lat  $30^{\circ} 24'$  long  $75^{\circ} 58'$

**BEJA**.—An insignificant hill state in the Cusutley territory bounded on the north by Kothar on the east by the lapud territory of Bughat, on the south by Patasala, and on the west by Mbilog It is barely five miles long from north east to south west and not more than two at its greatest breadth Its centre is in lat.  $30^{\circ} 56'$  long  $77^{\circ} 2'$  It comprises only three pergunnahs, supposed to contain a population of 3 000, and yields a revenue of 400! out of which a tribute of 18! is paid to the British government. This state was, on the expulsion of the Goorkas in 1815, conferred on the rajah on condition of subordinate military co-operation He employs about 200 armed retainers

**BEJAGURH**—A town in the native state of Indoor or possessions of the Holkar family

distant S W from Indoor 75 miles Lat.  $21^{\circ} 40'$  long  $75^{\circ} 32'$

**BEJAURA**—A town in the native state of Sirgojah on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant N E from Sirgojah 86 miles Lat  $23^{\circ} 16'$ , long  $83^{\circ} 40'$

**BEJEYGERH**—See BIDNYGERH.

**BEJICURH**, in the British district of Alighur lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town with a fort on a route from the cantonment of Alighur to that of Futtehgurh, and 18 miles S E. of the former Elevation above the sea 713 feet Lat  $27^{\circ} 48'$  long  $78^{\circ} 17'$

**BEJOURA** in the British district of Allahabad lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 783 miles N E of Calcutta by the river route and 26 miles S E of the city of Allahabad by the same Lat  $25^{\circ} 16'$  long  $82^{\circ} 5'$

**BFLA** in the British district of Behar lieut gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Gaya to Patna, 45 miles S of the latter Lat.  $24^{\circ} 53'$  long  $85^{\circ} 3'$

**BELAH**, or **BEYLUH** in the British district of Etawa lieut gov of the N W Provinces, is a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Lucknow by Nana mowghat and 40 miles E of the former It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant Lat  $26^{\circ} 49'$  long  $79^{\circ} 44'$

**BFLANOO** in the jaghire or feudal possession of Jyhar lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Ochooro in Bikanere, to Kanool, and five miles W of the latter place Lat  $28^{\circ} 15'$  long  $76^{\circ} 8'$

**LEJASPOOR**, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Almorah to Moradabad by Ramoree and Rampoor 72 miles S W of Almorah fort, 18 miles N E. of Rampoor town 85 miles E of Moradabad cantonment It is a place of considerable size and has a good supply of water and provisions Elevation above the sea 560 feet. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 53'$  long  $79^{\circ} 20'$

**BELASPOOR**.—The principal place of the small mountain state of Kubloor and the residence of the rajah It has a picturesque site on the left or eastern bank of the Sutluj At the time of Forster's visit in 1783 it was a flourishing town, well built, with a degree of regularity unusual in that country The houses were constructed of stone and lime mortar and the streets paved strongly, though roughly but at the time of Moorcroft's visit in 1820 it was in a ruinous condition in consequence of having been twice sacked by the Gorkhas The bazar is now much dilapidated, and slenderly stocked the inhabited houses are reduced to a few hundred, and the only ornament of the town is the residence of the rajah a building of moderate size but neat, and decorated with flowers in fresco The Sutluj, a deep and rapid river and running at the rate of five miles an hour is crossed about

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two miles above the town by a much frequented ferry, forming a communication with the Punjab. Elevation above the sea 1,465 feet. Lat. 31 19', long 76 50'.

**BELASPOOR.**—See **BILLASTOON**.

**BELGAON**—A town in the native state of Bhojan, distant N E from Behar the capital town of Cooch Behar 69 miles. Lat. 27 10', long 89 58'.

**BELKEN** in the British district of Pegu, presidency of Bengal, a town 20 miles from the left bank of the river Sittang 62 miles S E of Pegu. Lat. 17 22', long 97 10'.

**BELERAGANJ** in the British district of Azimgurh, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Goruckpore and 10 miles N of the former. Distant N from Benares 63 miles. Lat. 26 11', long 83 12'.

**BELGAUM**, a British collectorate in the presidency of Bombay is bounded on the north by the territory of Sattara, the Southern Mahratta jaghires, and the British collectorates of Sholapore, on the east by the dominions of the Nizam on the south by the British collectorates of Dharwar and North Canara and on the west by the Portuguese territory of Goa and the native states of Sawunt Warree and Colapore. It extends from lat. 15 23 to 16 39 and from long 74° 2' to 76 23, it is 160 miles in length from east to west, and 89 in breadth, and contains an area of 5 405 square miles, with a population of 1,025,882. Formerly the district of Belgaum constituted a portion of the collectorate of Dharwar, but in 1836 owing to the great extent of the latter it was distributed into two divisions, the northern receiving the appellation of Belgaum, and the southern retaining its former name. The principal routes are from west to east from the port of Vingoria, through the towns of Belgaum and Kuladsee to Moodgul, in the Nizam's territory and from north west to south-east, from Colapore, through the towns of Nepanes and Belgaum to Dharwar. Canara is the language of the people. The district of Belgaum formed part of the territorial cession made by the Peshwa, under the treaty of June, 1817, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force to be provided by the British government.

**BELGAUM.**—A town the principal place of the British collectorate of the same name situated on the route from Dharwar to Colapore. In 1818, after the overthrow of the Peshwa, the place was invested by a British force. The fort is of an oval ground plan about 1 000 yards in length 700 in breadth, and surrounded by a broad and deep wet ditch, cut in very hard ground. After a feeble resistance for twenty-one days, the garrison, consisting of 1 600 men, capitulated, having lost twenty killed and fifty wounded, while the loss of the British amounted only to eleven killed and twelve wounded. Within the last few years

considerable improvements have been made in the town. In 1848 the principal inhabitants formed themselves into a committee, and in the course of four months, aided solely by the voluntary subscriptions of the townsmen, effected a complete reconstruction of the roads and lanes of the town extending in the aggregate to a length of between nine and ten miles. The example thus set was followed in several towns and villages of the district and the sense entertained by the government of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Belgaum was testified by the grant of 600*l.* to be expended in the further improvement of the town. Additional importance has been conferred upon this place, from its selection as the site of the educational institution for the instruction of the sons of natives of rank. This institution is supported by subscriptions from the chiefs and native gentry of the Southern Mahratta country amounting annually to about 600*l.* A separate grant was made by the British government for the erection of the *building* and the funds required for supplying the school with furniture books, &c. were raised by private subscription. At a more recent period it was deemed desirable to throw open the institution to the sons of the middle classes of the country and the number of pupils rapidly increased, in February 1852, it exceeded fifty. Great apathy was at first evinced by the higher class sirdars none of whom availed themselves of the proffered means of instruction this, however has been succeeded by a better spirit, and the list of pupils now contains the names of two of the descendants of the late chief of Sanglee, while the young chief of that state has himself condescended to receive instruction from the head master Belgaum which is situated on the plain east of the Ghauts is 2 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is distant N W from Dharwar 42 miles. Lat. 16 50' long 74 36'.

**BELGRAM**, in the territory of Oude a town on the route by Shahabad from Shahjehanpore to Lucknow, 75 miles N W of the latter. Heber, who passed through it in 1824 describes it as a small town with marks of having been much more considerable, but still containing some large and good, though old, Mussulman houses. At present it has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is very sandy and bad. Lat. 27° 10' long 80 5'.

**BELHA**, in the district of Pertaiburh, territory of Oude, a town on the left bank of the Sai, five miles east of the town of Pertaiburh. Butler states its population to be 8 000, all Hindoos. Distant E. of Lucknow 115 miles, N of Allahabad 33. Lat. 25 50' long 82°.

**BELHA** in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town 36 miles N E from Durbunge, 69 miles N of Mongheer. Lat. 26 18', long 86 30'.

**BELNA**, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a

town the principal place of the pergunnah called Belhabana, is situate close to the south-east frontier in a swampy tract, much cut up by watercourses, some discharging themselves into the Ganges, others into the north-eastern Tons. It is 20 miles S of Aumghur, 26 N W of Ghaseepoor 34 N E. of Benares, and in lat. 25° 48' long 83 13'

**BELHARI** in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the north-east frontier towards Bundelcund, on the route from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor 220 miles S.W. of former 62 N E of latter. It is situate in a plain, amidst extensive ruins proofs of its former prosperity from which it has miserably declined, having been almost totally ruined by the predatory attacks of the Pindarees and other freebooters. There are however still some fine Hindoo temples in the town and its environs. Lat. 23 44' long 80° 22'

**BELHIE.**—A town in the territory of Oude distant N W from Lucknow 33 miles. Lat. 27 14 long 81 20'

**BELHUTTEE.**—A town in the native state of Sanglee one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay distant S E. from Dharwar 53 miles Lat. 16° 4, long 75 47'

**BELJOOREE** or **BAILJOOREE**, in the British district of Moradabad heat-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Kasheepoor to Dehra, two miles N W of the former Beljoore has a population of 7364 Lat. 29 14, long. 79

**BELLAMKONTA**, in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras a town on the route from Guntoor to Nelgoondah 32 miles N W of the former Lat. 16 30', long 80 4

**BELLARY**—A British district of the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the territory of the Nizam, from which it is separated by the river Toongabudra or Tambudda on the east by the forfeited jaghire of Karnool and the British district Cuddapah on the south west and south by the territory of Mysore and on the west by the British district Dharwar. It lies between lat. 13 40—15° 58' long 75 44—78 19'. Its area, according to official returns, is 13 056 square miles. The country is altogether a highland, the most elevated part of which is to the west, where the surface rises towards the culminating range of the Western Ghats, and to the south where it rises to the elevated table-land of Mysore. The principal rivers are the Tambudda or Toongabudra, the Vedavutty or Hagry and the Northern Penna or Pennair. The climate is characterized by great aridity the vapours of the ocean driven by the south-west monsoon being arrested, condensed, and precipitated in enormous quantities on the seaward or western sides, and on the summits of the Western Ghats, so that but a small

quantity reaches the central or eastern parts of the district which, being also remote from the Bay of Bengal on the east, is beyond the influence of the north-east monsoon, so that less rain on an average falls in Bellary than in any place in Southern India. The population according to a recent official statement, amounted to 1 229,599, indicating a relative density of ninety four to the square mile. It is composed of a great variety of castes. People of two different tongues, the Telooquoos and Canarese meet as it were in the centre of the district. The Telooquo language is spoken in the eastern part of the district, and the Canarese in the western the line of separation lying half way between Bellary and Ghooty. In addition to the lines of railway which will intersect the district, the principal routes are, first from south-east to north west, from Madras, through Cuddapah to the cantonment of Bellary and thence, through the villages of Hoopett and Humpesagur to Dharwar and Belgaum second, from south to north from the military cantonment of Bangalore to that of Bellary, third, from south west to north east, from the military station of Hurryhur to Bellary and thence to Hyderabad fourth, a new trunk road from Madras, through Chittoor and Palmanar, to Bellary. The Ceded Districts came into the possession of the East-India Company in the year 1800 by a treaty entered into with the Nizam, subsequent to the fall of Tipoo Sultan and the partition of his dominions. The collectorate of Bellary forms the western division of the districts so called.

**BELLARY**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras. It is the chief seat of the judicial and revenue establishments for the district, and the head-quarters of the military force of the Ceded Districts, consisting of Bellary and Cuddapah. The fort or fortified rock, round which the cantonment is situate, is a hill of bare granite of semi-elliptical form, the length of which in a direction from north east to south west, is about 1 150 feet. 'It rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 450 feet, and is about two miles in circumference.' At the distance of a few hundred yards to the northward, is a long ridge of bare rugged rocks of similar formation and at a short distance to the eastward are several lesser elevations of the same character. The summit of this hill being flat, and surrounded by a rampart of granite, constitutes what is styled the Upper Fort, which might be rendered impregnable but having no accommodations for a garrison, is unoccupied by troops, except a small guard having custody of prisoners detained there. It contains several tanks or cisterns, excavated in the rock, from its south-western to its north-eastern corner, and outside this turreted rampart are a ditch and covered way. The lower fort is half a mile in diameter, and contains barracks for a regiment

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of the Crown and for the East India Company's European artillery, the arsenal and commissariat stores, a Protestant church and several bungalows, or lodges for officers. On the south-east of the lower fort is the pettah or native town to which at considerable expense to government, the inhabitants were removed in 1816, having previously inhabited the forts. About half a mile south-west of the base of the rock on which the fort is situated is the cantonment with its bazaar native barracks, and officers' houses. The total native population exclusive of military is stated to have been, in 1836 30 426 Elevation above the sea 1 600 feet. Distance from Bombay S E. 880 miles Mangalore, N E., 210 Calicut, N F. 280, Bangalore, N, 160 Madras, N W, 270 Lat. 15 8' long 76 59'

**BELLAT UNGADY** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Mangalore to Chittel Droog 30 miles N E of the former Lat. 12 59 long 75 20

**BELLOD**—A town in the territory of Nagpoor distant E from Nagpoor 124 miles. Lat. 20 45 long 81 1'

**BELLOOR** in the territory of Mysore, a large town, with a fort strongly fortified with a mud rampart and ditch. There was formerly a semicircular defence round the town but it is at present ruinous. Distant from Seringapatam, N 38 miles from Bangalore, W, 58 Lat. 12 48 long 76 48'

**BELLOOR**, in the territory of Mysore a town the principal place of a subdivision of the same name. It is situated a mile from the right or west bank of the river Yagachri or Bhadrri and on the north margin of a large tank. It has a good fort built of stone, and a large temple in repair. Distant from Seringapatam N W 76 miles, Bangalore W 118 Lat. 13 9' long 76 55'

**BELJUBUTTI**—A town in Hyderabad or possessions of the Nizam distant E from Bejapoor 60 miles. Lat. 16 46' long 76° 42'

**BELLUNDA** in the British district of Putehpoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town with bazaar on the route from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and 75 miles N W of the former Lat. 25 54, long 80 59'

**BELMAREE**, in the British district of Rageshaye, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Pubna to Rampore 20 miles N W of the former Lat. 24 11', long 89°

**BELOUT** in the British district of Allghur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allghur to that of Muttra, and 17 miles S W of the former Lat. 27 40', long 78 2

**BELOWRPE** in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the Kistnah river 58 miles S E. of Sattara. Lat. 16° 50', long 74 33'

**BELOWTREE**, in the British district Shaha bad lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a small town on the route from Dinapoor to Ghasespore, 40 miles W of former 63 E of latter The town is in lat. 26 33 long 84 28'

**BELPUR VILLAPOORAM** in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Trichinopoly to Madras, 98 miles N E. of the former Lat. 11 57 long 79 33

**BELUN**, or **BELUND**—A small river rising in the south western part of Poghel khand about lat. 24 35 long 81 56 It first runs about twenty five miles eastward then about an equal length northwards, and then turning westward falls into the Tons on the right side in lat. 25 6 long 81 50 after a total course of about ninety miles. It traverses the plateau lying between the Tara range and the Kutra at an elevation of between 500 and 600 feet above the sea, and is probably in the dry season a very insignificant stream as Jacquemont, who then crossed it, classes it among the petty brooks which flow through the country

**BELWIN** in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Chunar to the city of Mirzapoor, 10 miles W of the former 11 E of the latter It is situated on the Belwin a small river with a bed forty yards wide and a stream in the dry season ten yards wide and knee-deep Lat. 25 7, long 82 50

**BENARES** under the lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Jounpore on the north east by Ghazepoor, on the south-east by Shahabad on the south hand south west by Mirzapoor and on the west by Mirzapoor and Jounpore It lies between lat. 26 7'—25 32' long 82 46'—83 38' is fifty five miles in length from east to west, and thirty in breadth and embraces an area of 994 square miles The principal rivers which touch upon or traverse the district are the Ganges, the Karamnassa, and the Gomtee There are several smaller streams, of which the Gurohee and the Nand are the principal. Lakes and tanks are numerous, but of small size, the principal one which is twenty miles east of the city of Benares not exceeding a mile in circuit The elevation of the city of Benares above the sea is estimated by James Prinsep at 270 feet and as the surface of the district is remarkably level probably no part of it has a greater elevation than 300 feet. The climate, though this tract is scarcely beyond the tropics and little elevated above the sea, is in winter cool and rather arid frosts sometimes at that season occurring in such severity as materially to injure the rubies or early crop. On the whole however, the mean temperature is greater than might be supposed. According to James Prinsep the mean temperature is 77 The staple products are wheat, barley,

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pulse of various kinds, millet, maize oil-seeds tobacco, mallow opium and most of the esculent vegetables of Europe. The crops, sown late in the spring and reaped in autumn, consist of rice, various descriptions of pulse, hemp, cultivated for its intoxicating products, indigo ginger turmeric and maize. One of the most important exchangeable products is furnished by the sugar-cane this district, in the article of sugar whether regard be had to abundance of produce or excellence of quality surpassing nearly every other part of British India. Opium and indigo are likewise cultivated with success, and the produce in these two commodities has been considered to be of equal value with that of sugar. According to the census of 1858 the population of the district, excluding the city of Benares cantonments, and civil station amounts to 656 111 and if that of the city, &c be added, the number would be increased to 831 757. The population of the different places in the district is thus represented—Number of towns containing less than 1 000 inhabitants 1 810 ditto more than 1 000 and less than 5 000 104 ditto more than 5 000 and less than 10 000, one ditto more than 10 000 and less than 50 000 one ditto more than 50 000 one. The principal routes are 1 From south-east to north-west, from Calcutta to the city of Benares, and thence in a westerly direction to Allahabad. 2 A continuation of the Calcutta route through the city of Benares and the Sekrol cantonment in a north westerly direction to Jounpore. 3 From north-east to south west, from the cantonment of Ghaseepore, by that of Sekrol, to that of Mirzapore. 4 From north east to south west from the city of Benares and the Sekrol cantonment to Chunar. The district is also traversed by the East-Indian Railway. The tract comprised within the present district of Benares was at a very remote period the seat of an independent Hindoo state founded it is said by a Kasi rajah, represented as the sixth in descent from Buddha, about 1 200 years before the Christian era. It subsequently formed part of the dominions of the Rappoot sovereigns of Canouj and early fell under the Musulman yoke, having in 1193 been taken by Mahomed the Afghan king of Ghor. About 1529 it was wrested from the Patan sovereign of Delhi by the victorious Baber. On the dismemberment of the empire, consequent upon the repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Duran; it formed part of the prey seized by Sufdar Jung the nawab viceroy of Oude, by whose grandson Asaf ul Dowlah it was ceded to the East-India Company, under Article V of the treaty of 1776, and has since remained an integral part of the British dominions in India. At the time of the cession, the city of Benares, with a rich and extensive tract annexed to it, was held by Choyt Singh, the grandson and successor of Munaswan who early in the same century had by a deep laid course of intrigue succeeded in becoming zemindar, or feudatory

holder of extensive possessions, which were greatly increased by his son Balwant Singh Choyt Singh engaged to pay to the British government the same rent for his zemindary that he had previously paid to the Nabob viceroy. When the Governor-General Warren Hastings became pressed for pecuniary resources to carry on the extensive warlike operations in which he was engaged he made demands on the rajah of Benares as Choyt Singh was styled, for contributions exceeding the stipulated payments. After repeated attempts at evasion, the demands were met by determined resistance and Choyt Singh resorting to arms cut off two companies of sepoys in Benares and inflicted other losses and disgrace on the British. His career of success was, however, cut short by the arrival of reinforcements the ultimate results being his overthrow deprivation and flight to Gwalior, where he died in 1810.

BENARES the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situated on the left bank of the Ganges. The depth of water in front of the town in the dry season is more than fifty feet and the freshes of September add forty two to this level. The breadth of the Ganges is 600 yards at low water and a little more than half a mile in the rains. This splendid stream forms a bay indenting the front of the town, so as to display its picturesque beauties to great advantage. The measured length of the city 'along the banks of the river by survey is barely three miles, and the average depth does not exceed one mile. Access is obtained to the water by ghats or flights of broad steps, elaborately and solidly constructed of the fine freestone of Chunar and its vicinity often in a highly ornamented style. "Upon the ghats are passed the busiest and happiest hours of every Hindoo a day bathing dressing praying preaching lounging gossiping or sleeping, there will be found. Escaping from the dirty unwholesome, and confined streets, it is a luxury for him to sit upon the open steps and taste the fresh air of the river so that on the ghats are concentrated the pastimes of the idler the duties of the devout, and much of the necessary intercourse of business. They extend nearly along the whole length of the river's bank in the city, though in some places interrupted by temples reaching down to the water's edge. Around these are posted hideous fakirs and other ascetics of revolting appearance, offering every conceivable deformity which chalk cow-dung disease, matted locks, distorted limbs, and disgusting and hideous attitudes of penance can show. Of these ghats the Ugeswar Ghoola, Madhoray, Panchgunga, Munkurnika, Brunka, Raj rajeswari Shridur Munshi, Dussawmedhi, and the Rajghat, are selected by Princep as peculiarly worthy of delineation by his pen. A fine view of the Dussawmedhi ghat is also given by Daniell. Some narrow ghats are

appropriated to the burning of dead bodies, the ashes and unconsumed bones of which are thrown into the river and here *suttee* was performed until the practice was forbidden by the British government. At the time of Heber's visit, about thirty years ago, self immolation by drowning in the Ganges was frequent. The city rises from the line of ghats so as to form a vast amphitheatre presenting a picturesque and noble view to spectators on the opposite side of the river. Above the numerous and crowded houses in varied and striking styles of architecture, are seen the pinnacles of Hindoo pagodas, and above all the minarets and domes of the great mosque of Aurangzebe, the most remarkable structure in Benares, though neither of imposing dimensions or striking architectural beauty. The mosque rises from the platform over the Madhoray ghat, and was erected on the site of the temple of Buidh Madhu, or Vishnu, described by Tavernier as in his time covering a great extent of ground. This Aurangzebe demolished, and to signalize the triumph of Islam over Brahminism, employed the materials in the building of the mosque. The minars have been deservedly admired for their multiplicity and boldness of execution. They are only eight and a quarter feet in diameter at the base and the breadth decreases to seven and a half feet, while they have an altitude of 147 feet two inches from the mihun or terraced floor of the Masjid, to the kulan or pinnacles. The terrace is elevated about eighty feet above the river at low-water level. Though so slender they have staircases inside but the ascent is not devoid of hazard as they each lean fifteen inches from the perpendicular and one of them was in a state of very hazardous decay until repaired some years ago under the direction of James Prinsep. There are few mosques in the centre of the city or along the river's bank but they are numerous in the north eastern quarter. They are generally elegant little edifices marked by small slender minarets, and usually stand in gardens planted with tamarinds, but they seem little frequented. Most of them were, like the great mosque, constructed on the sites of demolished Hindoo temples, and with the materials of those structures. The total number of mosques was ascertained in 1829 to be 335. The number of Sivalas, or Hindoo temples, was 1 000 which can scarcely be regarded as large, since religion is the staple article of commerce, through which the holy city flourishes and is enriched. Benares, long regarded as the centre of Hindoo religion and science, has of late considerably declined in this respect. Prinsep says, 'The schools and hallowed retreats of the Benares pundits are sought after as the fountain heads of Brahminical learning, and are consequently filled with pupils, but from a prevailing idea that the receiving of remuneration would destroy the spirit of teaching the Vedas, the pundits in most cases accept of nothing from their scholars, trusting for dona-

tions and stipends from rajas and men of rank. In the present day encouragement from such quarters is becoming more and more precarious, and Sanscrit learning is consequently on the decline while the great success of the new colleges in Calcutta, in which the study of European literature is united with that of India, will tend further to eclipse the *alma mater* of rigid Hindoism." A Sanscrit college was instituted by the British government at Benares in 1792 in which an English department was at a later period established. The subjects in which competitors for scholarships in the English department were required to qualify themselves in 1854 comprised English poetry and history, political economy and mathematics. The languages taught are Persian, Hindes, Sanscrit and English. A new government college has just been completed in this city at a cost of 13 200 l. The streets of Benares as Prinsep observes, "are confined, crooked, and so narrow that even narrow seems a term too wide." They might more properly be styled alleys so confined are they as not to admit a wheeled carriage of any description and they indeed scarcely afford room for the passage of any sort of beasts, whether under the saddle or bearing a burthen. The thoroughfare is sunk considerably below the basement story of the houses, which have generally an arched passage in front, behind which is a shop and a store-room. The houses are with little exception, built of stone and they are generally lofty some are two stories high only, but most of them are of three, and not a few have four, five, and even six the upper in many instances projecting beyond the lower. It is not uncommon for a house on one side of the street to be in its upper part connected with another at the opposite side. The windows are small, to exclude strong light, heat, and the inquisitive glances of strangers, of which the inmates are very impatient. Most of the fronts are stained deep red or else are fantastically painted in gaudy colours, to represent "flowerpots, men, women, bulls, elephants, gods and goddesses in all their many headed many handed, and many weaponed varieties." During the fine season the hours of sleep among the higher classes are passed in light screened enclosures of carved stone, elevated on the most prominent points of the roof open to the sky above, and to the gentle night-breeze on the four sides. The same writer adds, 'The universal practice of sleeping on the roofs of houses in the hot season gives the town somewhat of a *diabla* *doctus* appearance when viewed from the summit of the minarets at daybreak." The gaudy festivals here celebrated give incredible delight to this childish people. Of these the principal is the Ram Lila, representing the triumph of the incarnate deity Ram over the gigantic demon Ravan, who is personated by a huge ogre-like figure, filled with explosive combustibles, and blown up at the conclusion of the performance. The concluding ceremony,

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styled the Bhurut Melao, is still more splendid, forming a picture to which it has been said no description can do justice. Wonderfully splendid also is the Diwalle celebrated with a universal illumination. The city appears like the creation of the fire-king the view from the water affording the most superb and romantic spectacle imaginable. The outlines of a whole city are marked in streams of fire and the coruscations of light shoot up into the dark blue sky above, and tremble in long undulations on the rippling waves below. "The mercantile year finishes on this festival with much propriety if it be devoted to the goddess of wealth those engaged in commerce then carefully cleanse and decorate the exteriors of their houses and the credit of a merchant who should neglect to do so would be seriously shaken. The population of the city and suburbs of Benares, but exclusive of the cantonment, amounted in 1853 to 185 984. The number of houses in Benares proper was 30 200 of which 12 000 were brick or stone the number in Secrae was 3 000. In 1850 the city was visited by an awful calamity, attended with great destruction of life and property. A fleet of boats, laden with 3 000 barrels of gunpowder, and manned by 500 sailors, in proceeding from Calcutta to Allahabad, had been detained at Benares, and on the 1st May were lying off the Raj ghat, within a few yards of the river bank when an explosion took place causing death or injury to 345 individuals and the damage of property to the extent of 17 000*l*. Immediately preceding the accident, the powder-boats had been approached by a pinnace a spark from which it was conjectured, had caused the explosion. In the suburbs of this city a tragical occurrence took place in 1799, when the British agent Mr Cherry and other Englishmen were murdered by Vizier Ali, the deposed ruler of Oude who had been permitted to reside at Benares. Benares though its pretensions to architectural distinction are recent, is probably a town of great antiquity. It was originally known by the name of Kasi and Kaseika, and according to Hamilton, by that of Keethra, said to be derived from Kshetra Briddha, the first rajah of Kasi of whom there is any certain notice and who is conjectured to have reigned about sixteen centuries before the Christian era. The learned writer says, "Kasi continued to have kings of its own until the Mohammedan invasion and considerable ruins of these princes' palaces still remain." It was first subjected to the Mohammedan sway probably about 1193, by Mohammad Sultan of Ghor in Afghanistan. It was subjected by Baber, taken from him by his Patan opponents in 1529 and immediately regained. Failing a prey to the Nawab ruler of Oude on the dissolution of the empire of Delhi about 1760, it was by treaty of 1775 ceded by him to the East-India Company. The Calcutta Railway passes close to the city. Elevation above the sea 270 feet. Distant

N W from Calcutta 421 miles, by the Ganges 559, or 848 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. E. of Allahabad by land 74 S E. from Delhi 466 Lat 25 17, long 83 4

**BENCOCLEEN** formerly the chief establishment possessed by the East India Company in the island of Sumatra, on the south-western coast, but ceded to the king of the Netherlands in 1825 with all the other British possessions on the island in exchange for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India 8 lat 3 47' long 103 19'

**BENDA**, in the British district of Cawnpore, head. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 24 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 26 9', long 80 10'

**BENEER**—See **BOONERS**

**BENEGUNJ**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant N E from Lucknow 41 miles. Lat. 27 18', long 80 31

**BENGAL**—The chief presidency of British India containing Calcutta, the seat of the supreme government, and surpassing each of the other two presidencies in area, population, and resources. Exclusive of the native states which are retained under the control and political supremacy of the government of India, the territories embraced within the limits of this presidency have been distributed into several subdivisions, subject to the authority of separate functionaries. Among these may be mentioned the two lieutenant-governors, one of the North West and the other of the Lower Provinces of Bengal the commissioners of Pegu Nagpore the Punjab the Tanasserim provinces &c. In the present article it is proposed to treat only of the Lower Provinces or that portion which has been committed to the charge of the lieutenant-governor of Bengal. The remaining subdivisions will be found noticed in their proper places in the alphabetical arrangement. The tract included within the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal extends from the northern frontier of the province of Pegu, in lat 19 15, to the northern frontier of Assam, in lat 28 18' and west to east, from the south eastern boundary of the district of Mirzapoor to the western frontier of Burmah. It is bounded on the north by Nepal Sikkim, and Bhutan on the north east by Thibet on the east by Burmah on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Pegu on the south west by the petty independent states on that frontier and on the west by the territory under the lieutenant-governorship of the North West Provinces. The area is 195 935 square miles. The seacoast of the presidency comprises a considerable portion of the north western shore of the Bay of Bengal, its innermost or northern recess, and a great extent of its eastern coast. Commencing at Iringhi on the coast of Orissa, in lat 19 27 long 85 15 it proceeds thence in a direction north-east, across the openings



of the river Mahanuddy for 130 miles, to Pales Point, where it is indented westward forming a bay terminated to the north, at a distance of thirty five miles, at Point Palmyras. No ships of burthen can enter any of the mouths of that great river though coasting and river craft of considerable tonnage may navigate it. From Point Palmyras the coast makes a more considerable indentation to the westward forming the bay called Balasore Roads the shore of which extends north-east to the mouth of the Hoogly a distance of 130 miles. This bay or great roadstead is of high importance as having excellent anchorage for shipping frequenting the Hoogly but the coast is low, and large shipping can seldom approach it nearer than three or four miles. From the mouth of the Hoogly the coast turns nearly eastward for 180 miles along the shore of the Sunderbunds being indented with numerous inlets, the estuaries of various offsets from the Ganges insulating many low tracts of land. Few of those inlets are frequented by shipping though the Hooringotta estuary is large enough to admit vessels of four or five hundred tons. Off the mouth of the Hoogly and about twenty five miles from land is a depression in the bottom of the sea, where are no soundings. This remarkable depression is about fifteen miles across and is known by the name of the Swath of no Ground. From Rabnabad island the coast has a direction north 50 miles and subsequently east for 65 to Chittagong where it takes a direction south. This conformation of the coast makes a bay which on its northern side receives the great estuaries of the main streams of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, which appear however to have been little explored. In its northern part this gulf is interspersed with islands, some of which rival in size and fertility our Isle of Wight. The water at ordinary tides is hardly brackish at the extremities of these islands, and in the rainy season the sea, or at least the surface of it, is perfectly fresh to the distance of many leagues out. From Chittagong the coast takes a south-east direction for 300 miles to lat. 19 15 where the coast of the recently constituted British province of Pegu commences.

With the exception of a part of Orissa and Chittagong and other districts extending along the north-eastern and eastern coasts of the Bay of Bengal the territories of this lieutenant-governorship are situate in the basins of the rivers Ganges and Brahmapootra and comprise the entire of the great delta formed by the joint waters of those two rivers. From the Himalayas, stretching along its northern frontier the general slope of the surface is southward, from the mountains of Assam Sylhet, and Tipperah it is westward and south westward and from the highlands connecting the Vindhya range with the Western Ghats the slope is eastward and south eastward. No tract of the same extent in the world is traversed by so great a number of rivers and water

courses. The Ganges, flowing from the British district of Ghazepoor in the lieutenant-governorship of the North West Provinces, touches on the western boundary of the Lower Provinces of Bengal at Chowra in lat 25 27, long 83 58, and for seventy miles holds a circuitous course but generally in a direction north east, to the confluence of the Gogra flowing from the north west and joining it on the left side, with a volume of water not inferior to that of the Ganges itself. At that confluence the Ganges passes into the Bengal territory, and turning to the south east, receives, twenty miles lower down on the right side, the Sone, another very large river flowing from the south west. From this confluence it assumes a direction nearly east, and at a distance of twenty miles it on the left side at Hajepoor receives the Gunduck flowing from the north. From that confluence its course is sinuous, but generally easterly for 160 miles, to the confluence of the Coosy flowing from the north which it receives on the left side, at Kuttree. This accession gives the Ganges its greatest volume of water as at a short distance lower down it begins to send off numerous branches to the left which by meandering courses traverse the country in various directions and ultimately rejoin the main stream or are lost by evaporation, or absorbed in the purposes of irrigation. Below the last named confluence and in lat 24 44, long 87 59 it throws off on the right side the Bhagruttee, and at this point commences the great delta of the joint streams of the Ganges and Brahmapootra the whole country towards the sea being an extraordinary reticulation of watercourses. Below the divergence of the Bhagruttee, the main stream of the Ganges called in this part of its course the Podda or Pudda, continues its course south easterly and seventy miles lower down throws off on the same side the Jellinghee which subsequently uniting with the Bhagruttee forms the river Hoogly which flowing southward by Calcutta, falls into the sea at Sangor Island, and is almost the only estuary with the exception of that of the Hooringottah frequented by large ships. The Podda continuing its course in a direction south east for 100 miles to Juffargunge, there unites with the Konase a great branch of the Brahmapootra, and the combined stream flowing in a southerly direction for 150 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 22° 15 long 90 48. The Brahmapootra touches the Bengal territories near Soom, at the north-east extremity of the valley of Assam, about lat. 27 51 long 96 48. In lat. 27° 46, long. 96 27 it is joined by the Dihong the name given at this part of its course to the Sapoos, a river having its source north of the Himalayas. From this confluence the course of the river is very sinuous as far as Mehnundergunge, where it divaricates into two great branches, that to the right, or south, and of the greater size, being called the Konase, and that to the left, or east, retaining the name Brahmapootra.

The Konae holds a course nearly due south, to its communication, by means of an offset, with the Ganges at Juffergunje, and subse- quently south east, under the name of the Dulasseree, to its reunion with the parent stream. The Brahmapootra takes a wide cir- cuit to the south-east, as far as Barubbazar in lat. 24, long 90 59' where it turns to the south west, being in this part of its course denominated the Maga, and thus flows to its junction as above stated with the Dulasseree, and thence onward to its confluence with the Kirtynassa, a considerable offset of the Ganges. At this point it again turns south east, and divides into three branches the first, called the Hattia, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat 22 20' long 91 22' the second, known as the Shabaspore enters the bay in lat 22° 20' long 91 8' and the third forms a junction with the Ganges. Of the other rivers which drain the waters of the southern face of the Himalaya, and of northern Bengal into the Ganges and Brahmapootra, the principal are the Teesta falling into the Brahmapootra near Mahendragunje the Ataree, falling into the Konae four or five miles above Juffergunje. Those of less dimensions are very numerous. The hill country to the right or south west side of the Ganges supplies it with few peren- nial tributaries that of most considerable magnitude besides the Sone, being the Dam moodah which rising in the highlands of Rangurh takes a course south-eastward, and falls into the Hoogly a few miles above Fort Mornington in lat. 22 13' long 88 7'. The Coosry rising in Rangurh, takes a south- easterly course, in some measure parallel to that of the Dam moodah and falls into the Hoogly near Bautea, in lat 22 long 88 4. The Hoobunreka rises in Chota Nagpoor and taking a course south east, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the town of Peeply and in lat 21 35, long 87 23. The Byeturnee under the names of the Sunk and Coel rivers, rises in the same district, and passing through the native states on the south west frontier enters the district of Cut- tack, and flows south east to Point Palmyras where, under the name of the Dummah, it falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat 20 50' long 87 3'. The Brammy rises in the district of Palamow, and taking a direction south east and like the Byeturnee flowing for the greater part of its course through the native states on the south west frontier it subsequently enters the district of Cuttack, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Point Palmyras. The Mahanuddy enters the same district from the Cuttack Mehul states, in lat. 20 24 long 85 38 and holds an easterly course to the town of Cuttack, where it parts into several branches, the prin- cipal of which falls into the Bay of Bengal near False Point, in lat. 20 20, long 86 60'. The inland navigation, at all times consider- able, is vastly increased during the periodical rains, when 'all the lower parts of Bengal contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra

are overflowed, and form an inundation of more than a hundred miles in width nothing appearing but villages and trees, except very rarely the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. A vast increase of the facilities for navigation at the same season takes place throughout the streams traversing any parts of the level alluvial tracts of the presidency. Rennell computed the number of persons em- ployed in this inland navigation when he wrote, about seventy years ago, at 30 000, and it is no improbable conjecture that, in consequence of the increase of traffic resulting from the greater security of property conveyed by water and the more extensive use of that mode of conveyance for military and other purposes the number is now quadrupled. While, or extensive shallow lakes, are very numerous, but their limits are generally ill defined, in the dry season their extent is greatly diminished, and several are totally dried up. The most extensive and remarkable are the Monda jhil, the Dulaban jhil, and the Chullum jhil, in the British district of Rajes shahi the Aka jhil in the district Jessore and the Great jhil, in the district Backergunge.

The boats used in this extensive commerce are of various forms and construction, in- fluenced by local circumstances. The patalla, or baggage boat of Hindoostan, is of sail wood, slinker-built, and flat-bottomed with rather slanting outides and not so manageable as a punt or London barge. Its great breadth gives it a very light draught of water, and renders it fittest for the cotton and other up- country products which require little better than a dry and secure raft to float them down the stream. The colak, or common baggage- boat of the Hoogly and central Bengal has a sharp bow and smooth rounded side this boat is the best for tracking and sailing before the wind, and is tolerably manageable with the oar in smooth water. The Dacca pulwar is more weathery although, like the rest, without keel, and the fastest and most handy boat in use for general traffic. The salt-boats of Tum look are another distinct class. The light boats which carry betel leaf, the wood boats of the Sunderbans, of various forms and dimensions, from the barthen of one hundred to that of six thousand mounds the Calcutta khur or cargo-boat of the port the Chittagong boats, the light Mug boats with floors of a single hollowed piece of timber and raised sides, neatly attached by sewing with strips of bam- boo over the seams, and an almost endless variety of others might be enumerated, be- sides the small dinghies and the pansawee the common canoe and the ketch-rigged pinnace, the budgerow and the bauleah, the three last employed by Europeans for their personal conveyance. A native traveller according to his degree and substance, engages a dinghee or a pansawee, a pulwar or an colak, the man of wealth puts his baggage and attendants in these, and provides a budgerow or a pinnace

for the personal accommodation. Officers of high standing in the civil or military service, travelling with a large retinue of servants and a quantity of baggage, seldom have less than five or six boats (one of them a cooking-boat, another fitted with an oven for baking bread) and sometimes as many as fifteen when they carry their horses and equipages, and the materials of housekeeping for their comfortable establishment on arrival.

No part of the great culminating ridge of the Himalaya is situate within the limits of the territory subject to the hnt. gov of Bengal, though in the extreme north-eastern corner of Assam, a spur from it, closing in the northern branch of the Brahmaputra for a short distance, forms the northern boundary of the British territory. The greatest elevation probably within the presidency is Dupha Boom separated from the spur just mentioned by the valley of the Brahmaputra, to the south of which it rises. Its summit is 14 540 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the summits of the mountainous tract on the east of Bengal are stated to have an elevation of 5 000 feet. The geological formation there appears to be granite overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, abounding with coal and iron ore intermixed with limestone of excellent quality. In the great mountain tract in the west (where in some localities it attains an elevation of about 3 000 feet above the sea) granite is found to be overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, containing iron and coal in great abundance, the localities of this last mineral being found at wide intervals through a tract probably of no less extent than the whole of England extending from the vicinity of Rajmahal on the north east, about lat. 25° 5', long 87° 45', to the banks of the river Sittoung on the north west, about lat. 24° 30' long 83° 20', and southward as far as Talcher in Orissa, lat. 21°, long 87° 10' and throughout the tract the distribution of iron appears to be equally extensive. Gold is obtained in the form of dust at Sumbulpore in Orissa, which locality moreover contains diamonds. Gold is also met with in considerable quantity in the sand of streams in Assam but altogether lower Bengal does not appear to be very rich in the precious metals. Rennell, describing the alluvial nature of the soil of the delta, observes 'There is no appearance of virgin earth between the Tiperah hills on the east and the province of Burdwan on the west, nor on the north till we arrive at Daoga and Bau leah. In all the sections of the numerous creeks and rivers in the delta nothing appears but sand and black mould in regular strata, till we arrive at the clay that forms the lower part of their beds. There is not any substance so coarse as gravel, either in the delta, or nearer the sea than 400 miles, where a rocky point, a part of the base of the neighbouring hills, projects into the river.' The enormous depth of alluvial deposit at Calcutta was ascertained in the unsuccessful attempt to form,

by boring, an Artesian well, between the years 1885 and 1840, when the borer, after penetrating through alternating strata of peat, sand, and clay reached a depth of from 400 to 481 feet, when "fine sand like that of the seashore, intermixed largely with shingle composed of fragments of primary rocks, quartz felspar mica, slate, limestone prevailed and in this stratum the bore has been terminated."

The climate is characterized by great humidity in consequence of the moisture swept over it from the ocean and the Bay of Bengal, and precipitated in the form of the periodical rains. These prevail in summer and autumn and in some seasons are very heavy the annual rain fall at Calcutta ranging from fifty to eighty five inches. In the office of the surveyor-general at Calcutta, a register of meteorological facts is carefully kept, and the following is an abstract of the mean annual summaries for the ten years commencing 1841 and ending 1850 —

Annual Mean Temperature—Fahrenheit.

Years	At Sunrise	At 2 40 P M	At Sunset
	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees
1841	73.7	80.9	82.4
1842	73.5	80.9	82.1
1843	73.3	80.5	82.5
1844	73.7	80.6	82.3
1845	73.8	80.9	82.3
1846	74.3	80.3	81.9
1847	73.9	80.1	81.1
1848	74.1	80.4	82.5
1849	73.6	80.7	81.5
1850	73.1	80.1	81.4
Mean	73.4	80.2	82.0

The stormy weather of the south west monsoon, a strong aerial current, sets in early in June, and continues with little intermission until the middle of September bringing with it the periodical rains of that time of the year. The north east monsoon follows, setting in either in October or early in November, and in the course of December is followed by more settled weather, which continues through January, and brings the cold marking that season. During February, March, and April, the prevailing wind is from the south. In May the air is for the most part still, there being little steady wind, though at the commencement there are occasionally violent unsteady gusts.

The zoology of Bengal is extensive, varied, and interesting. Wild elephants are numerous in the forest zone along the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, and in the extensive unsettled wilds of Assam and Chittagong. The rhinoceros frequents the same locality, and both are found in small numbers in the British district of Bhagulpoore, on the right or south west side of the Ganges. The rhinoceros is also found in the southern part of Bengal, toward the Sunderbunds. Bears are numerous and very dangerous, both the black bear (*Ursus indicus*) and the species analogous to

the warm cloth of tropical America. The tiger inhabits the dense jungle, and checks the increase of herbivorous quadrupeds, as those mark by their surprising abundance the extraordinary luxuriance of the vegetation. The leopard and lynx are also of common occurrence, as is the wild buffalo in close marshy coverts. The gaur, a huge bovine quadruped is met with in the range of mountains that form the eastern boundary of the provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Sylhet. The stag, elk, antelope, and deer of various kinds are abundant, as are also wild swine, Monkeys and lemurs, and some other quadrumanous creatures, harbour in most of the woods and the former favoured by popular superstition infest many of the habitations and some of the towns. The canine genera are numerous and comprise the hyena, wolf, jackal fox, and wild dog of two varieties.

The Sunderbunds produce great quantities of wood but seldom of very large growth or first-rate quality but the sal (*Shorea robusta*) and some other trees attain great size and afford excellent timber in the belt of the forest which extends along the base of the Nub Himalaya. An abundance of fine timber is produced in the western highlands and in Orissa but in most places the distance from navigable streams diminishes its value.

The principal alimentary crop is rice, though wheat and other cereals are grown largely in the more elevated and northern parts. In the fertile and irrigated tracts, two crops of rice are usually produced from the same ground in one year. The other grains most commonly cultivated are bajra (*Holcus spicatus*) and jowar (*Holcus Morghum*). Oil-seeds are largely cultivated; the consumption of oil among the natives being very great. The principal crops of this kind are mustard, til or sesame and ruminos or castor-oil plant. Ginger, turmeric, capsaicum, and chillies, are largely grown for condiments. The esculent vegetables comprise most of those usual in Europe. Of fruits the principal are the mango, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), orange, lime, shaddock, citron, cocoanut, tamarind, plantain, betelnut, guava, and mulberry which is cultivated more for the sake of its leaves, used in feeding silkworms, than on account of its fruit.

The principal commercial crops are cotton, indigo, coffee, safflower, hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar, rice, and the opium-poppy. In Assam the genuine tea-plant abounds, and some of its produce of fine quality has found a ready market in London but the dense population, indefatigable industry, and long experience which the Chinese tea-distillers possess, must for a long time insure them a superiority in supplying this important article, unless political events should arrest their prosperity. The manufacturing industry of the country has everywhere waned before the influence of British competition. The extensive manufactures of muslins of Dacca, formerly so much prized, have nearly ceased, and that of the

cotton goods of Balasore has had a similar fate. The principal manufactures are now conducted in Calcutta and its vicinity and consist of coarse cottons, sailcloth, rope-making, iron work, sugar-refining, tanning and distillation of rum. The Cosmopore iron-foundry on the left bank of the river Hoogly three miles north of Calcutta, when in full work, annually turns out 200 pieces of ordnance. Nearly all the export and import trade of the presidency is conducted through the port of Calcutta. The principal articles of export are cotton, indigo, sugar, rum, rice, saltpetre, lac, silk, opium, and limited quantities of coffee and tobacco, those of import are British cotton goods, salt, iron, copper and hardware. The value of the foreign export trade in 1834-35 amounted to £ 155,598/ and in 1853-54 to 10,571,216/ The value of the foreign import trade at the same periods was £ 3,645,355/ and 7,759,352/

Six principal sources supply the government revenue, amounting to ten millions sterling per annum. These are the land, opium, salt, stamps, excise and customs. A list of the government colleges and schools, and an account of the number and religion of the pupils receiving instruction thereat at the date of the latest returns, are contained in the following statement —

Institutions.	Christians.	Mahomedans	Hindoo	Other Persians	Total
Hindu College		498			498
----- Fautebala		216			216
----- H School		463			463
Sanskrit College		209			209
Calcutta Madrasah		280			280
Hoogly College	7	1	326		467
----- H School		1	165		166
----- Madrasah	1	181	99		182
----- Mukhtab		23	11		34
Sestapore Madrasah		40			40
Dacca College	32	35	598		665
Kishnagar College	1	4	125		130
Chittagong School	18	9	89		116
Comillah	4	10	69		83
Sylhet	3	19	119		141
Bauleah	3		80		83
Midnapore		4	113		117
Cuttack	19	15	69	1	104
Pafna					61
Bhawalpore "		15	70	32	117
Meerutpore "	1	22	34		57
Gyah	1	10	83		94
Jessore "	1	5	99		105
Burdwan	1	3	64		68
Ranootah			70		70
Beraset		1	145		146
Howrah	2	9	139		150
Cotechpore			206		206
Beerthoom "					67
Barrackpore		1	88		89
Ranampahla		27	14		41
Assam (72 schools)					4,025
Arracan (3 schools)	3	74		72	150
Tezasseram (3 schools)	9	32	1	74	116
S W Frontier (3 schools)		9	13	13	35
Vernacular Schools.					1,904
Grand total	104	795	4,168	190	5,257

# REN

The presidency contains the undermentioned British districts, having the areas and population stated below —

Districts	Area Square Miles	Population
Jessore	8 813	881 744
Twenty-four Pargunnahs	2 277	791 182
Shariatpur	2,224	1 854,152
Hooghly	3 607	1 529 840
Nuddea	2,042	306, 36
Bancoorah	1 470	480 000
Beraet	1,434	522,000
Bhaugulpore	7 809	3,000 000
Danapore	8,820	1,300,000
Monghyr	3 598	800 000
Purneah	5 19	1 500 000
Tahoot	6,114	3,400 000
Maldah	1 888	431,000
Cuttack	3 061	1,000,000
Pooree	1 708	1,000,000
Balasore	1 670	225 303
Midnapore and Hidgellee	5 029	656,352
Koorkah	939	571 150
Moorshedabad	1,858	1 043 000
Bagcorah	3,160	900,000
Rangpoor	4 130	2,450 000
Rajshaye	2 084	671 000
Pubna	2,506	600 000
Berhboom	3,114	1 048 875
Dacca	1 950	600 000
Farrukpore and Deccan Jelal-pore	2,052	823,000
Myensing	4 712	1 487 000
Sylhet, including Jynta	5,424	300 000
Bakergunge including Deccan	3,794	753,000
Shubaspore		
Shahabad	4 483	1 500,000
Fateh	1 528	1 200 000
Behar	5 694	2 500 000
Saran, with Champaran	6,394	1,700,000
Chittagong	2,717	1,000 000
Tipperah and Bulloah	4,850	1 800 950
The Sunderbunds, from Saugor Island on the west to the Ramnabad Channel on the east	6 500	Unknown
Chutia Hills	730	10 335
Cachar	4 000	60 000
Talaram (Senaputty Territory)	2,150	1,015
Lower Cachar	2 788	300 000
Lower Nowgong	4 150	70 000
Assam	3 000	80 000
Doorga	2,825	200 000
Upper Assam	2,650	30 000
Joorbat (Seelboor) - Luckimpoor	6 043	30 000
Sadya, including Murruck		
Gowajura	5,500	400 000
Ajracan	13 164	331 322
Sambalpoore	4 628	274 000
Rangpur or Hazareebah	5,594	373 216
Lohardugga (Chota Nagpore)	5,308	482,000
Palamow	3 466	
Singboom	3,544	300 000
Maunboom (Pachete)	4,791	
Sarakhoorn	956	773,340
Total	303,945	40,871,091

Bengali, Hindostanee or Oordoo Ooriya, Assamese, and the Burmese, are the languages spoken.

Of the early history of Bengal little is known and not only is fact mixed with fable, but, as is the case with the early history of every part of India, the fabulous portion is by far the larger. In passing to the period when India

began to attract the attention of Mahomedan invaders, we come to firmer ground. At the death of Shahab-oo-Deen, which took place in 1206 Bengal, if not entirely subdued, was in the process of absorption into the dominions of that conqueror. The commander, however by whom it was reduced, took the not unusual course of disclaiming the authority under which he had served. He was, however, compelled to succumb, and deprived of the province of Behar but was allowed to retain that of Bengal in feudal subordination. Making however an attempt to recover what he had lost, he perished in battle in 1225. A subsequent governor named Togrul, commenced resistance by refusing to share with the throne of Delhi booty which he had acquired in a successful expedition, and pursued his contumacious course by assuming in 1279 the title of king. Having defeated two armies sent against him in succession he was compelled to fly before a third led by the emperor in person and being overtaken paid the price of his ambitious daring with his life. A son of the emperor appears to have succeeded to the government and to have held it for a very long series of years. In 1340 during the reign of Mohammed Toghluk the province again revolted from the empire, and thenceforward almost every ruler claimed independence, but rarely enjoyed it for any lengthened period, the kings of Delhi from time to time asserting their supremacy by the despatch of an army to overrun the country, the only measure by which they could enforce recognition of their superiority. In 1356 Feroze the Third of Delhi received an embassy from Bengal, an act which would seem an acknowledgment of the independence of its monarch. War was renewed, however with his successor and the Delhi sovereign marched an army to the extreme south-eastern point of Bengal. Amicable relations or at least relations apparently amicable after a time were again established by the revival of the treaty concluded with the predecessor of the then reigning monarch of Bengal. In 1528 we find the king of Bengal engaged in hostilities with Baber. Shortly after Bengal was conquered, and its king expelled by the bold and adventurous Shur Khan who assumed the title of king and being opposed by Humayun son of Baber compelled that sovereign to retire a movement which was attended by the loss of the greater part of that prince's army. The subsequent fortune of Shur Khan, or Shur Shah, brought Bengal again under the rule of the throne of Delhi. Under the emperor Mohammed Shah Sur Adil who usurped the throne in 1553 the governor of Bengal, Mohammed

Sur like former governors, revolted. He was successfully opposed by Hemu the able minister to whom Adil had intrusted his affairs, and perished in the conflict which terminated his rule. Another pretender however, appeared, and in contest with him the emperor Adil lost his life. A few years later the good fortune of Akbar reunited the province to the

# BEN—BER

**empire** A mutiny, caused by the introduction of financial reforms, followed and was not suppressed without difficulty. An insurrection of the Afghan settlers who were very numerous, and were naturally attached to the Afghan chiefs who had in succession held sway in Bengal succeeded the mutiny and it was not till after fifteen years of disturbances that the royal authority was finally established. In 1624 Shah Jehan flying from his father Jehangir against whom he had rebelled possessed him self temporarily of Bengal but was speedily driven out. The eighteenth century was marked in India by the breaking up of the empire of Delhi the progress of the Marhattas who had risen into notice in the preceding century the wars between the French and English and the final triumph of the latter. Among the factories established by the English East-India Company for carrying on their trade was one at Hooghly and another at Cosimbazar. That of Hooghly in the year 1700 was transferred to Calcutta then a new British settlement, and destined shortly to become the capital of British India. In 1756 the nabob of Bengal having taken possession of the factory at Cosimbazar proceeded to attack Calcutta, which surrendered after a brief siege. The Company's servants became prisoners and were treated with barbarous cruelty. The details are too well known to require notice. Calcutta was retaken by Clive and peace restored but subsequent disputes led to a renewal of hostilities, which terminated in the battle of Plassey. From this time the fortunes of the British rose in the ascendant, and in the year 1765 the emperor of Delhi conferred upon the East-India Company the provinces of Bengal Behar and Orissa. Thus did this part of India become British and in this manner originated that mighty dominion which in less than ninety years has been matured into the British empire in the East.

**BENGSOLE** —A town in the native state of Bhotan distant N W from Goalpara 36 miles. Lat. 26 35' long 90 23'

**BENKAR, or TASS-GONG** —A town in the native state of Bhotan distant N E from Goalpara 95 miles. Lat. 27 19 long 91 29

**BENKYPOR.** —A town in the territory of Mysore, distant N W from Seringapatam 120 miles. Lat. 13 50 long 75 46

**BENNOOR.** —A town in Hyderabad or possessions of the Nizam, distant E from Bejapoor 60 miles. Lat. 16 56 long 76 41'

**BENTINCK ISLAND** —One of the group forming the Mergu archipelago. It is about twenty miles in length from north to south and six in breadth its centre is in lat. 11 45 long 98 9'

**BEOUR.** —See BEAUR.

**BERAH or BURAH,** in the British district Budaon, lieutenant gov of the N W Pro

vinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 39 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 5' long 79° 6'

**BERAHERAPOOR,** in the British district of Myspoore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Myspoore, and 33 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 35' long 78° 42'

**BERAI GUNGA** in the native state of Gurwhal, a feeder of the Jumna, rises on the south western foot of the great snowy peak of Banderpuch, in lat. 30° 59' long 78° 35' and at the elevation of 12 489 feet above the sea. It holds a circuitous course first in a southerly direction for about four miles, and then westerly for nine more, and unites with the Jumna on its left side in lat. 30° 55' long 78° 27'

**BERANAH** in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Lahore to Ludhiana, 23 miles S.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 29' long 74° 30'

**BERAR.** —See NAGPORE

**BERAR** —A valley of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, bounded on the north by the Santpoora range of mountains dividing it from a detached portion of Scindia's territory and the Nerbudda provinces on the south by the Maiker Basam and Mahur districts of the Nizam's country on the east by the territory of the rajah of Nagpoore and on the west by Candahar. It lies between lat. 20° 15' and 21° 40' long 76° and 78° 3' with an area estimated at from 3,500 to 9 000 square miles. The Poornah river, a branch of the Taptée, running from east to west, affords with its numerous tributary streamlets an ample supply of water to the valley the soil of which is peculiarly suitable to the cultivation of cotton. Klichipore is the chief town, but as a place of trade Oomrawuttee, the depot for the raw cotton of the district, is the most flourishing town in this part of India. The valley of Berar is included in the territory recently assigned by the Nizam to the British for the maintenance of the military force termed the 'Nizam's Contingent'. Under the new administration the district lands will be subjected to a moderate assessment and the trade at once relieved from the oppressive system of transit duties in force throughout the remainder of Hyderabad. If to these encouragements be added facility of transport to the western coast, —and this boon also is about to be conceded by the construction of a railway from the cotton districts to the port of Bombay,—no further interference by the government in the agriculture or trade of the country can be needed, and sanguine expectations may be entertained that the produce of the great cotton field of India will at length be enabled to compete with America for the supply of cotton to the British market.

# BER

**BERARU**, in the British district of Bareilly, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoargurh, and 49 miles N E. of the former. Supplies may be had from the neighbouring country and water is abundant though unwholesome in the hot season. Lat. 28 50, long 79 57.

**BEREC** in the British district of Rohtak, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town having a population of 9397 on the route from Hanoi to Goorgaon and 50 miles S E. of the former. It was comprehended in the grant made by the Maharattas to the adventurer George Thomas, whose occupation of it was resisted by a strong garrison principally of Rajpoots and Jats. It was however after an obstinate resistance stormed and the defenders put to the sword, except a few who escaped into the neighbouring jungles. Thomas states that the petty district of Berce before it was desolated by the Maharattas, had twenty-four villages and a revenue of 80000 at the time of its acquisition by him sixteen villages and a revenue of 10000. Water and supplies may be obtained and there is good encamping ground. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28 40 long 76 40.

**BERGANWAN** in the British district of Hummerpore, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Calpee to Jhanges, 46 miles S W of the former. Lat. 25 53' long 79 18'.

**BERGAWAH** in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Etawa to the fort of Gwalior, 23 miles S W of former, 60 N E. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Coharry on the right bank of which is room for encampment though rather rough. Lat. 26 39' long 76 44.

**BERHAMPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Nepal distant S E from Khatmandoo 60 miles. Lat. 26 54 long 85 40.

**BERHAMPORE**.—See **BIERHAMPORE**.

**BERHAMPORE**, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment, the latter situate on a rocky ledge of ground, in the midst of a cultivated plain of considerable extent to the south and east, but on the west and north bounded by hills at the distance of from five to ten miles. The western hills, which are of considerable height, are covered with jungle of bamboos and brushwood and have a bold continuous outline. Those to the north are less elevated, and have an undulating outline. The plain is studded with numerous tanks, but there are no perennial streams though several nullahs, usually dry, become torrents during the rainy season when they convey the water from the Western Hills to the Ganjam river. Water however is abundant throughout the year being readily obtainable from wells of the depth of ten or twelve feet. The soil of the cantonment is dry and gravelly and in many places granite rocks protrude from

the surface. The native town is adjacent to the sepoy's lines, but has somewhat lower. It is reputed to have a population of 20,000. The streets are narrow, and like those of the majority of Indian towns dirty. The houses are mean, a few constructed with bricks, but mostly of mud only. There are, however, well supplied bazaars in which the necessaries of life and some of its luxuries are met with in abundance. Silk and cotton cloths are manufactured here to some extent, and sugar and sugar-candy in large quantities. The south-western monsoon sets in at the beginning of June and continues until September when it is succeeded by the north-east which usually terminates its visitation by the close of October. The weather from that time until the end of February is both pleasant and healthy, the sky being clear and the air cool and bracing, the dews at night are heavy. The thermometer at this season ranges from 50 to 75. April and May are hot and unhealthy, the thermometer then ranges from 75° to 90° and fevers and rheumatism prevail. Distance from Chicakol N F 90 miles Vizagapatnam, N E 160 Masulipatnam, N E 325 Madras, N F 525 Ganjam S E 20 Cuttack S E 108 Calcutta, S E 325. Lat. 19 20, long 84 50.

**BERIS BERUCH, or DAIRAG**, a river tributary to the Banas rises in Mewar, in the Aravalli range a few miles west of the town of Gogonda, in lat. 24 34, long 73 43' and flowing first north-east and subsequently in a south-easterly direction during which it receives the waters of two small streams issuing from the tank at the city of Oodeypoor it passes that city and enters the artificial lake of Udaia on the west, and emerging from the south-east angle of its embankment pursues a very sinuous course, but principally north-easterly to the town of Chittorgurh, receiving in this interval several small streams the chief of which is the Western Gumbhur falling into it on the right side. From Chittorgurh it takes a course rather more northerly and finally falls into the Banas on the right side, in lat. 25 18' long 75 5', having flowed 120 miles. Jacquemont, who crossed it near the confluence of the Gumbhur mistakes it for the Banas and Blumenthal's map to the work is still more incorrect. Heber, who also crossed it at the same place, erroneously designates it the Dunas. He states that in this place it runs with a considerable stream of very bright and beautiful water. On our left hand were the ruins of a long lofty and handsome bridge, of eight Gothic arches, and one semi-circular one in the centre, with a ruined tower and gateway at each end. The ford was deep, with a sharp gravelly bottom. He does not mention what we learn from Garden that the ruined bridge which he describes was not over the stream which he crossed, but over the Gumbhur, the confluence of which is close to the ford.

# BER—BET

**BERLO**—A village in the jaghira or feudal possession of Jyphur hcut gov of the N W Provinces. Lat. 28 32' long 76 5'

**BERMA**.—A river rising in the states of Bundelcund, in lat. 25 long 79 36, near the town of Logasni, and flowing in a north easterly direction for about eighty miles principally through the British district of Humcepore falls into the Betwa on the right side in lat 25 53 long 79 09

**BERMYA** in the British district of Dacca hcut gov of Bengal a town 35 miles N of the city of Dacca. Lat 24 18' long 90 30'

**BEROUNDA** or **BURROUNDA** in Bundelcund a town or stronghold at a difficult ghat or pass, by which lies a route from Banda to Bawa, 35 miles S E of the former 77 N W of the latter. It is the principal place of a chieftainship, 'possessed by a family of the Rajpoot caste and totally unconnected with the chieftains of the province. How the family obtained the raj is not ascertainable and the succession does not seem to have descended in a direct line. On obtaining supremacy in Bundelcund, in 1802 by the treaty of Basen the British government found the present family in possession and in 1807 confirmed its claims by a sundud or written grant. The raj is estimated to yield 45 000 rupees per annum. It comprises 270 square miles, and contains seventy five villages, with a population of 24 000 souls, and maintains a force of forty horse and 200 foot, with one gun. Berounda is in lat 25 4 long 80 43

**BERUMBAH**.—One of the petty native mehals of Cuttack which became tributary to the British upon the conquest of that district in 1803. Berumbah Gurh, the principal place, is distant W from Cuttack 33 miles. Lat 20 23' long 85 22'

**BESSERAH**, or **BISEORA** in the British district of Mirzapor hcut gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route by the right bank of the Ganges, from Allahabad cantonment to that of Mirzapor 45 miles S E of the former, 16 W of the latter. It has a bazaar and is well supplied with water. Lat 25 16 long 82 20

**BESSONA** or **BUNSOAH** in the native state of Macherry a small town on the route from Delhi to the Rajpoot town of Jyppore, 50 miles N E of latter. It is situated amongst some isolated rocky hills rising from a sandy plain, and is surrounded by a strong mud rampart. Lat 27 9, long 76 40'

**BETHAR**, in the district of Bainswara territory of Oude, two miles N E of the left bank of the Ganges, 12 S E of Cawnpore, 40 S W of Lucknow. Butler estimates its population at 4,000, of whom 800 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 25 long 80 30'

**BESULEE**.—A river of Gwalior rising in lat 26 9 long 78 21'. It flows in a circuitous but generally north-easterly direction

for 63 miles to lat 26 24 long 79 1, when it falls into the Sude river

**BETAUL**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W from Khatmandoo 107 miles. Lat 27 37 long 83 34

**BETAUWUD** in the British district of Khandesh presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank of the river Panjur 20 miles N E of Dhoolia. Lat 21 8 long 74 52

**BETHYAN**—A town in the native state of Kashmir, or dominions of Gholab Singh, distant N W from Jarnoo 33 miles. Lat. 33 4 long 74 43'

**BETIGANOW** in the district of Ahladganj, in the territory of Oude a village on the left bank of the Ganges 33 miles S E of Cawnpore, 90 S of Lucknow. Butler states it to be the unhealthiest spot in Southern Oude. Lat 20 42' long 81 24

**BETOURA** in the British district of Bareilly hcut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad and 13 miles V W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good the country open flat, and cultivated. Lat. 28 23 long 79 22'

**BETTADAPOOR**.—A town in the territory of Mysore, distant W of Seringapatam 41 miles. Lat 12 29 long 76 9

**LETTIAH** or **BETIYA**, in the British district of Sarun hcut gov of Bengal a town on the route from Goriekpoor to Mullya cantonment 82 miles E of former 87 W of latter. It is the principal place of Champaran, or the north-east division of the district, and that portion is thence frequently denominated Bettiah. Supplies are abundant here, and a mile and a half E. of the town is an encompassing ground on a grassy plain. Treffenthaler mentioning its state about eighty years ago describes it as a populous town, having a large fort of masonry with a ditch and towers and containing several tanks within its circuit. Distant N W from Patna 95 miles. Lat. 26 46' long 84 34

**BETWA**, or **BETWANTI**—A river rising in Malwa, in the raj or principality of Bhopal one mile and a half N. of the large tank at the town of Bhopal and in lat 23 14 long 76 22. From its source it flows in a south easterly direction parallel to the road leading from Bhopal to Hoeningabad for twenty miles, to Santapoor whence it takes a north easterly course through the raj for about thirty five miles, and in lat. 23 28 long 77 48' near Bhisla crosses the northern frontier into the territory of Gwalior through which it continues to flow nearly in the same direction for about 115 miles, to lat. 24 53 long 78 17' where it arrives in the province of Bundelcund, which it does not leave for the rest of its circuitous course of 190 miles to its junction with the Jumna at Humcepore in lat. 25 57', long 80 17' its total length of course being about 360 miles, generally in a north-easterly



# BEW-BEY

direction. It receives many small streams right and left. Of these, the Dhasan, the principal, falls into it on the right side, in lat. 25° 48' long 79° 28', the Jamni eighty miles higher up on the same side and still higher up, the Beema. The route from Neemuch to Sangor crosses it near Bhilsa by a good ford fifty miles lower down or more north-east, it is also crossed by the route from Guesah to Sangor and it has there a bed 220 yards wide bottom rock and stone banks sloping at the ghat (ford) stream thirty yards wide, and two deep again ninety miles further down and in lat. 25° 23' long 78° 46' by the route from Agra to Sangor where it has a bed 600 yards wide full of rocks and loose stones and 110 miles farther down by the circuitous course of the river and in lat. 26° 52' long 79° 52' by the route from Banda to Calpee where it has a bed 550 yards, and stream in the dry season 180 yards wide bottom sand and gravel. Jacquemont, who saw it in the beginning of spring or dry season states it to be then, at its junction with the Jumna, half a mile wide and in some parts not fordable. He styles it an enormous river being during the periodical rains from one to two miles wide with a current of six, seven, or nine miles an hour. It is, however, not navigable in any part of its course. Baber erroneously states that it falls into the Ganges.

**BEWAR** in the British district of Hummerpore, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Banda to Calpee 38 miles N.W. of former. It has a bazaar and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 46', long 80°.

**BEWUR**, in the British district Mynpooree the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name is a small town half a mile from the right bank of the Kali Nadi (east) on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Mynpooree, and 15 miles E. of the latter. It has a bazaar and water is plentiful. The country is low level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 13', long 79° 21'.

**BEYLA**—A town in the native state of Ouch, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, distant N.E. from Rhoo 75 miles. Lat. 28° 00' long 70° 40'.

**BEYLA**, in British district Sarun, lieutenant-governor of Bengal a town on the route from Dinapore to Khatmandoo, 106 miles N. of former, 91 S. of latter. Lat. 26° 52', long 84° 52'.

**BEYLULH**—See **BEZAN**.

**BEYPOOR**, or **RAIPOOR**, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport, situated at the north side of the estuary of the Sharapoya, or river of Beypoor which rises in the Western Ghats. Vessels drawing fourteen feet water may when the tide is in, be floated over the bar by means of cranes and within there is good depth of water. The situation of the town is very beautiful, but it

has little trade except in timber the greater part of the teak, the growth of the forests on the ghats to the eastward, being floated down the river for exportation at this place. This circumstance induced some projectors to prepare accommodations for building ships of war here but the small depth of water on the bar rendered the selection absurd for such a purpose. With similar views saw mills were constructed here, but wind which was employed as the motive power was found too precarious and feeble for the purpose. From the great abundance of wood for fuel, steam might obviously be advantageously employed for this purpose and competent judges are of opinion that there are encouraging indications of coal on the banks of the river below high water mark. Iron-ore is found in the neighbourhood and smelted at the iron works established here. Purchases of the article have recently been made by the government for the service of the gun carriage department and favourable reports of its quality transmitted to the home authorities. When connected with the city of Madras by the railway now under construction Beypoor will doubtless become a thriving port. Distance S.E. from Cannanore 56 miles, from Bombay 570 from Calcutt six. Lat. 11° 10', long 75° 51'.

**BEYPOOR**—A river deriving its origin from the Neulgherry Mountains. The head of this stream is formed by the drainage of the elevated tabular mass of hills which occur to the north west of the group at Neddittum and though it descends the face of the hills at no great distance from the fall of the Moyar the intervention of a sharp spur diverts its course into an exactly opposite direction forcing it over the ridge called the Caroor or Yellamulley Hills, to find its way to its embouchure on the western coast at Beypoor near Calcutt.

**BEYREAH**, in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 58 miles N.E. of Ghazeepeer. Lat. 25° 44', long 84° 32'.

**BEYRUDONI**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, distant S.W. from Hyderabad 120 miles. Lat. 18° 16' long 77° 10'.

**BEYT**, or **BET** in Guesat, or territory of the Galcoovar an island at the entrance of a bay an inlet of the Gulf of Cutch and indenting the north-east coast of the district of Okamundul, in the peninsula of Kattywar. The castle or fort, formerly called Kullorkot, is on the west side of the island and is compact and imposing having lofty massive towers mounted with iron ordnance, and with its narrowest and most efficient face towards the water. It formerly belonged to a Rajpoot pirate but now belongs to the Gucoovar. The whole island singularly abounds with temples and shrines in honour of Crishna, and the population principally consisting of Brahmins, is mainly

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supported by the resort of pilgrims. The place is also called Sankhodwara, or 'the Door of the Shell' a great number of fine conch shells being obtained from the various banks off the shore, and exported to all parts of the world, principally for the purpose of being carved into ornaments. The fort is distant from Ahmedabad, W, 225 miles Baroda, 285 Lat. 22° 28' long 69° 10'

**BEZWARRA**, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Guntur to Ellore, 20 miles N E. of the former. The trunk road from Madras to Calcutta is by the ferry of Bezwarra, which is well provided with the means of transit. Lat 16° 31' long 80° 41'

**BEADARSA** in the district of Pachham rat, territory of Oude a town nine miles S of Faizabad 75 E. of Lucknow situate on the river Tons (eastern). Here is an eleemosynary establishment with an annual income of 15 000 rupees, the endowment of the nawab vizier Asaf ud Daulah. The establishment is under the care of a Naib, or descendant of Fatima, and the proceeds of the endowment are distributed indiscriminately among Mussulman and Hindoo religious mendicants. According to Butler the population of the place is 5 000 of whom 2 000 are Mussulmans Lat 26° 38' long 82° 8'

**BEADER**.—A river rising in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, about lat. 22° 10' long 71° 18' and flowing in a south westerly direction for 135 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Poorbunder, in lat. 21° 38' long 69° 48'

**BHADINYA** in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude a town on the right bank of the river Gomtee, 15 miles S E of Sultanpore cantonment, 98 S E. of Lucknow. Here is a ruined fort, formerly held out by a refractory zemindar or landholder against the officers of the Oude government two of whom were killed in the attempt to take it. The British troops under Colonel Faithfull subsequently captured it, and gave it up to the government of Oude through the supineness of which the zemindar was allowed to reoccupy and repair it. An officer of the Oude government succeeded in taking it in 1836 when it was dismantled and since that time it has remained in ruins. After the destruction of the fort the cultivators of the surrounding country emigrated in great numbers. Butler estimates the population at 2 000 including 100 Mussulmans Lat 26° 10' long 82° 18'

**BHADOWRA**.—A town in the native state of Gwahar, or possessions of Scindia, distant S W from Gwahar 110 miles. Lat. 24° 47' long 77° 28'

**BHADREZ** in the Rajpoot state of Joud pore a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmeer and 12 miles N W of the latter. It is situate at the eastern base of a range of rocky hills, stretching about twenty miles in a

direction from north west to south-east. The road in this part of the route is sandy and uneven Lat 25° 52' long 71° 18'

**BHADRI** in the district Ahildagany territory of Oude a town close to the south-east frontier towards the British district of Allahabad. Jag Mohun Singh the zemindar or landholder of this place and of the surrounding country held out against the Oude government, until in 1834 all the disposable forces of the kingdom with 100 pieces of artillery, were brought against him. Attempting to escape with ten cannon across the Ganges he was overtaken killed and his head carried off in triumph the estate however, was given to his son Distant N of Allahabad 22 miles, S E of Lucknow 90 Lat. 26° 47', long. 81° 45'

**BHADEENATH**.—See **BADRINATH**.

**BHADU**.—A town in the native state of Kashmir or possessions of Gholab Singh, distant E from Jamoo 36 miles. Lat. 32° 30' long 75° 36'

**BHAGA PURANA** in Sirhind a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 43 miles S E of the former town. It is supplied with water from three wells, each 150 feet deep. The surrounding country is wild, and overrun with jungle. The road is in general good but in a few places sandy and heavy. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,081 miles. Lat. 30° 40' long 76° 5'

**BHAGERETTEE**.—The name by which the Ganges is designated in the upper part of its course. The stream first issues from the mountains of Gurwal, in lat. 30° 54' long. 79° 7', and holds a direction north west to Gangotri and thence to Bhairagati, where it receives the Jahnuvi. The course of the united stream is then south westerly to Sookhee, where it breaks through the "Himalaya Proper". After a further course of ninety miles, during which it is joined by the Julluk and the Bhullung it unites at Deoprag, in lat. 30° 8' long 78° 39' with the Alaknanda, and from this confluence the stream is called the Ganges. Upwards of 1 000 miles below Hurdwar, where the Ganges first enters the plains, it throws off an extensive branch, which is regarded by Hindoos as the genuine stream of the sacred river for the particulars of which see **BHAGRUTEE**.

**BHAGELKHUND**.—See **BHWA**.

**BHAGMARA**, in the British district of Durrang province of Assam, hench gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Basmath to Luckumpoor 10 miles N of the former. Lat. 26° 49', long 93° 12'

**BHAGRUTEE**.—A large branch of the Ganges, and regarded by the natives as the genuine stream of the sacred river, which at Jagotnathpur in lat. 24° 40', long. 88° 7' separates into two branches, the right, or western, being denominated the Bhagruttee, the eastern bearing the name of Podda, and

conveying the greatest volume of the water to form a junction by various channels with the Brahmapootra. Taking a course very sinuous but generally south, for 136 miles, it at Nad dya, in lat. 23 26' long 88 22' unites with the river of Jellinghee an offset of the Ganges sent off from the main stream more to the east. The united stream flowing by Calcutta to the sea is called the Hoogly. Through this channel the passage made to Rajmahal and the North West Provinces is 177 miles less than that by the Soonderbunds passage more to the east and hence is followed for the greater part of the year but in spring the depth of water being reduced to one foot, navigation of large craft through this channel is at that season precluded. It is by Rennell denominated the Cosumhar river from the circumstance of its flowing by that place.

**BHAGUL.**—See BASUL.

**BHAGULPORE.**—A British district under the lieut. gov. of Bengal and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Nepal and the British district of Purnea, on the east by the districts of Purnea and Maldah on the south by the British district of Beerbhoom and on the west by the British districts of Monghyr and Tirhoot. It lies between lat 24 17'—26 20' long 86 15'—88 3' is 160 miles in length from north to south and 108 in breadth, and has an area of 806 square miles. The district is intersected by the Ganges, which running west and east divides it into two parts the northern division being in extent about a fourth of the whole. The other rivers which intersect or skirt the district are the Gogaree, and the Dooee or Ejara. On the south side of the Ganges numerous torrents of great size rush down from the hills during the rains and discharge themselves into that river but though their channels are in general of great width they become devoid of water during the dry season. Bhagulpore being nearly inter-tropical and the elevation above the sea inconsiderable, the heat in the dry season comprising spring and the early part of summer is great, and more so in the hills than in the plains, the reflection of the sun's rays, and radiation of heat from the rocks of the highlands, greatly increasing the temperature. The winters are mild, though slight frosts sometimes occur, and ice is occasionally obtained by exposing boiled water to the night air. The winds prevailing from February to June bring aridity those which prevail during the remainder of the year are moist, but, altogether the climate is drier here than in the tracts more to the north and east. The periodical rains of the close of the summer and early part of autumn are heavy. Wild elephants infest the woods and jungly valleys of the hills in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the district, and issuing thence, commit great ravages among the crops. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with. Wild hogs are most numerous and troublesome on

the northern side of the Ganges. The gaur or gayal a great bovine quadruped is sometimes met with. There are besides the wild buffalo the nygau (*Antelope picta*) various other species of antelopes, deer porcupines, monkeys in great numbers and hares. The beasts of prey are tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, wolves jackals foxes. Of birds there are cranes peafowl parrots, paroquets, partridges, quails ortolans, ducks, teal, and snipes. The boa constrictor or some other huge snake lurks in the rocky recesses of the jungles but it is not dreaded by the natives, who state that it preys on deer and wild swine. Venomous serpents are, however very numerous, and if native report may be trusted destroy annually a very considerable number of individuals. In the Ganges and other large streams, both the blunt-nosed crocodile and the long-nosed are numerous. Large tortoises abound some being five or six feet in length. Fish are abundant and many are of fine quality. The trade of the fishermen is pursued by numbers, according to Buchanan amounting to many thousands. Honey bees abound in the woods and their produce is largely gathered but consumed by the people on the spot and not made an article of commerce. Rice is the staple crop next in importance is wheat then barley maize maruya (*Eleusine coracana*) various kinds of millet, jowar (*Holcus Sorghum*) bayra (*Holcus spicatus*) oil seeds and pulses in great abundance and variety and cucurbitaceous plants. The potato is cultivated to a considerable extent, as also are carrots onions asparagus, and some other European esculent vegetables during the cool season. The sugar cane is widely cultivated, and thrives remarkably well cotton and indigo are grown largely and are of good quality, the opium poppy and tobacco receive little attention, kumum or safflower for dyeing, is an important object of culture as is the jujube being used as food for the lac producing insect. Iron mining and smelting are carried on. The principal manufactures are glass, pottery, works in gold silver copper, and iron, tanning and shoemaking, cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing to considerable extent, silk winding and weaving, but much of the manufacturing industry of the district has decayed before the competition of British manufactures. A few years since, search was made for coal and though some was found it was of such inferior quality as to discourage the pursuit. The population is stated at 2 000 000, of whom the Mussulmans are reputed to be about twenty three in the hundred the remainder being Brahmans. The civil establishment is located at the town of Bhagulpore, and comprises about eleven Europeans, with a considerable staff of native functionaries. The eastern portion of the district is traversed by the East-Indian Railway.

The territory of Bhagulpore, considered to have been originally part of the great realm of Magadha, became part of the Mahomedan

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kingdom of Gour, and, subsequently subjugated nominally by Akber was by him declared part of the dominions of the monarch of Delhi. In 1763 Comum Ali attempted to make a stand against the British forces at Udanala, in the south eastern part of this province but his intrenchments were forced with great slaughter, and all within them fell into the hands of the victors. It passed to the East-India Company by the grant of Shah Alum emperor of Delhi in 1765.

**BHAGULPORE**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, a town on the right bank of the Ganges here seven miles in width during the rains. It lies on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore 150 miles north west of the former 143 east of the latter. Though represented to be two miles in length and a mile in width it is a poor place consisting of scattered market-places meanly built, and owing to the declivities of the ground very inconveniently situated. It is, however ornamented by many handsome houses of European residents, and also by mosques. There is also a Romanish chapel. The cavalry barracks are now only occasionally occupied but four miles from them are the barracks of a native corps formed of the highlanders of the Rajmahal wilds. There are also a court of justice and a jail, 'a very neat and creditable building and which has lately been well ventilated and otherwise improved. An educational institution in which English instruction is afforded, has been established in the town by the British government. The number of pupils in 1852 amounted to 115. Adjacent to the town are the Cleveland monuments, erected to the memory of a meritorious civil functionary of that name, who filled the office of judge and magistrate about the year 1780 one in the Hindoo style raised by native subscription the other erected at the cost of the East-India Company. In the vicinity are two round towers each about seventy feet high. The names of their founders are unknown as are also the era and object of their erection but they closely resemble the *pyrethra*, so numerous in Afghanistan Persia, and Syria, as well as the round towers of Ireland. The site of the ancient Palibothra has been conjectured to be contiguous to this town Bhagulpore is distant N W from Calcutta, by Berhampore and Moorshedabad, 268 miles by the course of the Ganges 326 Lat. 25 11, long 87.

**BHAGULPORE** in the British district of Gorakhpore (N W Provinces) a small town which formerly gave name to a pergunnah or subdivision. It is situate on the left bank of the river Ghogra, and was reported by Buchanan to contain a hundred and twenty five huts, but to be neater cleaner and more thriving than most native towns of its size. One of the streets is wide and has a row of sheds for the hucksters on the market-days. Many of the huts are very neatly roofed with

tiles. It is said to have been the birth place and residence of Parasu Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, and highly famed in Hindoo legendary lore. In the neighbourhood are several ruins, but none that would seem worthy of so extraordinary a personage. A stone pillar attributed by some to Parasu Rama, by others to Bhim the son of Pandu is generally popularly known by the name of the Staff (lath) Bhagulpore is 50 miles S E of the cantonment of Gorakhpore. Lat. 26 10, long 83 52.

**BHAGWANGOLA**.—See BOGWANGOLA.

**BHAGWEE** in Central India, in the jaghire of Jujhar, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rohtuk to Narnol and 26 miles S. of the former Lat. 28 35 long 76 27.

**BHAINEE** in Sirhind a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 72 miles S E. of the former place. Distant N W from Calcutta 1088 miles. Lat. 30 35 long 76 36.

**BHAIROGATI**, in Gurwal, the confluence of the river Jahnevi with the Bhageerettee, as the Gange is called in the upper part of its course. Hodgson describes it as a most terrific and really awful looking place, and adds, that he had seen nothing to be compared with it in horror and extravagance. Both rivers are confined within high perpendicular walls of solid granite and in the acute angle formed by the confluence a lofty massive rock projects downwards between the streams like an enormous wedge. The Jahnevi the larger stream is beautifully clear with a bluish tinge the Bhageerettee of a dingy hue. Hodgson compares this scene of terrific sublimity to the appearance that the ruins of a Gothic cathedral might have to a spectator within them supposing that thunderbolts or earthquakes had rifted its lofty and many towers, spires, and buttresses, the parts left standing might then in miniature, give an idea of the rocks of Bhairogati." The Bhageerettee, where forty five feet wide and rather deep is traversed by a sanga or wooden bridge, sixty feet above the stream. Hence is the name of the place signifying the ghat or pass of Bhairo some mythological personage, worshipped in a small temple near the spot. Elevation above the sea 8,511 feet. Lat. 31 2' long 78 54.

**BHAIROWAL** in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Beas river 31 miles S E of the town of Amritsar Lat. 31 26' long 75 14'.

**BHAKURI**, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi seven miles N W of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between sand-drifts the country is open sandy and partially cultivated Lat. 27 58', long 78 8'.

# BHA.

**BHALKEE**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on a stream a feeder of the river Manjara, distant from the city of Hyderabad NW 98 miles Lat 18° 3' long 77 17

**BHALOD** in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a town on the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda 3½ miles S of Baroda, 56 N of Surat. Lat. 21 48 long 73 15'

**BHALOT**—A town in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawtee distant N W from Delhi 82 miles. Lat 28 10' long 76 6'

**BHALTHA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar distant E from Neemuch 100 miles. Lat 24 17 long 76 30

**BHAMANIKHERA** in the British district of Gurgaon, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 4½ miles S. of the former city. The vicinity now ill cultivated appears to have been once populous and prosperous, as it abounds in the remains of small mosques and ornamented tombs. Water is supplied from tanks and wells, and supplies are procurable from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28 4, long 77 24

**BHAMGURH**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or Scindia's possessions, distant N E from Mhow 72 miles. Lat. 21 48 long 78 35

**BHAMONCALLEE**, in the British district of Jessore, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Jessore to Feredpore 12 miles N E. of the former. Lat 28 15, long 89 21

**BHAMON** or **BHAMUNNAGRA**, in the British district of Budhan, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Khasgunj from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment, and 30 miles S E. of the latter 56 N E. of Delhi. The road in this part of the route is generally good but in some places heavy, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27 51, long 78 34'

**BHANDUK**—A town in the territory of Nagpur distant S from Nagpur 70 miles. Lat. 20 8 long 79 12'

**BHANEYRUH** in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 33 miles N E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27 54', long 77 54'

**BHANGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Alwar distant S.W. from Alwar 83 miles. Lat. 27° 7 long 76 22'

**BHANPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town 58 miles N W of the cantonment of Goruckpoor. Buchanan states the number of its houses at 100, and consequently, allow

ing five persons to each the population may be estimated at 500. Lat 27 6 long 82 37'

**BHANPOOBA** in territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family a town on the route from Neemuch to Kota, 60 miles E. of former 60 S. of latter. It is situate on the river Rewa, at the base of a ridge of hills and has a fort built of stone but not finished.

There is a fine palace in the inside which is also unfinished. Both of these were commenced by Jeswant Row Holkar of whom there is a beautiful out-marble statue in the palace and on the walls and gateway are several figures of animals of various descriptions. The city is surrounded by a wall. It is the principal place of a pergunnah containing seventy villages. Population 20 000. Elevation above the sea 1 344 feet. Lat. 24 30', long 75 45

**BHANPOOR THANA** in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Koana river 49 miles N W of Goruckpoor. Lat. 26 59' long 82 43

**BHANRA** in the district of Sooltanpoor, territory of Oude a village a mile from the right bank of the river Gomtee, five miles N W of Sooltanpoor cantonment 77 S E of Lucknow. Butler estimates its population at 400 all Hindoos. Lat. 28 20 long 82 4

**BHANSTON**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah distant E from Kotah 60 miles. Lat 25 7 long 76 49'

**BHAON** in the British district of Boondshuhur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Aunohshuhur to Meerut and 26 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28 38, long 78 1

**BHAPOORUH** or **BOPRU** in the British district of Panesput, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnool and 46 miles N W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat 29 14 long 77 4'

**BHARATGANJ** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kutta Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 40 miles S E. of the former city. It has a bazaar and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country level well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25 4', long 82 15'

**BHARAWAS**, in the British district of Gurgaon, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Rewari, and 50 miles S.W. of the former. It has a small bazaar, there is water from wells, and supplies are procurable from the vicinity of Rewari, five miles distant. The old cantonment of Rewari is a mile N W of Bharawas. The road in this part of the route is good, the adjacent country open. Lat. 28 8, long. 76° 39'

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**BHARERA** in the British district of Shah jehanpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Fatehgarh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpore and 15 miles S W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent the country open level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27 46, long 79 50

**BHAROLE** in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpoore, and 23 miles W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, at other times it is tolerably good. The country is flat and partially cultivated. Lat. 27 8, long 78 48

**BHASEYPOOR**, in the British district of Tirhoot lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town 28 miles N E. from Masuffepoor 82 miles N W of Darbanga. Lat. 26 30' long 85 39'

**BHASOUR**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansoe to Lodiana, and 36 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a country with a slightly undulating surface, moderately fertile and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but liable to become miry in heavy rains. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,074 miles. Lat. 30 25 long 76

**BHATGONG** in the native state of Nepal one of the chief towns of the kingdom and the favourite residence of the Brahmins of the country. Its palace and buildings in general are of more striking appearance and its streets if not much wider are at all events much cleaner than those of Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 87 long 85 22

**BHATNEER**—See **BRUTNEER**.

**BHATTIES**—See **BRUTTEANA**.

**BHAUBEIR**—A small district in the north west of Guzerat, having a population composed entirely of coolies. It is bounded on the north by Deodur on the south by Radhanpore on the east by Therwarra and on the west by Soorgaum. It is about fourteen miles long and twelve broad and consists of a flat jungle-country, the soil being principally sandy and producing only one crop of the commoner grains yearly. The population does not exceed 500 and the revenue is little more than 1,200 rupees. Four-fifths of the population are described as armed men. The district pays no tribute to any government. It became connected with the British government in 1819, upon the expulsion of the Kossas from Guzerat and a further agreement was entered into in 1826. The policy observed towards it is that of non interference with its internal affairs, but control in its external relations, which are superintended by the government of Bombay. The town of Bhaubeir

is distant W from Deesa 39 miles. Lat. 24 7 long 71 30'

**BHAUBERA**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jabboah, distant S W from Jabboah 18 miles. Lat. 22 33', long 74 25

**BHAUGULPORE**—See **BHAGULPORE**.

**BHAUL**, in the British district of Khazdush presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the Girna, 31 miles E of Mallgaum. Lat. 20 35 long 75

**BHAWALPOOR**, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Allahabad, and 24 miles S E. of the former. Lat. 26 34, long 79 27

**BHAWULPOOR**—See **BAHAWULPOOR**.

**BHAWUR**—See **JADNAR**.

**BHAYNREEA**, in the British district of Bareilly lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmath and Ruderpoor from the town of Pilibheet to that of Kasheepoor 23 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 29 2' long 79 19

**BHEEMOW** or **BETIMOW**, in the British district of Futtehpore lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges 10 miles N of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 26 3, long 80 51

**BHEEGA**, in the British district of Ramgur, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town on the main trunk road from Calcutta to Benares, 80 miles N of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24 24, long 85 20

**BHEEKUNGHAM**—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar's family distant S from Indoor 60 miles. Lat. 21 51, long 76 8

**BHEELS**—See **CASDERIE**.

**BHEELWARA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeepoor, distant S. from Ajmeer 80 miles. Lat. 25 20, long 74 44'

**BHEEMAR**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhura to Balmer, and 56 miles N of the latter. It is a prosperous little place, inhabited by Charans a singular Rajpoot tribe, combining the avocations of priestcraft and trade and retaining by their artifices a wonderful influence over their superstitious countrymen. Water is obtained from two wells about 180 feet deep. The road eastward, or towards Pokhura, is good but in the other direction indifferent. Lat. 25 19, long 71 35'

**BHEEM GHORA**, in the British district of Saharanpore a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, about a mile north-east of Hurdwar. It is in a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Doon on the south and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high. Here is a kunda or pool supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges, and frequented by

# BHE-BHI.

pilgrims to practise the ablution which they consider efficacious to wash away their sins. According to the legend, Bheema was posted here to prevent the Ganges from taking another course. Immediately above the bath is a small cave or artificial excavation in the rock. It is pointed out as a miraculous in denture made by the kick of the horse on which Bheema was mounted and though only five feet square affords shelter to a fakir. Paper states that his associate, Webb, took the height of Bheema Ghora, and found it to be 407 feet but as the Kunda is supplied with water from one of the small channels of the river "it must be almost exactly on the same level as the Ganges, if by the expression of the river that great stream be meant. Perhaps the elevation ascertained by Webb is that of the summit of Bheema Ghora above the river. Hurdwar is 1 024 feet above the sea. Lat. 29 58 long 78 14

**BHEENDAH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor distant S E from Oodey poor 80 miles. Lat 24 29 long 74 16

**BHEENMAL**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W from Joud pore 100 miles. Lat. 25 5 long 72 20

**BHEENPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant N from Hyderabad 167 miles. Lat 19 46, long 78 38

**BHEER**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant N.W from Hyderabad 206 miles. Lat 19°, long 75 55

**BHEERJOBA**, in the British district of Goalpara, lieutenant gov of Bengal, a town 21 miles N.W from Goalpara, 95 miles N.E. of Bunglepore. Lat. 26 27, long 90 32

**BHEERNAGUR**, in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant gov of Bengal a town on the right bank of the river Coosy 29 miles N.W of Purneah. Lat. 25 59 long 87 10

**BHEETAH**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov of the N.W Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapore to Banda, 11 miles S of Allahabad. Lat 25 17, long 81° 53'

**BHEKORAE** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 32 miles S. of the former. It is inhabited by Charuns, a tribe of Rajpoots, who by priestcraft have acquired an extraordinary influence over their countrymen. There are about a hundred houses, generally supplied with water from a large tank, which fills in the dry season, and then recourse is had to two wells, one of fresh the other of brackish water. There is a small fort or tower for the defence of the village. The road is tolerable on the north, or towards Pokhurn, but in the other direction sandy and bad. Lat. 26 30' long 71 50'

**BHENTPOOR**, in the British district of Pooree, lieutenant gov of Bengal, a town nine miles

W of Jaggurnant, 47 miles S. of Outtaek Lat. 19 50' long 85 47

**BHERACOLE**—One of the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal. It contains an area of about 200 square miles, and its centre is in lat. 21 5', long 84 20'

**BHEREE**—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant gov of the N.W Provinces. Lat 29 29', long 75 56

**BHETAE**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W from Khatmandoo 132 miles. Lat 27 46 long 83 10

**BHEWANEE** or **BOWANI**, in the British district of Rohituck, lieutenant gov of the N.W Provinces, a town with a fort, which was taken by the British in 1809 in consequence of hostile acts committed by the chief who possessed it. The population is returned at 29 442. Lat 28 45', long 76 14

**BHEWINDY**, in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Bombay to Nasauk 29 miles N.E. of the former. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct constructed by the inhabitants, the government having contributed 5000 in aid of its cost. The population and mercantile importance of this place are officially stated to be on the increase. Lat. 19 19' long 73 9

**BHIDANWALA**, in Surind, a village situate on a high bank beneath which flows a large offset of the Sutlej issuing from that river on the left, a short distance below its junction with the Beas. About three miles below the junction is a ghat, communicating with Harikapatan, in the Punjab, and distinguished as being an important channel of traffic. Lieutenant Mackeson thus describes the scene.—'Thirty two boats, with three men to each, were unceasingly employed from morn to night in transporting loaded hackeries and beasts of burden of every description across the river. I observed little difference one day from another, it was a scene of constant activity and bustle.' Bhidanwala is within the territory formerly belonging to the Alawala Sikh chief, one of those under the control and protection of the British but who failing in his allegiance incurred the penalty of forfeiture of his dominions. Distant N.W from Calcutta 1 167 miles. Lat. 31 10', long 75

**BHIKAREEPOOR** in the British district of Bareilly lieutenant gov of the N.W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Peto nagurh, and 40 miles N.E. of the former. Water and supplies for troops are here abundant. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28 42', long 79 52'

**BHIKHEET**, in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant gov of the N.W Provinces, a halting place on the route from Pilibheet to Peto nagurh cantonment, 62 miles N.E. of the

## BHL

former It is situate on the river Ludha, here fordable, and on the bank of which is encamping-ground for a regiment. Supplies must be collected from the adjacent country as there is no village. The road to the south west, or towards Fillinghest, is bad, stony and has a steep declivity, in the other direction, or towards the north-east it is better but with steep ascent. Lat. 29 11' long 80 6

**BHILLUNG** in the native state of Gurwhal, a considerable feeder of the Bhagesrettee as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It rises in lat. 30 46 long 78 55 and taking a south westerly course of about fifty miles falls into the Bhagesrettee on the left side, in lat. 30 28' long 78 31 The elevation of the confluence is 2,278 feet above the sea. Raper, who crossed it by means of a jhula or rope-bridge, about five miles above the mouth found the stream there, in the beginning of May, between sixty and seventy feet wide. It abounds with fish, called by Moorcroft trout, which are taken by snaring. Herbert estimates the length of course of the continuous stream of the Bhilling and the part of the Bhagesrettee below the confluence measured from the source of the former to the point at which the latter passes into the plains near Hurdwar at a hundred and fifty miles. More recent information leads to the conclusion that this estimate is in excess of the true distance which may be computed at one hundred and twenty miles. The Bhilling is considered a sacred stream by the Hindoos.

**BHILSA**, in the territory of Gwahor or the possessions of Scindia's family a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situate on a trap rock on the right or eastern bank of the river Betwa, and has a fort inclosed by a wall of stone furnished with square towers and a ditch. The suburb outside has some spacious streets, containing good houses. Here is a gun, measuring nine feet and a half in length with a bore of ten inches in elegant proportions and highly ornamented. It is of the finest brass and cast with the appearance of a network over it, and has on it large rings held by dolphins. It is alleged to have been made by order of Jehangir. At Saachi Kanckhara, four miles and a half south west of Bhilsa, on a detached hill on the left bank of the river Betwa, are some vast monuments of antiquity. The principal is a hemisphere, constructed of thin layers of freestone arranged in steps, without any cement and overlaid with a coat of mortar four inches thick. It has on the summit a level horizontal area thirty five feet in diameter and was formerly surmounted by a cupola, the fragments of which remain. The hemisphere stands on a base twelve feet high, and extending all round seven feet from the termination of the hemisphere to the outside. The circumference of the building measured round the base, is 554 feet. A line drawn

from the base to the centre of the crown measures 112 feet, the height from the ground to the summit is between seventy and eighty feet. Facing each of the cardinal points is a vast gateway. The north, east and west gateways are forty feet high their sides and upper parts being masses of stonework, carved in the most elaborate manner into the forms of elephants human beings and other shapes. Opposite each of these gateways, and resting against the face of the circular basement is a figure of Buddha. The southern gateway is plain. Around are scattered numerous ruins and shattered sculptures and at a short distance is a hemisphere similar to that already described, but unornamented, and of less dimensions being only 245 feet in circumference. These buildings have been conjectured to be monuments raised to enshrine some relic consecrated by Buddhist superstition. From a shaft sunk lately from the summit, thirty feet below the foundation it has been ascertained that the inner part of the building is solid brickwork, without any chamber. On many parts of these buildings are numerous inscriptions in the Pali character commemorating gifts made by various parties, for the raising decoration or maintenance of the work. Bhilsa was taken in 1230 from the Hindoos by Samuiddin Altamash, sovereign of Delhi. It appears however to have soon again fallen into the power of the Hindoos, as in 1293 it was wrested from them by an officer of Jalaluddin Ferose sovereign of Delhi and it must have again passed to the Hindoos, as in 1528 Baber states that it belonged to Pagans. It was a few years after taken by his son Humayoon and subsequently seized by unsuccessful Afghan rival Shur Shah. It was finally (A.D. 1570) incorporated with the empire of Delhi by Akbar. Bhilsa and its annexed pergunnah are stated to yield at present an annual revenue of 325 000 rupees. The tobacco produced in the vicinity of the town is considered the finest in India. The space, however producing the very fine sort is very circumscribed not exceeding three acres. The chief if not the only cause of the goodness of the tobacco of this single spot is the very careful and high cultivation applied. The soils produced in the neighbouring fields are of ordinary quality. Population about 50 000. Distance E from Oojein 134 miles, S. from Gwahor 190 Lat. 23 30', long 77 50'

**BHIMBUR**, in the Punjab a town on the route from Lahore to Kashmir through the Baramula Pass. It is situate on a small stream, which falls into the Chenab from which river the town is distant about forty miles. The houses are low and flat-roofed. Their number is estimated at 1 000, and that of shops at 150. Lat. 33 59', long 74 6'

**BHIM TAL** in the British district of Kumaon, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small lake near the southern frontier about ten miles above Bhimowree, on the Almorah



road. It is situate in the bottom of a valley about three miles long, and is itself 3 000 feet in length and 2 400 in breadth and the depth in the middle has been ascertained by sounding to be sixty four feet. It is described by Haber as 'a very beautiful place. It is a little mountain valley surrounded on three sides by woody hills and on the fourth by a tract of green meadow with a fine lake of clear water. A small and very rude pagoda, of grey stone with a coarse slate roof under some fine peepul-trees, looked like a little church and the whole scene except that the hills were higher so strongly reminded me of Wales that I felt my heart beat as I entered it. Near and connected with it by a stream, is a piece of water of considerable extent, but shallow and overgrown with aquatic vegetation. Both appear to be in course of being filled up by detritus brought down by streams from the higher grounds. Their waters are emptied by a torrent falling into the Goula, a feeder of the Ramganga. Elevation above the sea 4 271 feet. Lat 29 19 long 79 41.

#### BHINAY—See BUNAE.

**BHIND** in the territory of Gwalior a town on the route from Etawa to Gwalior fort, 29 miles S. W. of former 54 N. E. of latter. Though now much decayed, it was once important and populous, with a fort surrounded by a double rampart, the inner of masonry the outer of mud, and strengthened by towers. In an inclosed pleasure-ground, near the town are three fine buildings, supported on columns and arches of stone. Lat 26 33' long 78 52'.

**BHINDUS** in the jaghure of Jyghur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village situate on the left bank of the Hansauttee Nullah a torrent dry for a great part of the year but spreading widely during the rains. Lat. 28 32' long 76 37'.

**BHINGA**.—A town in the territory of Oude distant N from Oude 61 miles. Lat. 27 40' long 82 1'.

**BHINGREE** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the south eastern frontier towards the British district of Sarun, situate equidistant between the rivers Chhotia Gunduk and Jhurraie, and about six miles from each. According to Buchanan it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of 600. Distant S E from Goruckpore cantonment 50 miles. Lat. 26 22' long 84 4'.

**BHIRANUH**.—A village of the British district Hurrana, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29 33', long 76 33'.

**BHITARGANAW** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 25 miles S of Lucknow 84 E. of Cawnpore. Butler estimates the population at 4 000, of whom fifty are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 29' long 80 54'.

**BHITREE**, in the British district of Ghazepore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces,

the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town or village on the route from Benares to Ghazepore 28 miles N E of the former 17 W. of the latter, and four N of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 25 35' long 83 17'.

**BHOELLEE**, in the British district of Mirzapore lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the river Karamnasa, 10 miles E. of Chunar, 15 S of Benares. Lat. 25 6' long 83 3'.

**BHOGNEEPOOR** in the British district of Cawnpore the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a small town with a bazaar, on the route from Calpee to Cawnpore, and eight miles N E of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated and studded with villages. Lat. 26 12' long 79 51'.

**BHOGPOOR**, or **BAUGPOOR** in the British district of Saharanpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 13 miles S. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges which here according to Davidson, 'is split up into innumerable small and rapid streams, each perhaps eighty yards wide.' About three miles below the village is a ferry over the river there 300 yards wide, rapid, and with a stony bottom. Nearly opposite the village, the Ganges becomes in February fordable for elephants and camels and in 1828 the laden cattle of Lord Combermere's army forded it there. Bhogpoor was formerly fortified, and three ruinous bastions are yet remaining. Lat. 29 43' long 78 13'.

**BHOJPOOR** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town five miles from the left bank of the Ganges, 50 S of Lucknow. Butler estimates its population at 9 000, of whom 150 are Mussulmans. Lat. 25 8', long 81 6'.

**BHOJPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almorah, and nine miles N of the former. It has a bazaar and a mosque, a proportion of the inhabitants being Mahometans. It was once a flourishing place but was ruined in the Rohilla war though still cottons are manufactured and dyed here to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is open, level and fertile producing the sugar cane in perfection. Lat. 28 57', long 78 55'.

**BHOJPOOR**, in the British district of Shahabad, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town a mile to the right of the route from Dinspore to Ghazepore 69 miles W of former 40 E. of latter. It has 200 houses and assuming the usually received average of five inmates to each the population appears to be about 1,000. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 25 32', long. 84 11'.

**BHOKAREE**, in the British district of Masulimnugur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to the town of Masulimnugur, and 14 miles E of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Ganges, in a country partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is bad. Distant N W from Calcutta 342 miles. Lat. 28 30 long 78°.

**BHOKUR**.—See **KEMALI**.

**BHONGAON** the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name in the British district of Mynpooree, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, is on the route from Futtebhurh cantonment to that of Mynpooree and seven miles E. of the latter. It has a bazaar and the remains of a mosque, bespeaking the once respectability of the place and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level, open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27 15, long 79 14.

**BHONTA** in Bajpootana, a town in the native territory of Godwar, distant S.W. from Ameer 91 miles. Lat. 26 36' long 73 39'.

**BHONTEE**.—A town of Central India, in the native state of Jhanssee, distant W from Jhanssee 31 miles. Lat. 25 20' long 78 11'.

**BHOJ**.—The capital of the native state of Cutch, a town situate at the base of a fortified hill, and containing about 20 000 inhabitants. Macmurdo observes, that the town, when viewed from the north, has an imposing appearance and the number of white buildings, mosques, and pagodas, interspersed with plantations of date-trees, give a stranger an idea of the respectability of the town which is removed on entering the gates. A Chinese appearance is communicated to the rajah's palace which is a castle of good masonry by a coat of enamel which is spread over the copolas and roofs. A large tank has been excavated to the west of the city. In 1819 a dreadful earthquake took place, which destroyed the fort and principal buildings and occasioned great loss of life. Lat. 23 13 long 69 44.

**BHOOM**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N W from Hyderabad 200 miles. Lat. 18 29, long 75 42.

**BHOOMPOORA**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, distant W from Gwalior 49 miles. Lat. 26 28', long 77 30.

**BHOOMUH** in the British district of Masulimnugur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situate in lat. 29 16 long 78.

**BHOON**, in the British district of Ghurhwal, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 35 miles S. of Siroonugur, and 41 miles W of Almora. Lat. 29 44, long 79 1.

**BHOONAGEER**, or **BHONGIR**, in the territory of Hyderabad, a town at the southwest base of a mountain, distant N.E. from the city of Hyderabad 82 miles. Close to the westward of it is a tank of considerable size, and in the same direction beyond the tank extends a well-cultivated, populous country. Lat. 17 30 long 78 58.

**BHOONG BARA**.—A pergunnah or district of Sind in the vicinity of Subaulote. It contains fifteen villages and when subject to the Talpoor ameer of Khyerpoore yielded an annual revenue of 80 000 rupees. This territory had been wrested by the ameer from the khan of Bhawalpoore but in the beginning of 1843 the British authorities in Sind transferred it to Mahomed Bhowli Khan, the ruler of Bhawalpoore, as a reward for his zealous and long tried friendship. The principal place, Bhoong, is situate on the left bank of the Indus, in lat. 28 24, long 69 50'.

**BHOORA**.—A town in the British territory of Nagpoore, distant N.E. from Nagpoore 85 miles. Lat. 21 50 long 80 17.

**BHOORPAH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Himades, and 17 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situate on the left bank of the river Gores which runs 140 feet below and is crossed by a bridge close to the village. Elevation of the village above the sea 10 886 feet. Lat. 30 22, long 80 18.

**BHOORS PEAK**, in Sirmoor, a summit of the lower Himalayas, commanding an extensive prospect. On the top is a small Hindoo temple. Elevation above the sea 6,439 feet. Lat. 30 46' long 77° 12'.

**BHOOSKEE**, in the British district of Patna, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Bhagulpore to Patna, 15 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25 27 long 85 27.

**BHOOSNUGRA**, in the British district of Allyghur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allyghur cantonment, 28 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27 34 long 78 6'.

**BHOPAL**.—A native state in Malwa, presidency of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the Governor General. It is bounded on the north by Gwalior or the possessions of Scindia, and the British district of Fairwah on the north-east and south-east by the Saugor and Nerbudda territory on the south-west by the possessions of Holkar and of Scindia, and on the north-west by Scindia's districts and Omutwarra. It lies between lat. 22 32' and 23 46', and long 76° 25' and 78 50' is 157 miles in length from east to west, and 76 in breadth from north to south. The area is estimated at 6,764 square miles. The extreme southern part of the territory is

a portion of the valley of the Nerbudda, from which river the ground rises northward to the Vindhya range. The greater part of Bhopal lies on the other side of the range and is a table-land sloping northward from it. The principal rivers which intersect or skirt this territory are the Nerbudda, the Dhasan the Betwa, the Parbatta and the Newaj. A considerable portion of the population as well as the nawab or sovereign, are of Patan lineage, descended from a colony settled in the territory in the time of Aurungzebe. With these are intermixed Patans, but the great mass of the population is Hindoo. If the relative density of the population be taken at the rate assumed by Malcolm for Central India generally—ninety-eight to the square mile,—the aggregate will amount to 662 872. Bhopal is ruled by a sovereign having the title of nawab; his revenues in 1849 amounted to 220 000. A school has been established at Sehore a town distant 20 miles from Bhopal, in which a number of youths now in public employ have been educated. It is proposed to introduce into it the study of English literature.

The state of Bhopal was founded by Dost Mohammed Khan, an Afghan adventurer who having obtained the government of a district in Malwa by the favour of Aurungzebe, succeeded, in 1723 in expelling several Hindoo proprietors. Thereupon he fortified the town of Bhopal, built for his residence the fort of Futtyghur adjoining it, and on the death of Aurungzebe he assumed the title of Nawab. In 1778, when the British army commanded by General Goddard marched across the greater part of Hindostan the state of Bhopal was the only Indian power which manifested a friendly spirit and in 1809 when another British expedition commanded by General Close, appeared in that part of India the nawab of Bhopal earnestly but in vain, petitioned to be received under British protection. The siege of Bhopal, which followed in 1813 by divisions of Scindia's and the Nagpore army amounting to fifty or sixty thousand men, is one of the most remarkable in later days and the conduct of the chief whose garrison at the commencement of the siege did not exceed eight or ten thousand men is the theme of praise and the admiration of the Mahomedans of India. The siege lasted nine months and after it was raised the state appeared destined to enjoy but little repose. In the same year a movement by the disciplined Mahratta battalions of General Bapettie was directed against Bhopal; but the meditated attack was abandoned, and it is believed through the intervention of the British government. These friendly offices led the way to the treaty of 1818. Most of the articles of this treaty are of the usual character—protection by the British government, and acknowledgment of its supremacy by that of Bhopal, with an understanding for unobtrusive co-operation. By the last article excepting that formally announcing its conclusion, and containing the

engagement for the ratification, the British government, on account of the zeal and fidelity of the nawab, gratuitously bestowed on him in perpetuity the district of Ashta and four others. These districts, which had been taken from the Peshwa, were of considerable value. The prince with whom this treaty was negotiated lived but a short time after its conclusion having met his death from a pistol accidentally discharged by a child. His nephew an infant was thereupon declared his successor and betrothed to the infant daughter of the deceased prince. An attempt subsequently made to disturb the succession was put down by an intimation that the British government was prepared to maintain his claim if necessary by force. During the minority of the prince says Sutherland, the form of administration was somewhat remarkable. The widow of the late nawab was considered the head of the administration the other influential persons being a Mahomedan, a Hindoo and a Christian. Of the last Sir John Malcolm thus speaks—"Shahzed Muzeeah or Balhazsar Bourbona with whom I am well acquainted. This person who is an able man and a brave soldier is the descendant of a Frenchman called Bourboun who had come to India in the time of the emperor Akber. By the treaty of 1818 article six it was stipulated that the state of Bhopal should furnish a contingent of 800 horse and 400 infantry, for the service of the British government. In 1824 an arrangement was effected, by which the proportions of the contingent were altered to 300 cavalry and 673 infantry with two six pounders manned by twenty gunners. This change was made with the view of operating as an inducement for allowing the force to be placed under European command. According to the latest returns, the contingent at present consists of three troops of cavalry, numbering 259 men, six companies of infantry 322 men forty eight artillerymen, and four European officers. In addition to the contingent, the military force at the disposal of the state, inclusive of the quotas of the jaghiredars or feudal chieftains, consists of 4 246 men of all arms of the service. In 1827 a new dispute arose. The nawab had attained an age when he might expect to be admitted to the unrestricted exercise of his authority but the begum (widow of the late nawab) refused to surrender it, on the ground that as the right of the claimant resulted from her adoption of him it remained in abeyance during her life. She also refused to sanction his marriage with her daughter and declared the betrothal void assigning a reason not necessary to be here discussed. The British government expressed an opinion in favour of the claim of the young nawab and in opposition to that of the begum, but did not attempt to enforce its views by the only arguments which seemed likely to be effective. The results were that the begum triumphed and the once adopted but now rejected heir, was compelled to forego his pretensions both

to the government and to the begums daughter renouncing them in favour of a younger brother. When this new candidate attained an age to assert his claims, the begum appeared as unwilling to yield to them as to those of the unfortunate aspirant who had preceded him. On various pleas she postponed the intended marriage of the prince with her daughter and was evidently determined to retain him as long as possible in a state of pupillage. The marriage, however at length took place but this event wrought no change in the feelings of the begum or if any it was that of inflaming her animosity towards the young nawaab. The contest for power continued until the ultimate mode of arbitration was resorted to, and the collision ended in favour of the nawaab. Under this prince an additional sum was set apart for the support of the contingent. But his reign was brief, and on his death the succession passed to his daughter a child then only six years of age, but who has recently been recognised as the eventual ruler of Bhopal. A regency was of course appointed, and was subsequently replaced by another including the begum, under which various useful reforms have been effected.

**BHOPAL**—The principal place of the territory of the same name. The town is surrounded by a wall of masonry about two miles in circuit within which is a fort also of masonry but all much dilapidated. Outside the town is a large gaunge or commercial quarter with wide straight streets but manifesting like appearances of decay. On the south west of the town and on a huge solid rock is a fort called Futtygurh having a rampart of masonry with square towers, all much dilapidated though the residence of the nawaab, the sovereign of the state. On the south west of the fort is a lake about four miles and a half in length and a mile and a half in breadth and on the east of the town another two miles in length. Both appear to be artificial, yet have considerable depth, and abound in fish and alligators. From the former issues the Beas river from the latter the Patra. Bhopal is the seat of the British political residency. The place is said to have derived its name from its Rajpoot founder the minister to the celebrated Hindoo rajah Bhoj. Being noted for its fine tank it is often denominated Bhopal Tal or Bhopal's Lake. Distant S.W. from Allahabad 325 miles, S. from Agra, by Sangor, 235 N.W. from Calcutta, by Bumbulpore and Nagpore, 790 Lat. 23° 14' long 77° 35'.

**BHOPALPOOR**.—A town of Omotwarra, in Malwa, tributary to Bundia, situated on the route from Neemuch to Sangor 157 miles E. of former 149 W. of latter. It is situated on the right or east bank of the river Newry and appears to have been a British cantonment, subsequently done away with, as Garden styles it "old cantonment." Lat. 23° 48', long 76° 56'.

**BHOPAWAR**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a ruinous town containing about 130 houses. It is held by the petty rajah of Amjerrah, who pays an annual tribute of 2 000 rupees. Distant S.W. of Oojein 64 miles, S.W. of Gwalior 330. Elevation above the sea 1 886 feet. Lat. 23° 35', long 75° 1'.

**BHOPRA**, in the British district of Hyderabad province of Scinde a town on the left bank of the river Seer 42 miles S.E. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 12', long 68° 19'.

**BHOPRA**—See BAROOLE.

**BHORANEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore distant S.W. from Joudpore 56 miles. Lat. 26° 37' long 72° 43'.

**BHORASO** in the native territory of Gwalior a considerable town on the left or west bank of the river Betwa, facing the town of Koorease on the opposite bank. Lat. 24° 8' long 73° 1'.

**BHOREE**.—A town in the British province of Nagpore distant 9 from Nagpore 15 miles. Lat. 20° 56' long 79° 3'.

**BHORE GHAT** in the North Concan or collectorate of Tannah presidency of Bombay a pass through the ghats on the route from Bombay to Poona 40 miles S.E. of the town of Bombay and about the same distance N.W. of the town of Poona. It was considered the key of the Deccan in the early wars of the East-India Company with the Mahrattas of Poona and in 1781 General Goddard, under such an impression proposed to fortify it, but the proposal fell to the ground, being disapproved by the governor and council of Bombay. The pass is now traversed by an excellent road connecting the cities of Bombay and Poona. Sir John Malcolm to whom the merit of this work is due, observes, "It is impossible for me to give a correct idea of this splendid work, which may be said to break down the wall between the Concan and the Deccan. It will give facility to commerce be the greatest convenience to troops and travellers, and lessen the expense of European and other articles to all who reside in the Deccan. Tolls are levied at this pass according to rates prescribed by law and which are to be limited to the amount necessary for keeping the road over the ghaut in good repair." Lat. 18° 48' long 73° 24'.

**BHOREKPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Etawa to Futtahgurh, and 14 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is very bad the country fertile and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 12' long 79° 34'.

**BHOBUR** in the British district of Goorgoon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Reware, 25 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 17', long 76° 54'.

**BHORUNPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazee-poor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 523 miles N W of Calcutta by water or by land 425 E. of Ghazee-poor cantonment 60 Lat 25 45', long 84 33

**BHOTAN**—A native territory on the north eastern frontier of Bengal, situated among the mountains forming the southern slope of the Himalayas. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by tracts inhabited by uncivilized mountain tribes on the south by the British districts of Assam and Goalpara, and by the native state of Cooch Behar, and on the west by the native state of Sikkim. It extends from lat 26 18 to lat 28 2' and from long 88 32' to long 92 30. Its greatest length from east to west is 280 miles, its breadth 120 and it contains an area of 19 000 square miles. Little appears to be known regarding the political existence of this native state until late in the last century. In 1772, the territory of Cooch Behar being invaded and ravaged by the Bootahs, its ruler had recourse to the British government for military aid, which being granted the Bootahs were expelled, pursued, and attacked within their own dominions. The Bootahs in their turn solicited the mediation of the authorities of Tibet, who proposing a cessation of hostilities, a treaty of peace was in 1774 concluded between the British and the rajah of Bhotan. From this period little intercourse appears to have taken place with Bhotan until the occupation by the British of Assam. In the interim, the Bootahs, taking advantage of the weakness of the native government of Assam had seized upon several tracts of low lands lying at the foot of the mountains called Dooars or Passes, and these were used as the means of committing depredations within the British territories. The mission of Captain Pemberton for the purpose of putting an end to these grievances having failed in its object and all other means of obtaining redress and security proving alike unsuccessful, it became necessary to attack the Dooars, and measures were accordingly taken, by which they were brought under British management.

**BHOTIYA COOSY**—One of the principal tributaries of the river Coosy. It rises on the southern face of the main Himalaya range, about lat 28 28, long 86 15', and flowing through Nepal in a southerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the San Coosy about lat 27 23, long 86° 41'

**BHOUNRAHA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 17 miles S.W. of the former. It is situated on the right bank of the river Gurra, the bed of which is 250 yards wide, and fordable from November to June, the depth of water in that interval being usually about two feet. After the rains have set in, the passage must be made by ferry. The road

in this part of the route is good, the country open, fertile and cultivated Lat. 28 18', long 79 49'

**BHOUPURUH**, or **BHOPERA**, in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut and nine miles N.E. of the former Lat. 28 42', long 77° 24'

**BHOUROOPOOR**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 38 miles N W of the city of Mirzapoor Lat 25 12 long 82 15

**BHOVANI**—A river taking its rise amongst the southern spurs of the Koondah group of the Neilgherries, about lat 11 15 long 76 4. At the Mador or Shoodaputty Ghant it receives a considerable tributary and swelling into a large stream, continues an easterly course and forming a junction with the Moyar near Danaikencotta, it flows into the Cauvery near the town of Bovankudal, after a course of about 120 miles.

**BHOWANEPORE** in the British district of Furruck, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town five miles from the right bank of the Coosy river 80 miles S W of Furruck Lat. 25 34, long 87 9

**BHOWANEPORE**—One of the southern suburbs of Calcutta, and the locality of the asylum in which destitute European and country born lunatics are maintained at the expense of government. In sanctioning the establishment of a new public asylum of this character, the home authorities have suggested the selection of a more convenient and salubrious site for the building Lat. 22 31, long 88 25

**BHOWANNY**—See **BREWANNY**.

**BHOWAPAR**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah on the eastern route from Aunghur to Goruckpore cantonment 53 miles N of the former, 12 S. of the latter. It is situated on the river Raptée, here crossed by ferry Buchanan in his report made forty years ago, states Bhowapar where the office of police stands, contains 125 houses, huddled together, and burned in a thicket, the remains of a hedge by which the town was defended. It has a market, and, allowing six persons to each house, the population appears to be 750 Lat. 26° 40', long 83 20

**BHOWDA**, or **BHOURA**.—A jaghire or feudal dependency of Colapore, within the presidency of Bombay. Its centre is in lat. 26 33', long 73 53'. The climate is unhealthy and the country wild and rugged a great part being over run with thick jungle. The people are hardy, and of a warlike temperament and until lately, travelling through the tract was attended with danger. A line of road intended to traverse it will materially conduce to its improvement.

Where cultivated, the products are rice and the inferior grains. The forests supply the adjacent parts with wood, which is floated down the streams after the monsoon. The revenue is something more than 50 000 rupees, and the military force of the chief amounts to about 600 men.

**BHOWGAON** in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles N of Mirzapoor, or lower down the stream, 714 N W of Calcutta by water or 891 if the Sunderbund passage be taken Lat. 25 14, long 82 32

**BHOWNUGGUR**, in the British district of Ahmedabad, in the peninsula of Kattywar, a town near the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay. It is situate on a small stream, which falls into the gulf at a few miles distance and is converted by the tide into a good and safe harbour for shipping and in consequence is a place of extensive trade. Though under the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad, it is the residence of the rana or chief of Gohilwar hence called thakoor of Bhownungur. Distance from Ahmedabad S W 90 miles Bombay, N 200 Lat 21 45, long 72 19

**BHOWPOOR** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the town of Agra to Jeypore and 27 miles W of the former. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in a few places heavy the country rather fertile, and highly cultivated Lat. 27 8, long 77 40

**BHOWRA**.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S W from Bhopal 44 miles. Lat. 22 55, long 76 50

**BHOWREN** in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay a town on the right bank of the river Besma, 85 miles S.E. of Poonah. Lat. 17 53 long 75 1

**BHOWURGURREE**.—A town in Nagpoor distant S E. from Nagpoor 170 miles Lat. 19 11 long 80 43

**BHUBEEGHUR**, in the British district of Allyghur lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town with a fort close to the left bank of the Kalee Nuddoe (east) 10 miles E. of Allyghur cantonment, 52 miles N E. of Agra. Lat. 27 57 long 78 18

**BHUDDAWUR**.—Formerly the designation of a jaghure on the banks of the Chumbul, from which the rajahs of that name derive their title. During the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson before Holtar in 1804 the chief of Bhuddawur afforded valuable assistance to Lord Lake's division and in acknowledgment of past services, the family hold several grants of rent-free land in the district of Agra. The present chief, being a minor is a ward of the British government, under whose arrangements a suitable education is being bestowed upon the young prince

**BHUDDUR**, or **PUDHOR**, in Sirhind, a town thirty six miles from the left bank of the Sutley. It belongs to a Sikh chief who has been deprived of independent authority in consequence of non performance of feudatory obligations and with the annexed territory, yields him an annual revenue estimated at 5 000*l*. Distant N W of Calcutta, by way of Delhi, 1 060 miles. Lat. 30° 27', long. 75 19

**BHUDLEE**.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar or territory of the Guccowar under the political management of the presidency of Bombay distant S E from Rajkote 46 miles. Lat 23 long 71 30

**BHODOEE**, in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 20 miles N from Mirzapoor 29 miles W of Benares Lat 25 23, long 82 33

**BHODOUSA**, in the British district of Banda, lieut gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town situate on the Bhagee, a tributary of the Jumna, 32 miles S W of the right bank of the latter river 25 miles S.E. of the town of Banda, 80 miles W of Allahabad. Lat. 25 15 long 80 42

**BHADOWLEE** in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from the cantonment of Mirzapoor to that of Benares, six miles N E of the former 21 S.W. of the latter. The route here crosses the river by ferry. Distant N W from Calcutta by water 705 miles Lat 25 18, long 82 40

**BHUDRUCK** in the British district of Balasore lieut gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Balasore to Cuttack 41 miles S W of the former Lat 21 long 86 39

**BHUDWAS**, in the British district of Allyghur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Myppoorsee to that of Allyghur, and 34 miles S E of the latter. It has water from wells. Lat. 27 38, long 78 35

**BHUFEE**, or **BEEJEE**, a small hill state, is bounded on the north by Sookeet, in the Punjab, from which it is separated by the Sutley on the east by the petty chieftainship of Goond, tributary to the state of Keonthal, on the south by Kothee Dham and a detached district of Patanaia and on the west by Bhagal. It is about twenty miles in length from east to west, and seven in its greatest breadth from north to south. Its area is about seventy miles, its centre lying in about lat. 21 13 long 77 16. It is a long narrow strip of land, extending along the left bank of the Sutley and up the declivity of the mountains which rise south of that river. Previously to the invasion of the Goorkhas it was one of the twelve lordships occupying the country between the rivers Tones and Sutley and on the expulsion of those aggressors, was by the British government conferred on the

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present family. It comprises ten pergunahs, having a population estimated, perhaps too highly at 25,000 and a revenue of 3,000 out of which a tribute of 2442 is paid to the East-India Company. The rana has about 1,000 armed retainers.

**BHUGOO**, or **BHUGGU**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nagar to Bikaner and 22 miles N W of the former. Lat. 27° 27', long. 73° 37'.

**BHUGWAN POOR**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpore and 16 miles S E of the former place. Lat. 28° 10', long. 79° 38'.

**BHUGWAN TALAO** in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapore cantonment to Saugor 13 miles S W of the former. 74 N E of the latter. The route in this part is an excellent made road. Lat. 25° 4' long. 82° 27'.

**BHUGWUNPOOR**, in the British district of Suharunpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpore to Hurdwar and 18 miles E of the former town. Distant N W from Calcutta 983 miles. Lat. 29° 56' long. 77° 53'.

**BHUGWUNPURH** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a village on the route from Agra to Poondee 130 miles S W of former, 67 N E of latter. It is situate at the base of a hill on the top of which is a fort. Lat. 26° 9', long. 76° 24'.

**BHUKRA** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra and five miles S W of the former. Lat. 27° 49', long. 78° 7'.

**BHUMAL**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpur and 23 miles W of the former town. It is situate a mile and a half from the left bank of the Sutlej in an open country partially cultivated, and having in general a sandy soil. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,126 miles. Lat. 30° 56', long. 75° 52'.

**BHUMREE**.—A town in the territory of Oude distant N from Oude 53 miles. Lat. 27° 34', long. 82° 22'.

**BHUNDRI** in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpur, and 20 miles W of the former town. It is situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and seems likely soon to be swept away by the violence of the current. It is meanly built of mud the roofs of the houses being either of the same material or of thatch. There are a few shops and a mosque, most of the population consisting of Mussulmans of Rajpoot descent. The population is about 600. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,122 miles. Lat. 30° 58', long. 75° 38'.

**BHUNETANA** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a small town on the route from

Pokhurn to Balmeer and 22 miles S of the former. It is situate in a depressed tract, traversed by a torrent, the bed of which is devoid of water in the dry season, but in the rainy season there is a considerable current, which was formerly collected by an embankment, so as to form a very large tank. In 1822 the violence of the stream made a breach in the embankment, so that the tank was emptied, and though repaired in the following year at an expense of 400L, it was again in 1824 rendered useless by a fresh flood, which making its way through all obstacles, swept over the country and destroyed a village several miles lower down. The tank has not since been repaired, but an abundant supply of good water is obtained from twenty four wells, most of which are twenty feet deep, and some not more than ten. There is a fort thirty yards long and twenty yards broad, with four bastions, the whole being built of sun-dried brick. The population is about 2,000. Lat. 28° 39' long. 71° 53'.

**BHUNGAR**, or **MINUS** in Sirmoor, a stream rising on the eastern declivity of the Chur Peak, in lat. 30° 44' long. 77° 38'. After a course of about fifteen miles in a north easterly direction it falls into the Tons, in lat. 30° 46' long. 77° 46'.

**BHUNOOR**.—A town in the territory of Hyderabad or ordonnans of the Nizam distant S W from Hyderabad 138 miles. Lat. 15° 69', long. 77° 6'.

**BHURHILA** in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpore and four miles S E of the former. Lat. 28° 17', long. 79° 33'.

**BHURKHORA**, in the British district of Seram, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town six miles W of the route from Chupra to Bettiah 22 miles N of the former. Lat. 26° 5', long. 84° 46'.

**BHURMSIE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a considerable village in the great desert 100 miles N E of Jessulmeer. Lat. 27° 42' long. 72° 10'.

**BHURKHAREE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a fort on the route from Almora to Bareilly and 30 miles S of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the river Bulea or Goula which here flows to the plain down a beautiful and well wooded valley. Elevation above the sea 1,709 feet. Lat. 29° 15', long. 79° 36'.

**BHUROLE**.—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar distant N W from Deesa 40 miles. Lat. 24° 31', long. 71° 30'.

**BHURTAPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a town near the northern frontier towards Nepal. It is situate in a low swampy expanse or island, at the confluence of some large streams, which flowing from Nepal, fall into the Gogra at this place. Tiffinthaler mentions, that in his time (eighty years ago) it was

surrounded by a wall. Distant 100 miles N of Lucknow. Lat. 28 20', long 81 3

**BHURTPUR**, in the British district of Tirhoot, head-gov of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Byar 24 miles S of Musafirpur. Lat 25 44' long 85 32

**BHURTPUR** — A native state, named from its principal place, and politically connected with the government of India. It is bounded on the north by the British district Gurgaon, on the north-east by Muttra, and on the east by Agra, on the south and south-west by the Rajput states of Kerowlee and Jeypore, on the west by that of Mocherry or Alwar and lies between lat. 26 48'—27 50' long 76 54'—77 49'. It is about seventy-seven miles in length from north to south and fifty in breadth. The area is stated to be 1,978 square miles. The northern part of the territory appears to be for the most part depressed so as to form an extensive irregular and shallow basin bounded by low hills, and receiving torrents from Alwar terminating in the hills or small lakes of Deeg and its vicinity. The only perennial streams appear to be the Manasa in the north and the Baun river with its tributary the Gaur in the south, but the two latter are mere rills during the dry season. The country suffers from want of water yet the soil, though in many places sandy is rendered highly productive by the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants in promoting its irrigation from numerous wells some of them very deep. Heber says. The crops of corn now on the ground were really beautiful that of cotton though gone by showed marks of having been a very good one what is a sure proof of wealth I saw several sugar-mills and large pieces of ground whence the cane had just been cleared. He adds, that the whole presented a picture of prosperous industry superior to anything which he had been led to expect, or which he had seen in the British territories since leaving the southern parts of Rohilund. A far less favourable account is, however given by Sleeman of the aspect and productiveness of the territory but he appears to have believed that the immediate vicinity of the town of Bhurtpur was improving. The population may be estimated at 600,000 souls. The rajah and most of his people are Jauts professing Brahminism, with considerable latitude. The revenue of the rajah is stated at about 170,000 per annum. The military force maintained by the rajah consists of 1,500 cavalry, armed with matchlock and sword, 200 artillery and 1,500 infantry with a subsidiary corps of about 2,200, maintained for purposes of police and revenue. A few field pieces in addition complete the military strength of the state.

Probably the first authentic information respecting the remote ancestors of the present possessor of Bhurtpur is to be found in Ferishta, who states, that in 1026 a horde of Jauts or Juts molested Mahmood of Ghazni

on his return from Guseerat and was nearly exterminated by him. In 1397, Tamerlane marching towards Delhi fell in with and massacred a horde of the same race then as well as others of their lineage long after noted freebooters. In 1620, the army of Baber was harassed by them in his march through the Panjab. Perhaps no race more distinctly exhibits the physical traits of Hindoo lineage, and they may with probability be regarded as the aboriginal population of the plains lying along the Indus and its tributaries. Todd in *Journal Asiatique*, May 1827 maintains that the Jauts are of the same stock as the Getae and Massagetae of the classical writers the Jutes of Jutland in Denmark and, consequently as the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of England. He does not, however adduce any even slightly plausible grounds for so improbable a notion. In the reign of Muhammad Shah of Delhi and in the year 1730 Chooraman, the elected leader of the Jauts, supported the cause of the *Seeds* Husan Ali Khan and Abdullah who had revolted. He was rewarded for his aid with 200,000 mohurs but the *Seeds* being overthrown, Chooraman incurred the enmity of the padshah. After the death of Chooraman his son growing in audacity disdained to preserve any semblance of subordination towards the court of Delhi. A considerable army was despatched against him, but it was utterly defeated, and a rich booty gained by the Jaut victor. Sooraj Mal, grandson of Chooraman was favoured by the rajahs of Jeypore by whose aid the forts of Deeg and Koombler were built, probably about the year 1730. Bhurtpur is noticed as a place of strength about the same time or perhaps a few years later. Sooraj Mal bore an important part in the distraction which marked the fall of the empire of Delhi. In 1754 he was enabled by the strength of his forts to baffle the confederated forces of the Viceroy Ghazuddin, the Mahrattas and the Rajpoots of Jeypore, but thought it expedient to soothe his enemies by a payment equal to 70,000. In 1756 he received the title of rajah. Subsequently the power and resources of the Jauts became so considerable, that in 1760 their ruler Sooraj Mal, rajah of Bhurtpur as he was now called, joined with 30,000 men the great army of Hindoos, confederated under Sedashoo Bhao, to oppose Ahmed Shah Durrane in his invasion of Hindostan. Alarmed at the success, and thus irritated at the insolence of Sedashoo Bhao, Sooraj Mal seceded from the confederacy and thus escaped the carnage of the ensuing defeat at Paniput. It was during the confusion resulting from this battle, and probably in 1761 that Sooraj Mal obtained possession of Agra, by bribing the commander of the garrison and having thus brought the power of the Jauts to the greatest height which it ever attained, he was soon after killed in action against Najeeb ad Dawlah, commander of the forces of Delhi. Agra was in 1774 wrested from Nawal Singh, the son of Sooraj Mal by



Najeeb Khan, nominally the commander in chief of the army of Delhi, but in reality an independent potentate. Rennell observes that previously to this reverse, the Jauts of Bhurtpore appear to have possessed a tract of country along both sides of the Jumna river, from the neighbourhood of Gwalior to that of Delhi in length about 160 miles, and fifty broad. After a period of great distraction in which several rulers rose and passed away by assassination or casualty Runjeet Singh, one of the offspring of Sooraj Mal, became rajah of Bhurtpore about the close of the eighteenth century. The first political relations between the British government and Bhurtpore appear to have commenced under the rule of this rajah with whom in September 1803 a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded, with proviso that no tribute should be demanded from him, neither should there be any interference with the internal affairs of his raj, and in the same year the favourable feeling of the British government towards the ruler of Bhurtpore was shown by a gratuitous grant of twenty pergunnabs in the district of Agra. They were ill bestowed for in 1804 after some less overt acts of hostility the artillery of the rajah mounted on the fortifications of Deeg opened on the British troops engaged beneath its walls against the Mahratta army of Holkar. The cavalry of the rajah had also joined that of the Mahratta chief. In consequence of this hostile demonstration the fortress of Deeg was, towards the close of the year besieged by the British army under General afterwards Lord Lake and carried by storm. In January 1805, Lake invested the fort of Bhurtpore, in which according to native report, were 8 000 men. A breaching battery of six eighteen pounders, and one of four eight-inch and four five-and-half inch mortars were the means of offence with which operations were commenced against defences of vast size massive proportions and singular tenacity. Our successive attempts at storming were with little difficulty repelled by the well prepared Jauts and the British army after a loss of 888 killed, 1 894 wounded, and fifty two missing,—a total of 2 834 was compelled to retire. Though victorious the rajah was obviously alarmed by the pertinacity of the besiegers, and his success was followed by overtures for peace. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 17th April, 1805. The rajah's territory was guaranteed to him mutual aid was stipulated for, when required by either government, the rajah was bound to pay to the East-India Company twenty lacs of rupees (200 000*l.*), of which three lacs were to be paid immediately two more in two months, three more in April, 1806, the same amount in the succeeding year, four in 1808 and the remaining five in 1809. As a bonus on good behaviour, the payment of the last instalment was to be remitted in case the rajah's conduct should prove satisfactory, but the territory granted in 1803 to the rajah was

resumed by the British government. In 1825, the death of Rajah Baldeo Singh gave occasion to a dispute respecting the succession. The more powerful party maintained the claim of Doorjun Sal, the deceased rajah's brother. Sir David Ochterlony the British political agent for Rajpootana, favoured the supporters of Baldeo Singh the infant son of the late rajah, and to carry his views into effect assembled a well appointed army of 15 000 men with a train of 100 pieces of artillery and marched towards Bhurtpore but his operations were promptly countermanded by the chief government, though subsequently towards the close of the same year indications of hostile feelings in Doorjun Sal appeared to point out the expediency of his deposal and the establishment of the infant Baldeo Singh in his place. To effect this purpose, Lord Combermere, commander-in-chief, invested the town with an army computed to exceed 20 000 men with 112 pieces of ordnance besides fifty belonging to the horse-artillery. The fire of the besieging batteries, though maintained with great vigour, being found not to make a satisfactory impression on the defences, which were constructed of mud, supported and bound by beams and logs, recourse was had to mining and on the 18th January 1826, a mine of great dimensions having been sprung with good effect, the place was stormed and taken after a desperate resistance made for an hour by the garrison of whom 6 000 are reported to have been killed. The garrison was computed at the commencement of the siege to amount to 20 000 men and all who escaped the carnage were made prisoners. The total loss on the part of the British was 103 killed, 486 wounded, and nine missing. Doorjun Sal attempting to escape was taken prisoner, with his wife and two sons. The ordnance captured amounted to 135 serviceable pieces, and two broken and dismantled. The amount of prize-money distributed was 481 100*l.* The other Jaut forts, Biana, Waer, Koomber Deeg, and Kama, were forthwith surrendered. The fortifications of the city of Bhurtpore were completely dismantled, the infant Bulwant Singh was established as rajah, and a treaty concluded by which the indemnification of the British government for the expenses of the war was stipulated for, and the admission of a resident political agent agreed to. Doorjun Sal was deported to Benares, where, until his death which occurred in 1861, he received from the British government an allowance of 50*l.* per month, his mother and son having an allowance of the same amount for their support. Some years after these transactions, the rajah, Baldeo Singh, on attaining competent age, was admitted to the exercise of the sovereign authority. The British troops were withdrawn but the reconstruction of the fortifications of Bhurtpore was interdicted. Baldeo Singh, who was conspicuous for the efficiency of his administration, and for the personal kindness which he manifested in his

intercourse with his subjects died in 1854 when arrangements were made by the British government for carrying on the administration during the minority of his infant son

**BHURTPORE**, the principal place of the territory of the same name, is a rather large town being three miles in length one and a quarter in breadth, and about eight in circumference. Its site is somewhat depressed and this circumstance, in a military point of view, contributes to its strength as the water of a neighbouring jhil, or small lake, being higher than the ditch of the town can be discharged into it in such a volume as to render it unfordable. This precaution having been taken on the occasion of Lord Lake's attack in 1806, the difficulty of gaining the breaches was one of the main causes of the ill success of that attempt. A movement to flood the ditch at the commencement of the siege by Lord Cornwallis in 1825 was rendered abortive by the promptness of a British detachment, which took post so as effectually to prevent the opening of a passage for the flow of water from the jhil. The defences of the town and of the fort within it having been dismantled, those celebrated works are now shapeless piles of mud and the town itself is merely a great collection of hovels, presenting nothing interesting to the traveller. The dismantled fort, or citadel, contains the palace of the rajah consisting of three detached buildings one for the chief another for the females of his family and the third for his court of justice. Tiffin thaler writing of its state about seventy years ago describes it as a town recently built by the Jat ruler who in a short time converted it from an insignificant place into a populous city, inclosed with a wall and ditch. Notwithstanding the prejudicial effects produced by its capture in 1826 and the meanness of its buildings Bhurtpore is considered to be still a thriving place, owing probably to its having considerable transit-trade, especially in the salt of the Sambur Lake, in Rajpootana. The population has been estimated at 100 000 which seems a large number for the capital of so small a state, yet may appear the less improbable when the great extent of the town itself is taken into consideration. The place was, after Lord Lake's attack, much enlarged, so that the fort of which one side then overlooked the country was subsequently quite inclosed within the city walls. Bhurtpore was probably founded in the early part of the eighteenth century when the Jats of this part of India were becoming powerful, and was perhaps named after Bharat a legendary character of great note in Hindoo lore. It is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Khrabna, and during the first siege, in 1806 some of the native soldiers in the British service declared that they distinctly saw the town defended by that divinity, "dressed in yellow garments, and armed with his peculiar weapons, the bow, mace, conch, and pipe. Distant W

from Agra 84 miles, S W from Muttra 23, S. from Delhi 119 N W from Calcutta by Agra 817 Lat. 27° 12, long 77 53

**BHURWAREH** in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut gov of Bengal a town six miles N of the route from Moruffarpore to Purneah, 23 miles N E. of the former Lat. 26° 12', long 85 49

**BHURWAROO** in the British district of Humerpore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route by Keitha from Jabal pore to Calpee 65 miles E. of the latter Lat. 25 23, long 79 37

**BHUTURA**, a village in the hill state of Joonal, Cis-Sutlej territory is situate on the route from Chopal to Deobra, and four miles N of the former place. It is laid down in the trigonometrical survey under the name of Britowry Lat. 30 58' long 77 40'

**BHUTNEER, or BHUTNAIR**—A town at present belonging to the rajah of Bikaner, but formerly the principal place of Bhuttiana, or the country of the Bhattis or Bhuttis. Tod gives it as his opinion that to a colony of this race Bhutnair owes its name though not its existence. This emigration of the Bhatti Rappitis is stated by Thomas to have taken place about six centuries ago. They permanently established themselves as the predominant class, though the majority are Jats, supposed to be the aboriginal population of the country. Though the surrounding country is now a desert, and water can seldom be met with outside the town at a less distance than twelve miles, it was formerly well watered, cultivated and populous, as appears from the numerous sites of towns and villages built of excellent brick. The universal desolation and depopulation is attributed by Colvin to the want of water caused by the inhabitants of the protected Sikh states further north, who, for the purposes of irrigation, dam up the Gagur and other rivers, and cause them to spread over the country, where they are lost by absorption and evaporation. Sherrifuddin, however describing its attack by Tamerlane in 1397 mentions that the surrounding country was then a desert, and that the town was supplied with water from a great lake filled by inundations. He adds, that the transit-trade had rendered it very wealthy. It surrendered to the invaders who however finding occasion for quarrel, began to plunder and massacre the inhabitants and they in despair having slaughtered their women and children, rushed on the Moguls, great numbers of whom fell, until the Bhattis were slain to a man, and the place so utterly demolished, that no trace remained of human habitation. It was subsequently rebuilt and fortified, and belonged to the maharajah of Bikaner in 1800 when it was attacked by the bold adventurer George Thomas, to whom it capitulated after the rampart had been breached. The Bhattis at that time formed a collection of hordes of free-

booters, who held the tract now forming the northern part of Bahawalpoor and of Bickner the southern of Sirhind, and that part of the British district of Hurrana west of Hansee Thomas reported them as 'cruel in their nature, savage and ferocious in the highest degree', that they have an utter abhorrence of all the usages of civilised life, are thieves from their birth and scruple not, in their predatory incursions into the neighbouring districts though unrequested, to add murder to robbery." The greater part of Bhuttiana is now comprised in the British district of that name Bhutneer is distant N W from Calcutta 1 034 miles, N W from Delhi 207 Lat 29 34 long 74 26

**BHUTORA, or BETOURA** in the British district of Futehpoor lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town on the right bank of the Ganges eight miles N of the town of Futehpoor It is a place of some note and is mentioned by Heber as the station of the civil magistrate of the district at the time when he wrote, about thirty years ago Distant N W from Calcutta by land 592 miles by the course of the Ganges 906 Lat 28 2' long 80 56

**BHUTOWLAH** in the British district of Moradabad lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and 29 miles S W of the latter Lat 28 38' long 78 82

**BHUTEMARFE**, in the British district of Chittagong lieut gov of Bengal a town on the route from Chittagong to Tipperah 12 miles N W of the former Lat 22 30, long 91 49

**BHUTTIANA**—A British district in Northern India, subject to the jurisdiction of the lieut. gov of the N W Provinces and so called from having been the possession of the Bhuttis or Bhattis, of Rajpoot descent It is bounded on the north by the territories of Bahawalpoor and the protected Sikh states on the east by the British district of Hurrana on the south by the state of Bickner and on the west by that of Bahawalpoor It lies between lat. 29 12—30 29' long 73 1—75 22' and extends from the borders of Hurrana to the river Sutlej Its outline, which is very irregular incloses an area of 3 017 square miles. The western part being the northern skirt of the great sandy desert, is nearly waste and uninhabited In the middle and eastern parts, the soil, when properly watered, is very productive. The numerous ruins of towns and villages throughout Bhuttiana prove it to have been once prosperous and populous, probably when the river Guggur, flowing by the town of Bhutneer, made its way to the Sutlej above Bahawalpoor That this tract was formerly less and is proved by the fact stated by Shariuddin, that at the time of Timurlane's invasion, at the close of the fourteenth century, Bhutneer was supplied with water from an extensive lake George Thomas, when at Bhutneer, was informed that

the Guggur formerly ran along the north side of that place, but that 'its channel had been choked up by vast quantities of earth forced down from the mountains and according to the prevailing opinion of the natives though now lost in the sands west of the city it formerly extended as far as the Sutlej which it joined in the vicinity of Ferozepore.' Measures are in progress for the improvement of the irrigation of the district by means of channels connected with this river The Chitang a river running in some measure parallel to the Guggur but a little further east, formerly united with it near Raneah and a few years ago a canal was made by British engineers to draw from the canal of Feroz Shah a supply of water to replenish the Chitang which in this part of its course had been nearly obliterated The population of this thinly peopled tract is reckoned at 112 974 of whom 65 363 are Hindoos, and 47 611 Mahometans and others

The cessions made by Scindia in 1803 under the treaty of Serjee Anjeesgaum brought the British into immediate and intimate connection with this country, which they made great efforts to improve but the lawless and predatory habits of the people long resisted all their attempts In 1810 it became necessary to march into the country a military force, under Colonel Adams when the chief Bahadur Khan was expelled but his son Zabeta Khan having submitted unconditionally the greater part of the country was placed under him It however remained in an ungoverned and unsettled state and within a very few years it became necessary formally to undertake the task of defining its boundaries and those of the neighbouring states disturbance and confusion having produced their usual effects in obliterating them A strip of land on the Sutlej, required for the continuation of the British customs line to that river was readily ceded by the rajah of Bahawalpoor in 1844 and constituted the north western angle of Bhuttiana.

**BHYNS** in the British district of Multan, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 19 miles N E of the former Lat 27 22' long 78 15

**BHYNTHCREE** in the native state of Nepal a fort on the summit of a mountain two miles E of the left bank of the Kales (eastern) 14 miles E of Potoragurh cantonment. Elevation above the sea 5 615 feet. Lat 29 34 long 80 30

**BHYRAH** in the British district of Tirhoot lieut. gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Patna to Carrace, 64 miles N E. of the former Lat. 25 51, long 86 18

**BHYROWALAH**—A village in the Poonjab at a ferry over the Beas river, here found to be 740 yards wide when crossed by the British mission under Elphinstone, in the end of July at which season the water is highest The current was so rapid on that occasion that several of the boats employed were swept ten

## BHY—BIG

miles down the stream. Though the river is so formidable, the boats are wretched craft no better than small rafts, with a plank one foot high all round, and draw only six inches water. Lat. 31 25' long 75 13

**BHYRVEE**—A river of Nepal, rising in lat. 29 16' long 81 58', and, flowing in a south westerly direction for about seventy miles, falls into the Kurnali in lat. 28 38' long 81 17' on the borders of Ondi

**BHY'S**, or **BHAIS**—A small river the head water of which is supplied from the tank of Bhopal, in lat. 23 14' long 77 22'. Flowing north-east for forty five miles, it falls into the Betwa, on the left side near the town of Bhillai, and in lat. 23 32' long 77 50'

**BHYSONDAH**.—See **DYNSORT**

**BIANA**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Agra to Mhow 50 miles S.W. of the former. It is situated on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills running in some measure parallel to each other and in a direction from north east to south west. The town contains many temples, and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings among which, the most remarkable is a fort containing a high pillar of stone, called Bhim Lat, or the Staff of Bhim conspicuous for a great distance through the country. This place was formerly of much greater importance its downfall was hastened by the rajah of Bhurtpore who in the middle of the last century expelled from it a considerable number of its Mussulman inhabitants of Afghan descent. Latterly however it appears to have revived it is now of considerable size, and possesses some large well built houses of stone. It is mentioned by Fariahta as a place of importance in 1491 when it stood a siege against Sikandar Lodi, the Pagan monarch of Delhi. Baber describes it in 1526 as one of the most famous forts in India. It was at that time held by an Afghan chief who surrendered it to Baber. In the following year a very sanguinary and obstinately-contested battle was fought near this town between Baber and Rana Banka, the Rajpoot prince of Oudeypoor who was ultimately defeated with great slaughter. Biana is distant N.W. from Calcutta 351 miles. Lat. 26 57' long 77 20'

**BIANA**.—See **BERANA**.

**BIARMI**, or **BEARMA**.—A river rising amidst the Vindhya range in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory at an elevation of 1,700 feet above the sea, and in lat. 23 20' long 79 3' and taking a north east course of about 110 miles falls into the Sonar, on the right side in lat. 24 20', long 79 55'. About ten miles lower down or farther north-east, the united stream falls into the Cana. The slope of its channel is 700 feet.

**BICCAVOLE**, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town

18 miles E. from Rajahmundry 16 miles N.W. of Coringa. Lat. 16 57' long. 82 6'

**BICHNEE**.—See **BIKAINI**

**BICHOLIM**, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, a town on the route from the seaport of Agoda to Belgaum distant N.E. from the former 14 miles, N. from Goa 8 miles. Lat. 15 36' long 74 1'

**BICKANEER**.—See **BEEKANER**.

**BICKRAMPOOR**, in the British district of Southern Cachar, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town 52 miles E. from Sylhet, 13 miles N.W. of Silchar. Lat. 24 55', long 92 43'

**BIDDREE**.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Jamkunder, presidency of Bombay. It is situated on the north or left bank of the river Kistab 14 miles E. from the town of Jamkunder. Lat. 16 32', long 75 31'

**BIDENOO** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Banda to that of Cawnpore, and 11 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 16 20' long 80 19'

**BIDJEY GURH**, or **BLIJGARH**, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a ruinous fortress on the top of a high mountain covered from its base to its summit with wood, and most difficult of access. In the autumn of 1781 Cheyt Singh the refractory semindar of Benares, took refuge in this fort where he had previously placed his family and the greater part of his treasure, but Major Popham having advanced to invest it, the semindar took to flight with everything valuable which he could remove. The place was however defended for a time in the names of the wife and mother of the fugitive, who remained but finally surrendered. The fort is situated nine miles N. of the left bank of the river Son and 50 S. of Benares. Lat. 24 34', long 83 9'

**BIDJWASIN**, in the British district of Delhi, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Rewari, and 16 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28 30' long 77 7'

**BIDOULEE** a small town in the British district of Muzaffernagur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, is situated on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 13 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar and is abundantly supplied with water. Lat. 29 34', long 77 10'

**BIGAHPUR**, in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town four miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 40 S.W. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 6,000 including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26 24', long 80 35'

**BIGANBAREE** in the British district of Mymensing, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Kankas river 19 miles N. of Jamalpur. Lat. 25 10', long 90°

# HIG-BIJ

**HIGGAREE**.—A canal of irrigation, in the Shikarpoor district of the province of Sind, issuing from the Indus in lat. 23° 3', long 69° 6', and having a course of about thirty miles.

**HIGHEURA**, in the British district of Purneah, Bent-gov of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Nagore, 33 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat 25° 32' long 88°.

**HIGROULI**, in the hill state of Joobul, Cis-Sutlej territory under British protection a considerable village on the route from Chapal to Deobra, and five miles N of the former. It has a romantic site on the right bank of a stream called the Nar and is inhabited by Brahmans. Lat. 31° 1' long 77° 38'.

**BIHAR or BAHADURGANJ**.—A town and fort in the territory of Oude 75 miles S from Lucknow, and 44 miles N.W. from Allahabad. Population 10 000. Lat. 25° 50', long 81° 24'.

**BIHTA** in the district of Bannwarra territory of Oude a village on the left bank of the river Sai 55 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 60 N.W. of Allahabad. It is noted for its manufacture of salt. Lat. 26° 10' long 81° 20'.

**BIJAHUREE** in the British district of Allypore, Bent-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore cantonment and 15 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27° 42', long 78° 9'.

**BIJAWUR**, in Bundelcund the principal place of the small territory of the same name, is situate in a mountainous tract 23 miles S. of Chuterpore, 70 N.E. of Saugor and in lat. 24° 37' long 79° 31'. The small raj or state of which it is the capital lies between lat. 24° 22' and 25°, long 78° 58' and 79° 50' and was supposed, in 1833, to contain 920 square miles and 344 villages, with a population of 90 000 souls. In 1849 it was reported to yield a revenue of 22,500. This state pays no tribute but maintains a force of 100 horse and 1 800 foot. The right of the rajah, a Boondela Rajput, results from his descent from Dewan Beer Singhe Deo natural son of Juggut Raj son of Chuttur Sal the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund. After the acquisition of Bundelcund by the East-India Company, a grant was made in 1811 confirming the right of Ruten Singh, then rajah on whose death without issue, in 1838 his nephew succeeded.

**BIJAYANAGAR**.—A ruined city formerly the metropolis of the Brahminical realm of Bijayanagar, or Carnata, the power of which was destroyed in 1585, at the battle of Talicot, by a confederacy of the Mussulman kings of the Deccan. Lat 15° 19' long 76° 33'.

**BIJBAHAR, or VIGIPARA**, in Kashmir, the largest town in the valley after the capital is situate on the banks of the Jelum, about 25 miles S.E. of the city of Kashmir. Over the river here is one of those singular and simply constructed timber bridges, which, notwith-

standing the apparently frail nature of their fabric, have endured for centuries, in consequence of the exemption of the country from storms or violent weather. There is nothing else worthy of notice except a considerable bazaar. Lat 33° 47', long 75° 18'.

**BIJEYPOOR**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, Bent-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town three miles S. of the route from Mirzapoor to Allahabad 15 miles W. of the former. Lat 26° 8', long 82° 24'.

**BIJIPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, distant S.W. from Gwalior 52 miles. Lat. 26° 2', long 77° 23'.

**BIJNA**, in Bundelcund, a town on the route from Banda to Jhansi 95 miles W. of the former 40 E. of the latter. It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal possession which despoiled of several villages by the state of Jhansi, is now comprised within an area of twenty-seven miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and yields a revenue of 8 000 rupees (8000). This jaghire was formerly tributary to Jhansi, but in 1821 the obligation for the annual payment of 2 500 rupees was cancelled in consideration of the value of the resumed villages. The military force maintained consists of 125 foot and fifteen horse, with two guns. The grant was made by the East-India Company in April, 1823, in favour of the Dewan Soorjun Singh and Dewan Beeyee Bahadoor. Byna is in lat 25° 27', long 76° 6'.

**BIJNREE**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan the principal place of a subdivision of territory of the same name, distant N.E. from Goalpara 20 miles. Lat 26° 28', long 90° 50'.

**BIJNOUR**, in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 114 miles N.W. of the former 14 S. of the latter. Lat 26° 44' long 80° 59'.

**BIJNOUR**, a British district, Bent-gov of the N.W. Provinces, is bounded on the north-east by the British district of Gurbul on the east and south-east by the British district of Moradabad, on the west by the British districts Meerut, Mozuffurngur and Saharunpore, and lies between lat. 28° 54'—29° 53' long 78° 1'—78° 53'. The area is stated to be 1 904 square miles. The soil and climate are well suited to the growth of the sugar cane, the produce of which is in much demand, and is considered little inferior to that of the West Indies. Cotton is cultivated to considerable extent as is also wheat for exportation, especially to the west. Under the existing revenue settlement of the North West Provinces, no increase of the land assessment in this district can take place until the year 1856. The rivers are the Koh and the Ramganga. The amount of population, according to the returns of 1833, is 696,521.

# BIJ-BIL

**Bijnour** is part of the territory bearing the name of Rohilound from the Rohilla Patans who in the last century held sway there. In 1774 their power was broken by the defeat which they received from the British and the country became subordinate to the nawab of Oude. Finally in 1802 it was ceded to the East-India Company by the ruler of Oude and embodied with the British territories.

**BIJNOUP** the station of the civil authorities in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces is situated on the route from Moradabad to Muzaffarnagar and 31 miles S E of the latter town. Distance N W from Calcutta 800 miles. The population is returned at 11 745 inhabitants. Lat. 29 22 long 78 11

**BIJOLEE** in the territory of Gwalior a village on the route from Calpee to the fort of Gwalior 16 miles E of latter 112 W of former. Lat. 26 13, long 78 24

**BIJOLLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore distant N E from Oodeypore 101 miles. Lat. 25 7 long 75 20

**BIJOW LEE**, in the British district of Allahabad lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges 774 miles N W of Calcutta by the river route 34 S E of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 26 18 long 82 11

**BIJOWLEE** in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee and 12 miles S E of the former. Lat. 26 41 long 79 13

**BIKAIHL**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapoor to Saugor 235 miles S W of former 27 E of latter. Elevation above the sea 1 263 feet. Lat. 23 53 long 79 13

**BIKANPOOR** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 18 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 28 45 long 77 31

**BIKARAH** in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Lucknow in Oude, by Nanarow Ghāt, to Etawa and 30 miles E of the latter. Lat. 26 45 long 79 39

**BIKEAKEE SYN** in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ramganga river 22 miles N W of Almora. Lat. 29 42, long 79 20

**BIKONTPORE** in the British district of Dinajepore lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Teesta river, 78 miles N of Dinajepore. Lat. 26 45, long 88 36

**BIKRAMPOOR** in the British district of Beerbhoom lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Buihanpoor to Kishnugur, 33

miles S of the former. Lat. 23 37, long 88 23

**BIKUMPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere a fort in the sandy desert, 95 miles N E of the town of Jessulmere. It has a wall of rubble-stones twenty five feet high and a hundred yards square, with very small bastions, and occupies the whole of an eminence in such a manner that the flat summit is level with the terre-plein of the rampart, and the exterior acclivity of the eminence gives the defence a rather stiff section. On the north-east angle is a round tower of considerable height, extensively overlooking the surrounding country. There are four guns mounted in various parts of the fort, which is garrisoned by a force not exceeding 100 men, in the service of the ruler of Jessulmere. The place though having a rather imposing appearance has little real strength being completely commanded by sandhills at a short distance. At the south east of the fort is a small town containing about 220 houses. Population 965. Lat. 27 45' long 72 16'

**BILAREE** in the British district of Moradabad lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cool to Moradabad, 14 miles S of the former. Lat. 28 36 long 78 58

**BILARIMOW** in the British district of Cawnpore lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 39 miles W of the latter. Lat. 26 21 long 79 51

**BILGY** in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras is situated on a stream a tributary of the river Tudri. The surrounding country is mountainous, being a rugged plateau formed by an expansion of the Ghats here of less elevation than in most other parts. Contiguous to the town is a difficult part of the route from Canara to Mysore and hence denominated the Passes of Bilgy. The area of the talook of Bilgy is 258 square miles and the population according to official return 17 345 indicating a relative density of 67 to the square mile. The town of Bilgy is distant from Bombay S E 340 miles from Madras, W 380. Lat. 14 23 long 74 52

**BILHAWALLA** or **BILLABAREE**, in the British district of Moradabad lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 20 miles N of the former. Heber who mentions it under the name of Belagary, observes, 'I was pleased with the appearance of the houses, which though very humble were all in good repair showed abundance of buffaloes in their little courtyards and were kept with a degree of cleanliness and smartness.' Lat. 29 5 long 78 58

**BILHEKI**, in the British district of Bareilly lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route by the Bhurindoo Pass from Bareilly to Petoargurh and 43 miles S of the

# BIL—BIN

latter Its elevation above the sea is 740 feet. Lat. 28 59', long 80 5'

**BILHOUR, or BILOUR.**—A considerable town in the British district of Cawnpore, hest gov of the N W Provinces, on the route from Cawnpore to Futehgurh, and 34 miles N W of the former The town contains a population of 5,045 Lat 28 50', long 80 9'

**BILLASPOOR,** in Sirhind a village on the route from Subaranspoor to Subathoo and 38 miles N W of the former place. It is a poor collection of mud built houses, though the principal place of a small district yielding an annual revenue of 1800/ which has lately escheated to the East-India Company in consequence of the failure of heirs to the late Sikh proprietor Distant N W from Calcutta 991 miles Lat. 30 20' long 77 22'

**BILLOWNAN** in the British district of Alghur, hest gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Futehgurh to Meerut, and 83 miles N W of the former Lat. 27 52', long 73 32'

**BILLOWTEE, or BILOTTEE,** in the British district of Muttra, hest gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 17 miles N W of the former Lat 27 40' long 77 86'

**BILOHI, or BOWLEE,** in the British district of Mirzapore hest gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Mirzapore to the town of Rewa, and 48 miles S.W. of the former It is remarkable for a cascade of the Sumpura, a small river which tumbling over the brow of the Katra range, falls nearly perpendicularly from a height of 398 feet in its course, to discharge itself into the Adh a tributary of the Bind. Elevation above the sea 1128 feet. Lat 24 41' long 82 19'

**BILRAM, or BILGRAM,** in the British district of Budson hest gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futehgurh to Meerut, and 70 miles N W of the former Lat 27 45', long 78 39'

**BILSKE,** in the British district of Budson, hest gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futehgurh to Moradabad, containing a population of 5206. Distant 13 miles N W of Budson. Lat 20 9', long 79'

**BILWA or BELAWA** in the British district of Goruckpore, hest gov of the N W Provinces. Buchanan describes it as a small, poor place with a petty fort, consisting of a ditch and an earthen rampart, with a strong hedge of thorny bamboos on the counterscarp. Distant S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment 20 miles. Lat. 26 36', long 85 43'

**BIMCHUTUR,** in Bussahr, a halting place on the southern declivity of the Yoo-soo Pass It is situate amidst groves of pine, oak and birch trees in a beautiful sequestered glen, sheltered from the chilling winds, and ending on the north-east in a bare, rocky, and steep

mountain. Elevation above the sea 11,950 feet. Lat 31 20' long 78 8'

**BIMLIPATAM** in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles N E of Vizagapatam Lat. 17 52, long 83 30

**BINDACHAL,** in the British district of Mirzapore, hest gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Mirzapore 53 miles S.E. of the former and eight W of the latter The town is situate on the right bank of the Gan ges, 456 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 25 10', long 82 30'

**BINDACHAL**—A range of mountains in and adjacent to Bundelcund of the locality of which Franklin gives the following description — They commence at Kesogar five miles north of Seunda, on the Sundh river and making a circuitous sweep by Narawar Chaudh Hiraipur, Bagghar Ajeyghar and Calan jara, they cease near Bagghar to belong to Bundelcund and continue their course by Bindhyasani and Tara until they approach the Ganges at Surajghara, and again at Rajmahal The appearance of the plain of Bundelcund, partially molosed by these barriers, is said to be highly picturesque resembling a vast bay of the sea indenting the land but bounded and restrained by the heights by which it is skirted. Towards the south east, the south and south west, the table-land is bounded by mountains rising above it to a moderate height, and denominated the Panna range

**BINDIA NOWAGURH** — See NOWAGURH

**BINDKEE KHAS,** in the British district of Futehgurh hest gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Futehgurh to Calpee and 17 miles N W of the former The surrounding country is level and cultivated Lat 26 3' long 80 40'

**BINDORE** in the British district of Dinajepore hest gov of Bengal a town on the route from Dinajepore to Purneah, 80 miles N W of the former Lat. 25 48' long 88 10'

**BINDOUR,** in the British district of Futehgurh hest gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the small river Bind, 17 miles W of the town of Futehgurh Lat. 25 54, long 80 34

**BINDRABAN** in the British district of Muttra, hest gov of the N W Provinces, a town beautifully situate on the right bank of the Jumna, and four miles E of the route from Muttra to Delhi The water of the river being held sacred by the Hindoos, numerous devotees visit it for the purpose of ritual ablution, access being afforded to the stream by numerous fine ghats or flights of steps, constructed of red stone, brought from Jeypore

nearly 150 miles distant. These ghats extend for nearly a mile along the river, and are provided with numerous dewanahs, or fanees, for the more convenient performance of rites by the devotees. The ground plan of the principal temple is cruciform resembling that of a Gothic church but of no great dimensions. From its vaulted roof depend numerous idols, rudely carved in wood, and the supporting pillars and walls are covered with coarse sculptures. Two other buildings being cylindrical towers rounded off at the top resemble in shape the celebrated black pagoda of Juggernath and the temples of Bhobaneser but are inferior in dimensions to those extraordinary structures. There are a great number of other edifices connected with Hindoo mythology and these become continually more numerous as various rajahs, or other wealthy persons from time to time build and dedicate fanees of costly and elaborate workmanship to the varied objects of their superstitious reverence. Crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India frequent this town to offer their devotions, especially to Krishna, who according to the legend here slew the great serpent Kaliya Naga, which lying across the Jumna, stopped its course and poisoned the water. Here also he spent his youthful years, sporting with the Gopas or milk maids and playing on musical instruments. A tree is still pointed out at the foot of which he sat and among the branches of which the marks of his flute are said to be seen. In honour of the divinity, a festival is held from the tenth day of the light half of Kuar (September and October) to the day of the full moon at Bindaban where a stone platform or stage has been built for the exhibition of the mimic dance in a square near the river-side. Here also was a favourite resort of Rama who conquered Ravana, the giant tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, with the aid of Hanuman, the monkey shaped divinity, and his grotesque followers and in recognition of those auxiliary services the monkeys which crowd the luxuriant groves around the town are regularly fed and protected by the Brahmmins, principally from a fund provided from an endowment made by the celebrated Mahatma chieftain Madhajeo Scindia. One of those creatures was treated with peculiar attention, as its lameness, caused by an accidental hurt, was considered a point of resemblance to their benefactor Madhajeo who in his flight from the battle of Paniput, was overtaken by an Afghan who with a battle axe gave him so severe a cut on the right knee, that he was for life deprived of the use of the leg of that side. The population of the town has been returned at 19 776 inhabitants. It was sacked in 1757 by a detachment of 25 000 Afghan cavalry, sent by Ahmed Shah Durranees, under the command of Jahan Khan who put many of the inhabitants to the sword burned many in their houses, drove off others into slavery and slaughtering kine, defiled the temples of the Hindoos with the blood of those animals, regarded sacred by

them. Distant N W from Calcutta 823 miles, S. from Delhi 92. Lat. 27 34', long 77 45'

**BINKEA**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Shahgurd, 20 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 24 4', long 78 55'

**BINJOLEE**—A town in the British territory of Nagpore, distant N E from Bustar 15 miles. Lat. 19 13, long 82 10'

**BINOA**, a river in the Northern Punjab, rises near the southern bank of the Ravee, and, flowing south-east for about fifty miles, falls into the Beas, east of Tara, and opposite Kamla Gurb in lat. 31 48' long 76 35'. Like all the streams of the Himalaya, it varies greatly in volume, according to the season, being fordable in cold weather but in the hot season in consequence of the melting of the snow becoming a deep and rapid stream.

**BINSUR PEAK**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a summit of the Sub-Himalaya or range south of the main chain. Distant N E of Almora 9 miles. Elevation above the sea 7,909 feet. Lat. 29 42', long 79 48'

**BIRAHNA** in the British district of Aligarh, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Muttra and 12 miles N E. of the latter. Lat. 27 34', long 77 54'

**BIRCHIGUNG** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, an elevated pass on the route from Almora fort by the course of the river Gores and Unta Dhura Pass, to South western Tibet, 114 miles N E of Almora. It lies over the skirts of two great summits of the main range of the Himalaya, designated in Webb's survey peaks Nos. 16 and 17 and having respectively the heights above the sea of 18 166 and of 19 225 feet. The elevation of the crest itself of the pass is estimated by Manson at 15,000 feet. He describes the conformation of the rock as claystone, talc, slate, and greywacke, and near the top of the pass a few blocks of quartz all totally bare of vegetation. Lat. 30 12', long 80 17'

**BIRIMDEO**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Kalee, 47 miles S.E. of Almora. Elevation above the sea 798 feet. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Bareilly 842 miles. Lat. 29 7', long 80 15'

**BIRJOO**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Jowahir on the route to Mundee, and 14 miles S. of the Jowahir Pass. It is situated on the left bank of the Gores, about a mile below its confluence with the Gunkha. Elevation above the sea 11,314 feet. Lat. 30 23', long 80 13'



# BIR-BIS.

**BIRKOOTE**, in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieut.-gov of Bengal a town on the line of railway now under construction from Bardwan to Rajmahal 83 miles N of the former Lat. 24 24, long 87 48

**BIRMEY**, in the British district of Rangpur lieut. gov of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Barrack river 42 miles N E of Hazaribagh Lat. 24 17 long 86

**BIRMSIR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer distant N W from Jessulmeer 11 miles Lat. 27° 8' long 70 53

**BIRSILPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a small town on the route from Bahawalpoor to Bap and distant 90 miles S E. of the former It has a fort situated on a small eminence rising to the height of about twenty feet The town, situated at the south and east faces of the fort, contains 400 houses many shops and eleven wells sixty feet deep but with water so salt as to be scarcely usable so that the inhabitants are generally supplied from reservoirs of fresh water on the north west side of the town A high sandhill a mile south west, completely commands the whole place On the top of it the emperor Humayun is said to have encamped nearly 400 years ago but was refused admission into the fort The place is of great antiquity having been built, according to native report, in the second century of the Christian era The chief professing a nominal subjection to the ruler of Jessulmeer in 1837 civilly received Boileau a British officer of engineers engaged on a mission in those regions Birsilpoor has a population of 2 005 persons Lat. 29 11, long. 72 20

**BIRSINGPOOR**, in Bundelcund a town on the route by the Kutra Pass and Rewa, from Mirzapoor to Loharganow 100 miles S.W. of Mirzapoor It belongs to the rajah of Punnah Elevation above the sea 1,064 feet Lat. 24 48, long 81 1

**BIRSINGPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a town on the right bank of the river Rind 17 miles S. of the cantonment of Cawnpore Lat. 26 18, long 80 21

**BISALA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a small town on the route from Iokhurn to Balmer and 16 miles N of the latter It is situated at the base of a rocky ridge of considerable height, stretching southward for about twenty miles It has a small hill fort, and contains above two hundred houses, supplied with water from wells Lat. 26 56 long 71 28

**BISANUH**, in the British district of Allyghur lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allyghur cantonment and 25 miles N of the former Lat. 27 29, long 78 7

**BISARO** in the British district of Allyghur, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on

the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 42 miles N E of the latter Lat. 28 1, long 77 57

**BISAUT** in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the western declivity of the mountain bounding the fertile valley of Banal on the eastern side Lat. 30 00, long 78 16

**BISENTAUR**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situated on the route from Jelum to Rawul Pindsee, 30 miles N W of the town of Jelum Lat. 33 24 long 78 20

**BISEORA**—See **BESSERAH**.

**BISHENPORE** in the British district Bancoora lieut.-gov of Bengal a town on the route from Berhampore to Midnapore, 95 miles S W of former 48 N of latter It is a large town and has a bazaar and is situated on the right bank of the river Dalkisore, 20 miles S E of the town of Bancoora. Lat. 23 4, long 87 21

**BISHWUR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N W from Hyderabad 213 miles. Lat. 19 59, long 76 51

**BISKOHUR**, in the British district of Goruckpoor lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Burneeh, 86 miles N W of the former Lat. 27 19, long 82 38

**BISNATH**, in the British district of Durrang, lieut.-gov of Bengal a town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, on the route from Durrang to Luckimpore 70 miles N E of the former Lat. 26 40, long 93 10

**BISOWLEF**—A town in the British district of Budaon lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, 22 miles N W of Budaon Lat. 28 18 long 79

**BISRAMGUNGE** in Bundelcund a village in the native state of Punnah on the route from Banda to Jubbulpore 50 miles S of the former 181 N of the latter It is beautifully situated in a wooded gorge through which the ascent commences from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the summit of the range styled by Franklin the Pannah Hills. Lat. 24 50, long 80 19

**BISSEE**—A town in the British territory of Nagpore distant S E from Nagpore 42 miles Lat. 20 38 long 79 29

**BISSEMCUTTACK**—A town in the hill semidary of Jaypore, on the north-east frontier of the presidency of Madras distant N from Ryaguddah 23 miles Lat. 19 30', long 83 35

**BISSLY** in the territory of Mysore a small town on the south west frontier towards Coorg situated in a pass through the Western Ghata, on the route from Bangalore to Mangalore 126 miles W of former, 60 E. of latter Lat. 12 45' long 75 45

**BISSOWER**, or **BUSAUR**, in the territory of Bhurtore, a town on the route from

**Aggra to Ajmer**, 63 miles W of former 165 E of latter Heber, who calls it Peshawar, describes it as very prettily situated on the side of a little rocky eminence, with a ruinous palace on its summit. There is a bazaar. The transit-trade is considerable especially in cottons sent from Malwa and Rajpootana eastward towards the Jumna Lat 27 2, long 77 7

**BISSOWLEE**—See **BISULI**

**BISTH JULINDER**—See **JULINDER DOAB**

**BISULI** or **BISSOWLEE**—A town in the north-east of the Punjab and on one of the southern ranges of the Himalaya situate on the river Ravee which is here about eighty yards wide. There is a large irregularly built bazaar but the place is chiefly remarkable for the huge palace of the rajah regarded by Vigne as the finest building of the kind in the East exhibiting in its square towers, open and embattled parapets, projecting windows, Chinese-roofed balconies and must like tank in front, a striking likeness to the great baronial mansions which in some parts of Europe remain as memorials of the feudal ages Lat 32 33 long 76 28

**BISWAH** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Sateepoor to Sekrora 20 miles S E of the former 60 N W of the latter 40 N of Lucknow Lat 27 29, long 81 5

**BISWUK** in the British district of Patna, lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town on the route from Behar to Gaya 20 miles W of the former Lat 25 8 long 86 13

**BITHOOR** in the British district of Cawnpore lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, is situate on the right bank of the Ganges 12 miles N W of Cawnpore cantonment. It has numerous Hindoo temples and several ghats or flights of steps giving access to the sacred stream to which the Brahmans and their followers frequently resort for the purpose of ritual ablution. Brahmins is particularly revered here. At the principal ghat, denominated Brahmavertta Ghat he is said to have offered an *ashwamedha* on completing the act of creation. The pin of his slipper left behind him on the occasion and now fixed in one of the steps of the ghat is still worshipped there and on the full moon of Agrahayana (November December) a very numerously attended mela or meeting, that mixes piety with profit, is annually held at that place. Upon the death of Maharajah Bajee Row in 1851 the jaghires, situate close to the town, which had been bestowed upon him during pleasure, passed to the government, and was subjected to the general regulations in force in Cawnpore. The population of Bithoor is returned at 13 580 Lat 26 37 long 80 20

**BITTER STREAM**—A torrent running in the Sulaiman range, lat 31 30 long 69 58 and flowing through Daman about forty miles,

loses itself in the sands before reaching the Indus.

**BLACK ROCK**—Situate a few miles off the shore of Arracan, and to the north of Cape Negraia. Lat 16 11 long 94 18

**BLACKWOOD'S HARBOUR**, on the coast of Coromandel, situate to the north of Point Pondy, and sheltered by the Arnegoon Shoal. According to Horsburgh "between the inner edge of the shoal and the coast is a space from three to four miles wide called Blackwood Harbour, with soundings from four and a half fathoms near the shore, to six or seven fathoms contiguous to the edge of the shoal. Lat 14 1 long 80 14"

**BLIVANUGIRI** in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Tranquebar to Viceraydy 32 miles N W of the former Lat 11 25, long 79 43

**BLUE MOUNTAIN**—A lofty peak rising to the height of 8 000 feet above the level of the sea and forming part of the range of the Yomading Mountains Lat 22 37, long 93 10

**BLUFF POINT**—A bold headland on the coast of Amherst, one of the districts of the Tenasserim provinces. Lat 15 47 long 97 45

**BOAD**—One of the Cuttack mehals, in the district of Cuttack, under the political control of the government of India. It became subject to British supremacy upon the conquest of the province in 1804. Its area is 1 377 square miles and its population has been estimated at 61 985 persons. The town is situate on the river Mahanuddy navigable for river craft of considerable burthen from the sea to this place a distance of 180 miles. It was formerly a more important place than at present, as there are numerous ruined temples but it is still the residence of a petty rajah tributary to the British government, and is described as a large fenced village. Distant from Cuttack, W 100 miles Nagpore, E 330 Calcutta, S.W., 285 Lat 20 53 long 84 20

**BOANUH**, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the Western Jumna Canal 17 miles N W of Delhi Lat 28 48, long 77 5

**BOBELNA**—A town of Bangleland, in the native state of Jhansu distant S W from Jhansu 18 miles. Lat 25 16, long 78 33

**BOBILEE**—See **DOBBI**

**BODEGAUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N E from Ahmednuggur 50 miles. Lat 19 20, long 75 30

**BODEN**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N W from Hyderabad 100 miles Lat 18 40, long 77 57

**BODWUR**, in the British district of Khan dash, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Aurangabad to Boorhanpoor 80 miles N E. of the former Lat. 20 51, long 75 58

**BODYNAIKENOOB**, in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town 53 miles W of Madura, 49 miles S W of Dindigal Lat. 10 1, long 77 24

**BOENCHIE** in the British district Hooghly under the hcut gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Burdwan. It has a bazaar and water may be obtained in abundance from a large tank. Distant from Calcutta N W 46 miles from Burdwan S E, 85 Lat. 23 6 long 88 16

**BOGAREA** in the British district of Bhagulpore, hcut gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhanpoor to Bhagulpore, 22 miles S. of the latter Lat. 24 54, long 86 55

**BOGOORAH** or **BOGRAH**, within the territory subject to the hcut gov of Bengal a district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Dinapore and Rungpore on the east by the river Konai, a branch of the Brahmapootra, separating it from the British district Mymensing on the south by the British districts Mymensing and Pubna. on the south west by the British district Rajshahye and on the west by the British district Dinapore. It lies between lat. 24 36—25 19 long. 85 45—89 45 and has an area of 2 100 square miles. It is traversed or skirted by numerous rivers among which may be mentioned the Konai, the Gogot, the Kurattee, the Januna, and the Atree. The climate is extremely hot before the rains set in about the middle of June. They continue until October when the cool season commences, during which warm clothing and fires at morning and evening are indispensable to comfort. Bogoorah is, through out, a level alluvial tract. Rice is the principal crop the sugar-cane is also grown to considerable extent in the north western quarter of the district. Mulberry plantations are extensive and the trees constitute a great ornament of the country besides yielding the food of the silkworm the produce of which though coarse, is strong and durable, and finds a ready market, at remunerating prices. Hemp is cultivated on account of the narcotic and intoxicating qualities of its resinous sap. Cotton is grown to some extent indigo to a still greater. The amount of the population will be found under the article **BENGAL**. The district was acquired in 1765 by the East-India Company by virtue of the firman or grant from Shah Alum of the dewanny of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

**BOGOORAH**, or **BOGRAH** in the British district of the same name, a town on the route from Berhanpoor to Jumalpoor, 129 miles N E of the former, and 54 S.W. of the latter

It is situate on the Kurattee, a large river navigable for craft, during the rainy season, of the largest size employed in inland navigation. It has a bazaar, and supplies are abundant but it is a place of no importance otherwise than as the seat of the civil establishment. Distant N E. from Calcutta 247 miles. Lat. 24 50, long 89 23

**BOGSADALLEE**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant N W from Behar 41 miles. Lat. 28 32 long 88 58

**BOGWANGOLA** in the British district Moorshedabad, hcut gov of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, the channel of which is here subject to such great and sudden changes as sometimes to sweep away the towns situate on its banks. From this circumstance, Bogwangola though a thriving place and a great mart for grain, with which it supplies the neighbouring town of Moorshedabad, has more the appearance of an encampment than a town. It has, however a pleasing aspect, consisting of neat though humble cottages, with sides of matting and scattered very prettily over a large green common fenced off from the river by a high grassy mound. Distance N from Calcutta 120 miles Lat. 24 20 long 88 20

**BOHAN DEVI**, in the native state of Gurwal a village amidst the mountains near the south western frontier and between the Jumna and Bhagirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. The village is so called from a temple dedicated to a deity named Bohan Lat. 30 30 long 78 18

**BOHANEEGUNJ** in the district of Ahlad ganj territory of Oude a town 32 miles N W of Allahabad, 77 S W of Oude. Butler estimates the population at 6 000, of whom a third are Mussulmans. Lat. 25 45, long 81 34

**BOHAURY** in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Surat to Baunada 36 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 20 56 long 73 22

**BOHELLAH**—A town in Nagpore, distant W from Kosker 40 miles. Lat. 20 18, long 81 9

**BOHEEROPAH**, in the British district of Cuttack hcut gov of Bengal a town on the route from Ganjam to Cuttack, five miles S. of the latter Lat. 20 24, long 85 58

**BOILCOONTLA**, in the British district of Kurnool presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Kurnool to Ongole, 48 miles S E of the former Lat. 15 24, long 78 40

**BOIRONEE** in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town situate 25 miles N W of Ganjam. Lat. 19 35, long 84 50

**BOJAPOMAH**—A town of Eastern India, situated in the territory inhabited by the Nagas tribes, 60 miles N from Munciepoor, 81 miles

# BOK-BOL

S.E. from Nowgong Lat. 25° 45', long 98 50'

**BOKER, BILUND or BEYLUN**—A river rising in the British district of Mirzapore, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, among the mountains of Gondwana, and about lat. 24° 40', long 83 20'. It takes a westerly course, and, passing from the frontier of the district of Mirzapore into that of Allahabad, falls into the river Tons (south western) in lat. 25 2 long 81 53' after a total length of course of about 188 miles. It is the Belund of the surveyor general's map. Bailan of Franklin Belun of Gardon who mentions it as crossed in lat. 24 57', long 82 18' by the route from Allahabad to Jubbulpore by the Kutra Pass.

**BOKERDHUN**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant N E from Aurangabad 42 miles Lat 20 18' long 75 50'

**BOKOWLI** in territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Mow 32 miles S W of former. Indifferent water may be had from wells, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country Lat 27 1 long 77 36'

**BOKPYN CREEK**—An inlet of the sea on the coast of Mergu one of the Tenasserim provinces. Its mouth is in lat 11 17' long 98 50'

**BOKRAWALI** in the British district of Allypore, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi, and five miles N W of the former Lat 27 56 long 78 5'

**BOKUR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant E from Nandard 23 miles. Lat 19 12 long 77 43'

**BOLACOLE**, in the British district of Pubna head-gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Konne 36 miles E of Pubna. Lat 24 6' long 89 45'

**BOLAN PASS** in Beloochistan, on the great route from Northern Sindh by Shikarpore and Dadur to Kandahar and Ghuznee. It is not so much a pass over a lofty range, as a continuous succession of ravines and gorges, commencing near Dadur and first winding among the subordinate ridges stretching eastward from the Hala chain of mountains, the brow of which it finally crosses, and thus gives access from the vast plain of Hindostan to the elevated and uneven tract extending from the Hindoo Kooh to the vicinity of the Indian Ocean. Its commencement on the eastern side, from the plain of Cutch Gundava, is about five miles west of Dadur and in lat. 29 30 long 67 85', the elevation of the entrance being about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and that of its outlet at the western extremity 5,793 feet. There is no descent on the western side, as the route opens on the Dashti Bedowlat, a plain as high as the top of the pass. The total length is between fifty four and fifty five miles the average ascent

ninety feet in the mile. The Bengal column of the Army of the Indus in 1839 spent six days in marching through the pass, entering it on the 16th, and leaving it on the 21st of March. Its artillery, including eight-inch mortars, twenty four pounder howitzers, and eighteen pounder guns, was conveyed without any serious difficulty. The enormous distance the pass have in general no great height above it in most places not exceeding 500 feet but at Beebe Nanea, twenty six miles from the entrance, they are very lofty. The Bolan Pass, though very important in a military point of view as forming the great communication between Sindh and Khorasan is inferior in a commercial interest to the Gomul farther north through which the Lobani Afghans in their annual migrations, conduct the main portion of the traffic between Hindostan on the one point, and Afghanistan and Central Asia on the other. The western extremity and highest point of the Bolan Pass is in lat. 29 56 long 67 6'

**BOLAPILLY** in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras a town 80 miles N of Cuddapah 61 E of Kurnool Lat 15 40' long 79

**BOLARUM** in the territory of the Nizam a military cantonment for the troops in the service of that prince a short distance from the city of Hyderabad. It is situated on an elevated ground of granitic formation, six or eight miles in circumference and having on its summit an open plain extending to the east of the cantonment. The lines can accommodate two battalions of infantry, a mualah or troop of irregular horse and 350 artillery. There is a well-constructed hospital in an airy situation having accommodation for 150 patients. The gardens produce in abundance and excellence the usual kinds of European vegetables, besides the common Indian fruits. Mangoes attain great perfection. Grapes, pine-apples, and strawberries, also thrive well, and a few peaches have been grown, but not of good quality. No rank vegetation is permitted to spring up in the cantonment the hedgerows are annually cut down to a certain height the place is consequently open and thus rendered in a great measure free from the sources of noxious exhalations. It is one of the healthiest stations in the Deccan and in valid resort to it from various places. The medical school formerly existing in this place was abolished in 1847 and a new school of medicine substituted at Hyderabad in which are taught anatomy chemistry pharmacy the practice of medicine and surgery. On the 21st September, 1855 a mutiny broke out in one of the cavalry regiments of the Hyderabad force, when Brigadier Colin Mackenzie, commanding the southern division of the contingent, was desperately wounded, and narrowly escaped with his life. Elevation above the sea 1 890 feet. Distance from Hyderabad N 11 miles. Secunderabad, N, ex. Lat 17 30 long 78 54'

## BOL—BOM

**BOLAVY**, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the Canly Nuddy, 41 miles N of Honahwar Lat 14° 58', long 74° 25'

**BOLFOORA** in the British district of Cuttack, lieut gov of Bengal a town on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river 50 miles E. of Cuttack Lat 20° 24' long 86° 40'

**BOLIMA**, a town in the native state of Kashmir, or dominions of Ghulab Singh distant N from Jhelum 41 miles. Lat. 33° 37', long 73° 38'

**BOLL GHUR**, in the British district of Pooree, lieut gov of Bengal a town 44 miles S.W from Cuttack 45 miles N.W of Juggernaut Lat. 20° 10' long 85° 20'

**BOLONGO or BORONGO ISLAND**—The most westerly of a group known by the name of the Broken Islands lying at the entrance of the Arracan river Between this island and Middle Bolongo there is good anchorage, sheltered from all winds but the south. The island is mountainous, woody rugged and without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation its centre is about lat 20° long 98°

**BOMBAY**—One of the three British possessions of India, and so denominated from its principal place the city of that name. Exclusive of the subordinate territories of native princes over which the East-India Company exercises paramount political sway and of Sinds, which though recently placed under the government of Bombay may properly be regarded as a distinct territory the tracts subject to the Bombay presidency form a narrow strip of irregular outline stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. This territory is bounded on the north by the possessions of the Guicowar and by Indore, belonging to the family of Holkar on the east by part of the possessions of the Scindia family, by Indore by the domains of the Nizam, and by the territories subject to the presidency of Madras, on the south by the Madras territories, by the Portuguese possessions attached to Goa, and by Mysore and on the west by the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Cambay and Guzerat. Its greatest length in a direction nearly from south-east to north-west is about 660 miles its greatest breadth from Colpar in the district of Surat to a point near Boorhanpoor, on the Taptee, 240 miles. The area of the country within the above limits which is directly subject to the British government, is 87,945 square miles if the territories administered by or on behalf of native princes, including those of the Guicowar be included, the area will be 124,265 square miles if Sinds be added the entire area will be 176,385. In proportion to its area, the Bombay territory has the advantage of an extensive seacoast, reaching from south to north from near Viegoria, adjoining the Goa frontier, in lat 15° 44', to Cambay, at the

head of the gulf of the same name in lat 22° 16' a distance of 480 miles in addition to which along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay is a seacoast of eighty miles. This large extent of coast is well supplied with havens including Dewghur Gerah, Jyghurh, Rajapur Choul, Bombay Bassien Danann, Surat, Broach and several others of less importance. None of these however with the exception of that of Bombay can be approached or quitted with safety during the prevalence of the south west monsoon. A continuation of that bold lofty range of mountains known by the name of the Western Ghats, though that name is appropriated more peculiarly to the southern part of the range the more northern being called by the natives the Sadr Mountains runs in some measure parallel to the coast, and on an average, about forty five miles from it.

The climate at Bombay Island and generally along the coast, is sultry the average temperature of the whole year being about 80°, and the lowest not under 70°. The greatest heat, however falls considerably below that of many other parts of India, and seldom exceeds 100°. The quantity of rain is for the most part very great in one year (1831) it amounted at Bombay to 99.64 inches. Thus, however is considerably in excess of the usual amount. In 1833 the fall was only 50.78 inches, and the result of a series of observations commencing with the former year and terminating with the latter was to exhibit various fluctuations between the two extremes which have been quoted. In some later years, however the fall seems to have been much greater than an average framed upon such data, and even considerably beyond the highest amount in the above series. A statement more recently published gives the fall in one year at Mahabulshwar at 248 inches at Rutnagherry 180 and at Tanna 106 inches. A statistical memoir published some years ago gives the average fall of rain at Bombay at 80 inches. The zoology of this part of India appears to have received but little attention. A curious species of maneless lions is found in Guzerat, about the banks of the Sabarmuttee, near Ahmedabad tigers and leopards are numerous in various parts and very destructive. There are also wolves, hyenas jackals wild swine, wild buffaloes, porcupines, the nylgan, monkeys, and other quadrumanous animals. Among domestic animals the horse formerly held a high place the horses of Kattywar shared the celebrity of those of the Deccan, whence the supplies for mounting the vast cavalry establishments of the native princes were obtained. The extinction of the authority of some of those princes together with the decline of others, and the establishment of general peace under the paramount influence of the British government, have probably been the cause of the declension which has taken place in the quality of the native horses, which are now of an

inferior description. The East India Company have made various efforts to restore their character especially by the establishment, in the year 1827, of a stud at Alligum but the experiment having been carried on for some years, at great expense and without any advantage it was ultimately abandoned and the stud establishment abolished. The other domestic animals to be enumerated are buffaloes, camels, kine, swine and sheep. A series of experiments, extending over several years were carried on by government for the improvement of this last description of animal by the introduction of the superior breeds of Europe and the Cape but with little effect. Wool however is one of the exports of Bombay. The staple crops are rice, bajra, jowar, barley, gram, kodroo and some inferior grains. Cotton of the indigenous species is extensively grown in various parts of the presidency. The American varieties have been introduced with much advantage, especially in the collectorate of Dharwar and other parts of the Southern Mahratta country. The native sugar-cane flourishes in some of the collectorates. In the zillah of Poonah the cultivation of the Mauritius cane has greatly diminished the cause being attributed to the poverty of the Deccan soil north of the Krishna. Wheat is produced generally in the northern parts of the presidency and is extensively cultivated in the provinces of Guzerat, where it may be seen even to the border of the sea. It is stated however to deteriorate during a sea-voyage, and to be unsuitable to the English market. Coffee flourishes in Belgaum but for its successful culture neither the soil nor climate of the Deccan north of that collectorate is well fitted. The other products are chiefly tobacco, oil, plants, and indigo. Complete success has attended the introduction of the potato in the collectorates of Poona and Kara. The chief markets for the root are Bombay, Poona, Dhoolia, Aurangabad, Jaulna and Hingolee. Experiments for the cultivation and preparation for the English market, of flax and the Syrian tobacco, have proved unsuccessful. The mulberry was some time since introduced in the elevated tract about Poona with a view to the production of silk, but the experiment has altogether failed.

Among the trees found in the Bombay territories are the teak, bombax, Adansonia, Dalbergia, Surteaux, febrifuga, ascasia of various kinds, especially the catechu, the Bassia latifolia or mhowa bearing a vast profusion of flowers, the petals of which when dried, resemble raisins in appearance and taste and are largely consumed as food as well as for distillation, by which process a spirit is obtained which furnishes the most usual intoxicating beverage of the natives. The importance of trees, in so far as they furnish articles of food, or timber for the various purposes to which that article is applied, are too obvious to have been overlooked in any age, however low its rank in point of im-

mation. The indirect advantages of those beautiful productions of nature have been ascertained and admitted only at a period comparatively modern. Humboldt, and subsequently other writers, have shown that trees perform important functions in regard to the productive powers of the soil and the character of the climate as well in influencing the supply of one of the first and most indispensable necessities of animal existence—water. In every place where trees have heedlessly been extirpated the supply of water has been reduced, the fertility of the soil has been diminished and the character of the climate has deteriorated. Their preservation is consequently an object deserving attention, not only on the ground of their direct utility but as possessing perhaps even a stronger claim on account of the indirect blessings of which they are the instruments. The authorities of India have not been insensible to these claims upon their notice. In March 1844 the Court of Directors authorized the unappropriated surplus of the annual grant of 5,00,000 rupees to the Agricultural Society of Western India to be devoted to the plantation of useful trees in different parts of the presidency. In June 1845 a scheme was drawn up for carrying out the measure under the above sanction and operations were commenced in April 1846. A public notice was also issued in which after assuring the people of the interest taken by the government in the promotion of measures tending to their amelioration and comfort rules were promulgated pointing out the evils arising from the scarcity of trees, and encouraging individuals, by the offer of rewards and other mark of public approbation to plant trees on their own lands. Besides roadside trees and scattered plantations the Bombay territory possesses many wooded tracts of sufficient magnitude to be termed forests. The position of the port of Bombay as a great naval depot would naturally direct attention to such descriptions of timber as might be beneficially employed in shipbuilding and the conservation of the forests within the presidency was formerly deemed an object of importance, and officers were appointed for this duty by the local government. About the year 1824 the conservator's establishment was broken up, probably in consequence of the discontinuance at Bombay of building line of battle ships for the Crown. After the lapse of twenty years however the want of such an institution became apparent, an establishment for the conservation and management of the forests of the Bombay presidency was then organized, and Dr Gibson, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, was in 1847 appointed conservator of forests.

Manufactures, of which there were formerly some of importance have generally yielded to the competition of the cheaper fabrics of Britain. Surat, long celebrated for its cotton goods, now produces scarcely any. Boorian

poor has from the same cause lost the silk manufacture, which it formerly carried on to a considerable extent. Paper is made at Poona. The manufactures of the presidency may, however, be regarded as of slight importance in a commercial point of view being restricted to such branches as are indispensable in each locality and cotton and other raw materials being shipped for Britain to be manufactured, and sent back for the use of those inhabiting the place where the article was raised.

The trade with other parts of India, as well as with Great Britain and foreign countries is considerable. The principal articles of export are cotton, wool, Caeshmere shawls, opium from Malwa, coffee, pepper, ivory and gum. The chief imports are piece goods, thread, twist, and yarn (of all which the quantities imported from Great Britain are very large), metals, raw silk from China and the eastward, tea, wine and beer. The value of the foreign export trade of Bombay has more than doubled in the last twenty years, and now amounts to about 7 000 000 sterling. Several sources contribute to the supply of the government revenue among these the principal are the land assessment, customs duties, salt-exercise, and opium passes or permits for the transit of the drug from Malwa to Bombay. The government revenue from all sources is returned at about four millions and a half sterling.

Considerable efforts have been made of late years by the government to improve the means of communication. The principal roads are—1 From Bombay over the Rhore Ghaut to Poona, and thence diverging in various directions, to Sattara, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur and Narayengum. 2 The Bombay and Agra road traversing the presidency in a north-easterly direction, and affording facilities for the exchange of the produce of Berar and the northern parts of the Deccan for that of the more western districts. 3 The route northward from Bombay to Surat, Broach and Baroda. 4 From the port of Vingoria, *vid* Belgum to Dharwar and continued thence to Rooblee, one of the great cotton marts of the Southern Mahratta country, beyond which it joins the road leading to the port of Coomta, in North Canara. In furtherance of the comprehensive system of railways which has been projected for India, a line was some time since commenced from Bombay in a north-easterly direction, under the auspices of the Great Indian Peninsula Company. A portion of the line has been opened. It proceeds towards the Ghats, where it crosses the mountains by two separate branches, one of which is destined to join the line from Calcutta, and the other that from Madras. The former will communicate by a branch line with the cotton district of Berar. A second line is also under construction, under the superintendence of the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. The works are at present confined to the section between Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, but it is contemplated to extend

this line southerly to Bombay and northerly to Delhi. Mardea Bay now inundated by the sea has been pointed out as the most eligible site for the terminus of the railway at Bombay. A project has been accordingly sanctioned for recovering this locality from the sea, and a portion of the space reclaimed is to be appropriated for the purposes of the railway.

The population of the southern part of the presidency of Bombay is principally Mahratta, and consists generally of cultivators of the soil. The branches of the Ghats, stretching out to the eastward from the main range south of the town of Sattara, are held by Ranooses, a hill tribe more civilized and subdued than the Bheels. They do not extend further south than Colapore or further east than Beejapoor and have no language but that of the Mahrattas, whom they resemble in dress and manners. In the Southern Cancon the majority of the population is Mahratta, that tract, and a portion of the Ghats and Deccan to the east of it, being the original and peculiar seat of the race. The north-eastern portion of the Bombay dominions, comprising the greater part of the valley of the river Taptee, including the extensive basin or valley of Candah is partly inhabited by the Bheels, who are considered to be an eighth of the whole population of that district. Farther west and north west, in the collectorates of Broach, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Kaira, this aboriginal population is found intermingled with some other rude tribes, denominated Coolies, Doonjas, Chowdras, Doobias, and Koonbers, besides Gramas sunk still lower in barbarism than the original race and Brahminists, Jains, Bhoras, a peculiar class of Mussulmans, Mussulmans of other descriptions, generally descended from Aralians, Sindians, Beloches, or Mekrams. In the city of Bombay and its vicinity besides the Brahminists and Mussulmans constituting the bulk of the population there are Christians of the Romanist, Protestant, and Armenian persuasions, a considerable number of Parsees, and some Jews.

For the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the presidency of Bombay the Crown was empowered, under the act of 3 & 4 Win 4, c 85 to constitute the bishopric of Bombay, subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Calcutta as metropolitan of India. The ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency consists of a bishop, an archdeacon, who is also a chaplain, seven chaplains, inclusive of the archdeacon, and sixteen assistant-chaplains, stationed in various parts of the presidency. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Bombay extends over all places under the control of the governor of Bombay and his political agents, including Cutch, Sind, and Aden. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland at the presidency, appointed and paid by the East-India Company under the provisions of the act of Parliament above noticed. Mahratta

# BOM

and Canarese are the two languages prevailing in the south and south-eastern parts of the presidency, Gujarati in the northern. Persian and Oordoo are employed to some extent as the languages of business and of etiquette. Marwar, Portuguese, and Arabic are also in use. The government is vested in the governor and three councillors, styled "the Governor in Council of Bombay," subject however to the superintendence, direction, and control of the Governor-General of India in Council. Civil and criminal justice are both administered in the territories subject to the government of Bombay by the courts of the East India Company in addition to the Supreme Court, in which the judges are appointed by the Crown. In the former class the functionaries are appointed by the local government, and the law administered is embodied in the regulations of that government and the legislative acts of the government of India. In the latter the modes of procedure are assimilated to those of the courts at Westminster. The jurisdiction of this court is, however, limited to the presidency town except in regard to British subjects. The most convenient mode of considering the details of area and population will be to follow the revenue division into collectorates which are as follows—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Surat	1 029	492 684
Broach	1 119	298 984
Admedabad	4 366	610 223
Karra	3 869	580 011
Khandeish	9,311	7 8 112
Tannah or North-concan	5 477	815 849
Poonah	5 298	866,066
Alunewinggar including the sub-collectorate of Nasick	9 931	905 585
Singapore	4 991	6 5 118
Belgaum	5 406	1 0 5 982
Dharwar	3,827	734 385
Rutnagherry or South Concan	2 964	665,238
Bombay Island including Colaba	18	256 119
Kolaba Territory	318	59 781
Sattara	10 328	1,802 771
<b>Siinde —</b>	<b>67,945</b>	<b>10,081 205</b>
Sinkapore.	6,136	350 401
Hyderabad	30 000	551,811
Kurrachee	15,040	184,556
<b>Native States within the Bombay Territories —</b>	<b>23,130</b>	<b>1,087 792</b>
Baroda (Sindwar)	4,369	325 885
Khyrpore (Siinde)	5 900	108 000
Kattywar	19 810	1,400 900
Kolapore	3 443	500 000
Sawunt Warree	800	120,000
Cutch	6,754	800,555
Mahratta jaghure dars	3,778	419,226
Petty States in Gujerat	16 617	1,000,928
	<b>60,650</b>	<b>4,180,925</b>
	<b>104 715</b>	<b>15,670 993</b>

An armed maritime force has long been maintained at this presidency, such a provision

being peculiarly called for by the necessity of being prepared to quell and overawe the native pirates, as well as those of Arabia. This force is maintained at an annual cost of about a quarter of a million sterling. Several steam-vessels are employed in maintaining the semi-monthly communication between Bombay and Suas. It may be here stated, however, that the East-India Company are about to relinquish the duty of conveying the mails between Suas and India so soon as arrangements can be made for its transfer to other hands.

The military force of the presidency consists of a regiment of artillery comprising one brigade of horse and four battalions of foot, a corps of engineers, three regiments of native light cavalry three regiments of European infantry twenty one regiments of native infantry and a marine battalion, affording an aggregate according to a recent parliamentary return of something more than 34 000 regular troops. There are besides, a regiment of Poonah irregular horse a Guzerat provisional battalion on the Guzerat irregular horse, Caudesh Buel corps Kolapare local corps, Rappoon field force, Sawuntwarre local corps, the Le looch battalions (two) the bonde irregular horse (two regiments) Cutch irregular horse Southern Mahratta irregular horse Rutnagherry Rangers the native veteran battalion and two police corps, furnishing an aggregate of nearly 14 000 men, the whole constituting a standing force of nearly 50 000. The forces of the Crown at the same period placed under the control of the military authorities in the presidency were something above 6 000 making a grand total of military force in the East-India Company's service in this presidency, exclusive of 3 711 Madras troops then serving within it, of more than 59 000 men. The educational institutions are divided into two principal classes the first comprises all the vernacular schools, in which elementary instruction is conveyed through the medium of the native languages the second class embraces the Elphinstone Institution and the various schools in which the English tongue and the literature and sciences of Europe are imparted.

The wonderful cave temples excavated in the rocks at Karli Elephanta, Bag Ellora and some other places indicate from their characteristics, that formerly the population and rulers of this part of India were of the Buddhist persuasion. At the commencement, however of the Mussulman invasion, Brahminism appears to have been universally prevalent and the wealth and flagrant idolatry of the Sivais of Somnath Patan drew down upon them in the year 1024 the exterminating attack of Mahmood of Ghazni. The Concan appears to have first been conquered by the Mussulmans, under Mahomed Shah, the Bahmany king of the Deccan in the year 1470 forty years having been spent in the obstinately-repeated conquest of that rugged tract, which, after all remained but imperfectly subjugated. The tract more to the west



and south-east, comprising the present collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum and the province of Satara, was part of the Brahminical realm of Bijayanagar whose resources in an expedition against the king of Bejapoor in the early part of the sixteenth century are described with more than oriental exaggeration by the annalist of the Portuguese. This power was in 1565 destroyed by a confederacy of Musselman kings of the Deccan and the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar Colapore and Satara, incorporated with the dominions of Bejapoor the ruler of which was one of the confederated princes. The more central part of the presidency comprising the present collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Poona, was first invaded by the Musselman armies by the command of Alla-ood-Deen Khilji the Fatam monarch of Delhi about the year 1308 and its conquest appears to have been completed in 1316, by his immediate successor Moharik Khilji. The general revolt of the Deccan against Mahomed Toghluq occurred in 1350 and towards the close of the following century (1490) upon the extinction of the Bahmany dynasty, this tract was formed into a Musselman state under the denomination of Ahmednuggur, by Ahmed the founder of the Nizam Shahi dynasty. Candesh in the valley of the Tapias, appears to have been first reduced under the sway of the Musselmans by Alla-ood-Deen about the commencement of the fourteenth century, and after various vicissitudes and struggles formed into an independent state by Malik Raja. The remainder of the territory of the East India Company under this presidency or that portion lying about the Gulf of Cambay formed part of the ancient kingdom of Guzerat, which invaded, overrun and immediately relinquished by Mahmood of Ghuzni in the early part of the eleventh century was conquered in 1297 by the troops of Alla-ood Deen of Delhi. Subsequently to the general revolt of the Deccan, it became the scene of anarchy and bloodshed until 1591 when it was formed into an independent Musselman state by Mozuffur Khan a Rajpoot converted to Islam. The islands of Bombay and Salsette formed part of the dominions of Guzerat in 1428 and though temporarily lost, were recovered and retained to the time of the arrival of the Portuguese in India at the close of the fifteenth century. The Portuguese appear to have commenced their commercial and warlike operations on the coast of this presidency about 1508. Dnu seems to have been their earliest permanent settlement, and there, by leave of the native sovereign they built a factory, which was fortified in 1584. Bombay was first visited by the Portuguese in 1609 when they took a Musselman ship and it appears to have soon become one of their permanent possessions, as in 1631 the Portuguese expedition destined against Goa rendezvoused thereat. In 1684 Bahadur Shah king of Guzerat, ceded the island of Bassem to the Portuguese in per-

petuity. The first British establishment within the limits of this presidency was made at Surat in 1601. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the territories now subject to the presidency of Bombay were in a great measure reunited to the realm of Delhi by the power of Akbar but the resumption was not completed until 1637 under the reign of Shah Jehan. The East-India Company in the mean time pushed its commercial concerns in western India its affairs being under the management of a governor and council residing at Surat, and whose jurisdiction was styled the Presidency of Surat. In 1661 the island of Bombay was by the crown of Portugal ceded to the crown of England as part of the portion of the infantina Catherine of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II. The Portuguese local authorities however for some time evaded the transfer and at length but partially complied and Charles, either from vexation or some worthier motive in 1669 granted the island to the East-India Company but the Portuguese who continued to retain the islands of Salsette and Karanja long pursued a course of annoyance and hostility highly prejudicial to the British settlement. In 1678 the English crown granted to the East India Company authority to establish a mint at Bombay and, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the prosperity of this settlement was rapidly on the increase. In 1688 Bombay was declared by the Court of Directors the seat of the presidency and also their principal station in the East Indies. In the same year Captain Keegwin the commander of the East-India Company military forces in the island revolted and repudiating the local authority of the East-India Company proclaimed that of the Crown. The state of the settlement at this time bore testimony to the great efforts made for its improvement by the East-India Company during the short time which had elapsed since its acquisition. They had expended the large sum of 800,000*l.* on fortifications and improvements, had constructed an excellent harbour to become the resort of English trade. The garrison of Bombay consisted of 505 men and the island was supported by its own revenue. Next year arrived the mandate of the Crown, that the island should be forthwith restored to the Company who accordingly resumed possession but the precarious state of their affairs and the strength of the mutinners caused an unconditional pardon to be granted. The intended change was now in 1685 carried into effect, and the seat of the presidential government transferred from Surat to Bombay. In the succeeding year the president was declared Governor General of India, and the establishment at Surat reduced to an agency. The ambition of the sovereigns of Delhi had overthrown the Musselman kingdoms of the Deccan, which had been the bulwarks of their faith against the Brahmmins in that part of India, and the tyranny and intolerance of Aurungzebe ex-

cited a spirit of resistance and retaliation among the Mahratta Brahmmins, which fomented and directed by their notorious leader Sevjee, ultimately overthrew the Musulman sway and in its place established the various Mahratta powers that have in turn succumbed beneath British supremacy. During this struggle from the middle to the close of the seventeenth century the Mahrattas extended their dominion over nearly the whole of the tract governed by the presidency of Bombay and the managers on behalf of the East-India Company having the sagacity to foresee the probability of the ultimate success of the Mahrattas on being more immediately exposed to their hostility adopted the perilous policy of forming treaties with Sevjee and his successor thus incurring the enmity of Aurangzeb whose forces in 1683 invaded the island of Bombay, and besieged the town, but soon after withdrew on the payment of a sum of money. The East India Company became likewise frequently embroiled with that monarch, in consequence of the outrages of English pirates, who took several ships belonging to his subjects. The extension of the dominions of the East-India Company on this side of India was long very slow being almost confined to Bencoolle and Port Victoria, acquired in 1753 from the Mahrattas in exchange for Gheriah to the island of Bombay and the factories of Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad until 1774 when the British authorities taking advantage of disputes among the Mahrattas captured the islands of Salsette and Karanja, having stormed the fort of Tanna, the main defence of the former island. Both were formally ceded to the British by the treaty concluded on the 6th March, 1775 with Ragoba, who was recognised by the Bombay government as Peshwa. In virtue of this treaty, Ragoba had been supported with a force of 1500 men of all arms, including 450 Europeans, and at Arras a battle was fought, the result of which, though little decisive, inclined to the British. The supreme government disapproved of the treaty and connection with Ragoba, and deputed their agent to Poona to treat with the ministerial party without the intervention of the Bombay government. The treaty of Poorender concluded on the 1st March, 1776 was the result. Ragoba was now left to his fate. Peace was concluded with his enemies, the ministers at Poona conducting the regency during the minority of Maderow Narrain, the infant Peshwa, who was a posthumous son of Narrain Rao one of the nephews of Ragoba. By this treaty the British obtained possession of the pergunnah and city of Broach. In 1777, war with France impending a ship belonging to that nation put into Choul, a port of the Concan about thirty miles south of Bombay, and in the territory of the Mahrattas whose views appeared so unequivocally hostile to the British that the supreme government determined on reinstating Ragoba in power and vigorously prosecuting

the war against his rivals, the party at Poona opposed to the British interests. In 1778 a force consisting of 3000 men destined to act against Poona, was despatched from Bombay. It entered the Deccan through the Bhore Ghat, and advanced to Tullygaon within eighteen miles of Poona. There being encountered, harassed and nearly surrounded by a Mahratta force reputed to consist of 50000 men, the British army became panic-struck, destroyed the greater part of their stores, threw the heavy guns into a tank, and took to flight, closely urged by their active enemies. The managers of this wretched expedition concluded at Wargaum about ten miles above the Bhore Ghat, a convention, by which as the price of the release of the forces from their hopeless position Salsette, the adjacent islands, and some other places were to be ceded to the Mahrattas. These concessions were disavowed by the governor of Bombay and a force, consisting of six battalions of infantry a proportionate detail of artillery, and some cavalry, which had been despatched by the Bengal government, and placed under the command of Colonel Goddard continued its course from the vicinity of the Jumna across Northern Hindostan to Surat. In the commencement of the year 1780 Colonel Goddard took Dabhoi and Ahmedabad while other portions of the British force made acquisitions in the Concan. In the close of the same year Bassein was taken by Goddard in person. That officer in 1781 advanced on the road to Poona to the foot of the Bhore Ghat but the movement appears to have been merely with a view to intimidation, and, being vigorously attacked by the Mahrattas he made a disreputable retreat to Panwell the port at which troops were generally embarked for Bombay. Both parties being tired of these harassing and unproductive operations a treaty was, in 1782 concluded at Salby on terms somewhat humiliating to the British government, which engaged to abandon the interests of Ragoba, and surrendered Bassein and the acquisitions in Guzerat, with the exception of Broach which was subsequently made over to the Mahratta chief Scindia. On the death of the nawab of Surat, in 1788 the British authorities at Bombay obtained from Govind Rao Guicowar a grant of the town of Surat and the adjacent territory belonging to it, guaranteeing to the family a competent pension for the relinquishment of their claim. At the same time a British subsidiary force was formed for the support of the Guicowar whose authority was established against his opponents, after a few smart actions. In 1790 a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against Tippoo Sultan had been concluded between the English government, the Peshwa, and the Nizam and the Peshwa was also a party to the treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo in 1792. In 1795, the young Peshwa, Maderow Narrain died. To secure a continuance of his own power, Nana Furnavsee (one of the Mahratta ministers)

endeavoured to exclude the legitimate heir, Bajee Rao the son of Ragoba. But Nana's views were frustrated by Scindia, who arrived at Poona with a large force and placed Bajee Rao upon the vacant throne. Scindia's influence became paramount at Poona and he soon annihilated the independence of the Peshwa's government. In 1802 a contest took place between Scindia and Holkar. The Peshwa joined the former whose army sustained a signal defeat near Poona, on the 25th October. The Peshwa fled to Bassem having previously intimated to the British resident at his court his desire to enter into a defensive alliance with the Company on the basis of that of Hyderabad and his readiness to cede territory for the maintenance of a subsidiary force. These overtures were favourably received by Lord Wellesley and after a short negotiation a treaty was concluded at Bassem by which the Peshwa engaged to receive, and the East-India Company to furnish, 'a permanent subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular native infantry with the usual proportion of field pieces and European artillery men attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition to be stationed in perpetuity in his highness's dominions. The charge for maintaining this force was estimated at 20 00 000 rupees, or 250 000*l.* annually. To meet possible deficiencies, an additional annual sum of 100 000 rupees was allowed, the whole charge being defrayed by ceding to the British lands estimated to yield a revenue to that amount. The conclusion of this treaty is to be regarded as an important step in the extension of the salutary influence of the British government in India. By a supplemental article, it was agreed that a native cavalry regiment should be added to the subsidiary force, and that the province of Bandelound belonging to the Peshwa, should be made over to the British in lieu of the southern districts of his dominions which had been ceded by the treaty of Bassem. In 1803 certain districts were ceded by Scindia, under the treaty of Serji Anjengann, to the allies engaged in the war against him and by the partition treaty of Poona, a portion of the cession comprehending the fort and territory of Broach, was assigned to the British. By the treaty of Baroda, in 1805 explaining confirming and consolidating former treaties, the Guicowar ceded to the British various districts now forming constituent parts of the collectorates of Ahmedabad and Kaira. In 1812 the island and harbour of Malwan, or Sindi droog, were obtained by treaty from the rajah of Kolapore, and in the same year the fort of Vingoria, and that of Gunarano Tembe with their respective ports, were similarly obtained from the rajah of Sawantwarree. In 1815 the murder at Punderpoor of Gungadbur Shastree the Guicowar's minister and envoy who had repaired thither under the sanction and protection of the British government, and with the view of forwarding some political

objects entertained by it, was a prominent indication of the hostile intentions of Bajee Rao the Peshwa, by whose minister Trim buljee, the atrocity was perpetrated. On this superseded in 1817 the general confederacy of the Mahratta states against British supremacy, and the Peshwa entering into it, was in the same year defeated in the engagement at Kirkee and in 1818 at Ashti. He was subsequently deposed and pensioned by the East-India Company and the greater part of his dominions incorporated with the presidency of Bombay. The territory acquired on that event comprises the present collectorates of Tannah and Rutnagherry Poona Candesh Dharwar Belgaum, Sattara, and the southern jagheers, containing collectively an area of 47 214 square miles. A portion of this territory lying within the general line of the territory of the Nizam was conveyed to that prince in exchange for his acquisitions under the treaty of Serji Anjengann and the partition treaty of Poona. These were situated on the right bank of the river Seema, and in the district of Ahmed nuggur and being transferred to the Company formed another addition to the Bombay presidency.

**BOMBAY**—The principal place of the presidency of the same name. The island on which the city is situate extends from north east to south west eight miles with an average breadth of three, and landlocks the harbour lying between it and the mainland protecting it from the violence of the Arabian Sea. To the south this natural seaward bulwark is continued and strengthened by a couple of rocky islets. The more northern which is joined to the island of Bombay by a causeway overflowed at high water, is called Old Woman's Island the other or more southern is called Colaba, or Lighthouse Island and this is united to Old Woman's Island by a causeway overflowed at high water spring tides, as the latter island is connected with Bombay. Thus the three islands linked by causeways, form a continuous breakwater, extending from north east to south west a distance of nearly ten miles. Bombay is likewise connected with the large island to the northward, called Sal setie by a causeway and arched stone bridge from Mahim to Bandora, more recently constructed by government, aided by a munificent contribution from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy a Parsee merchant of immense wealth, but of far greater liberality the latter of which indeed, appears almost boundless. Bombay owes him so much that it would be almost criminal to pass over his name in any account of that settlement. His case affords an illustration of the value and utility of honorary distinctions. Wealth he needed not but the honour of knighthood, conferred on him by the British sovereign, was an evidence to himself and to all his fellow-citizens that his public spirit was neither overlooked nor disregarded. The honour could not fail to be the

more gratifying from the fact that he was the first native of India who ever received it. On approaching Bombay from the seaward, the view is very beautiful, the background in the distance beyond the harbour being formed by the range of Western Ghats, and exhibiting the boldest most picturesque, and varying outlines imaginable. Bombay 'is formed by two ranges of rock of unequal lengths running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island and these ranges are united at their extremities by hills of sandstone which are only a few feet above the level of the sea. The interior of the island was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments. The lower parts of the island are, however still subject to the influence of the heavy rains which in their season reduce them to a swamp so that during the continuance of the rainy monsoon, the houses are separated from each other by water sometimes for several months. Bombay Island in coming from seaward appears very low, excepting Malabar Hill which is of middling height, having a regular oblong appearance sloping a little towards the sea, and is covered with trees. Among these some white buildings are interspersed with a signal post and flag-staff at the point near Mangan Hill which is situated to the northward of Bombay town and is of middling height, not easily known until well up the harbour. Parallel further northward, is a round mount, having on it a flag-staff but this and an oblong hill near it, covered with trees are not perceived until far up the harbour. Sures Fort is on a point of land near these hills. The area of the island is estimated at eighteen and a quarter square miles. The harbour is probably as large an expanse of water as is found anywhere landlocked and its area may be estimated with tolerable safety at about fifty square miles or if the shallow bight running towards the north of Salsette be included at about eighty. On its east side this noble sheet of water is rendered picturesque by the islands Karanga, Elephanta, and Derwadi, called by British sailors Butler Island. The light house is situated at the southern extremity of Colaba island its lantern is 150 feet above the level of the sea. There are six or seven fathoms water at the entrance of the harbour and the tide rises sufficiently for the supply of wet docks which have been constructed at the pier or causeway connecting Colaba with Old Woman's Island. The greatest height which the tide rose in 1852 was seventeen feet eleven inches. Several excellent line-of-battle ships have been built here. Independently of its advantageous position with respect to the rest of India, as well as to Persia, Arabia, Africa, and more remotely Europe, the great excellence of the harbour of Bombay and its facilities for ship-building as well as for commerce give it a superiority over any other in India. An authority intimately acquainted with the subject thus testifies — In Bombay alone two ships

of the line, or one ship and two frigates, can be produced to the British navy every eighteen months. The docks of Bombay are capable of containing ships of any force. Situated as Bombay is, between the forests of Malabar and Guzerat, she receives supplies of timber with every wind that blows. Flax of good quality is also the produce of our territories in India. It is calculated that every ship in the navy of Great Britain is renewed every twelve years. It is well known that teakwood built ships last fifty years and upwards. Many ships Bombay built, after running fourteen or fifteen years, have been bought into the navy, and were considered as strong as ever. The *Sir Edward Hughes* performed eight voyages as an Indian man before she was purchased for the navy. The *Willesey*, a seventy four gun ship, the fire of which in 1839 destroyed the defences of Kurrachee, and which was in other instances instrumental in gaining important successes in India was built at Bombay. More recently the *Mesmer* of eighty guns, and the brigs *Jenna* and *Nerbudda*, have been built at this port for her majesty's government.

It has been remarked that the advantages of Bombay consist in its commercial site, importance and resources its unequalled harbour and means of naval accommodation and its situation on the western coast, considered relatively to Europe and to the Poona Mahrattas. "The old town or fort is situate on the southern extremity of the island towards Old Woman's Island and is about two miles in circuit strongly fortified. Latterly above battery completely commanding the harbour." On the land side it was formerly incapable of being defended against an attack made by regular approaches as a bombardment of a few hours must have fired the whole town the houses being arranged closely together generally built of wood and lofty and in such a configuration the magazines must have inevitably exploded. The formation of an extensive esplanade, and some other precautionary measures, have, however of late years greatly added to the security of the place. Still more recently, the increase of the calibre of the guns employed has completed the means of defence rendering them adequate to an effectual resistance of an attack likely to be made from any quarter. In the old town or fort the streets are very narrow but great improvements have been lately made and more are contemplated. New streets are projected a better system of drainage has been introduced and a plan devised for securing to the town an ample supply of wholesome water. Among the remarkable buildings is the Government House extending along one side of a square planted with trees. It has a fine colonnade, and contains the government offices, a saloon and library. There is a large and handsome church within the fort, and a Presbyterian place of worship, and a church has been recently built on the island of Colaba, where there are considerable cantonments. About a mile north west of the fort is the

Black Town, the situation of which is so low that during the monsoon rains it is in many places flooded, and the communication between the houses cut off. Few Europeans inhabit either of those towns, their residences being for the most part dispersed over the island. Besides the Government House within the fort there are two other government residences in the island one at Porell, six miles north of the fort, and another at Malabar Point.

Like most Eastern towns Bombay has suffered severely from the casualty of fire. A very destructive conflagration took place in October 1845, commencing in the shop of a manufacturer of fireworks. Upwards of 180 houses were destroyed and the loss of property was estimated at seven lacs of rupees (about 70,000*l*). The extent of the conflagration and loss would doubtless have been much greater but for the exertions of one of the magistrates, Mr. Edward Danvers, in superintending and directing amidst much personal danger the force at his disposal while engaged in attempts to stop the progress of the flames. The men employed in this duty were obtained by draughts from one of her majesty's regiments, from the marine battalion and from various ships lying in the harbour. Some of the seamen distinguished themselves by one of those acts of cool and deliberate daring in utter disregard of apparently impending death which seem almost ordinary events to the hardy sons of the ocean. During the conflagration information was given to the police that on the lower floor of a house, the upper part of which was on fire, there were deposited a number of barrels of gunpowder. A party of sailors immediately volunteered to remove them, and actually brought out the entire quantity, amounting to several thousand pounds weight, while fragments of burning materials were falling around them.

Bombay is the seat of a Supreme Court of justice, constituted under letters patent from the Crown under powers granted by act of Parliament and consisting of a chief justice and one puisne judge from whose decision an appeal, subject to certain limitations and conditions, lies to the Queen in Council. The powers of this court are very extensive, embracing not only the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the judges at home, whether in their courts at Westminster or on circuit, but also the functions of the courts of equity, the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and the adjudication of cases of insolvency. Such is the present constitution, and such the powers of the Supreme Court, but the act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95 recently passed appears to contemplate some changes in the judicial institutions of India, the nature of which cannot of course be anticipated. The chief court of the Company is termed the Sudder Adawlut its functions are to hear appeals from the district courts throughout the presidency, and to exercise a general supervision over those courts. Among the public establishments at Bombay

may be enumerated the Chamber of Commerce the Bank of Bombay the Oriental Bank of which the chief Indian branch is here situated the head office being in London a branch of the Agra and United Service Bank the government Savings Bank several insurance companies, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the native general library the Bombay Geographical Society the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay the Agricultural Society of Western India, and the Bombay Diocesan Library. There are also various associations for the promotion of benevolent and religious objects. Amusements especially those of a national character, are much encouraged by Europeans and the climate has not prevented the formation of clubs for the practice of the Scottish game of golf and the English one of cricket. A Yacht Club also furnishes opportunity for the indulgence of the nautical taste so prevalent at home. The Kiplingstone Institution has already been referred to in the notice of the educational establishments given under the article 'Bombay presidency.'

The population is composed of various elements. According to a census of the islands of Bombay and Colaba, taken on the 1st May 1849 the numbers of the various castes, including the military and the floating population of the harbour were as under —

Jains, Lingaehs, or Boodhists	1 902
Brahmins	6 986
Hindoo of other castes	289 995
Musalmans	124 165
Parsees	114 698
Jews	1 132
Native Christians	7 456
Indo-Britons	1 333
Indo-Portuguese	5 417
Pure European	5 088
Seedee Negro African	839
Other castes	7 118
Total	566,119

The pursuits and occupations of the people are of course various and as in all other great cities, there is a proportion whose avocations will not sustain minute inquiry without damage to their reputation. In 1845 an extensive and most extraordinary system of plunder was discovered and some of those concerned in it brought to justice. This scheme was organized with all the precision that might be looked for in a plan for prosecuting any lawful object devised and conducted by men habituated to business and well acquainted with its details. The number of persons engaged in it amounted to two or three hundred, and its operations had been carried on without interruption and down to a very late period before the discovery without suspicion on the part of the superior officers of government, for upwards of thirty years. The chief scene of plunder was the

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harbour where the goods were unlawfully but quietly transferred from one boat to another then landed in the ordinary way, with as much coolness as though they had been legally acquired conveyed in open day from the shore to the godowns or warehouses of persons of apparent substance and credit, and there brought to sale without any attempt at concealment. This traffic constituted the principal business of the gang who however it was believed occasionally varied it by suggesting and encouraging piracies though they did not actively engage in them and by participating in the profits of robberies and burglaries committed in the town. It was feared, indeed that crimes of deeper tinge than those against property might be charged upon the gang. Though this herd of plunderers continued to exercise their craft for nearly a third of a century without drawing upon themselves the notice of the government, their existence and occupations were known to many not associated with them but whose silence was secured by that powerful spring of conduct in India, respect for caste, or by a resort to intimidation. These men were indeed said to be more dreaded by those who knew them and their pursuits than was the power of the government. The staff of the association was perfect and well organized. It had a chief director superintendents under him, a cashier and a numerous body of inferior officers afloat and ashore. A regular set of books were kept with the most scrupulous accuracy and the division of profits was made with the strictest nicety. Such a body united for such purposes, could scarcely in these days exist in any part of Europe for any long period and it may be regarded as pretty certain that those who exercise the profession of plunder in that quarter of the globe do not conduct their business or apportion their unlawful gains with the precision which marked the proceedings of this body of marauders. Its existence affords a curious illustration of the peculiar nature of Indian society as compared with that found at home. The temperature is moderate in proportion to the latitude being diminished by the sea breezes. The climate was formerly considered very unhealthy but it has of late years greatly improved the proportion of deaths to the population in ordinary seasons now closely approximating to that of London. Bombay is distant from Calcutta, W 1 040 miles from Madras, N W 645 from Delhi S W 730 from Hyderabad N W, 390 from Ahmedabad, S. 285 from Poona, N W, 75 Lat 18 57' long 72° 53'.

**BOMBRA** — A raj in the country superintended by the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Bone on the south by Bhermoole and Fallera on the east by Keenjur, and on the west by Sumbhalpore. It extends from lat 21 11' to 21 38, and from long 84 11' to 85 11, is sixty four miles in length from east

to west, and thirty in breadth. The area is 1 244 square miles. The value of the raj has been estimated at 10 000 rupees per annum. The tribute is nominally 340 rupees but it is diminished by 300 rupees allowed in consequence of the Raopore road passing through the estate. The people, estimated at about 58 000 are said to be savages, and their ruler to be no better.

**BOMEERGUTTEH** in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay a town five miles W of the route from Oomuta to Dharwar 24 miles S. of the latter Lat 15 6', long 70 3'.

**BOMINI**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Rewa, and 34 miles S.E. of the former city Lat. 25 9' long 82° 15'

**BOMOREE** in Bundelcund in the raj or principality of Oorcha or Tebree, a town on the route from Agra to Sangor 180 miles S.E. of former 83 N W of latter. It is situate on a rising ground, and is a rather pleasant place the streets being wide and clean. Here is an extensive jhil or mere formed by a vast artificial mound, constructed across the extremity of a valley receiving the water of a stream. It is a noble sheet of water about four miles long and two wide deep and clear, abounding with fish, and very extensively available for the purposes of irrigation. On a rocky ridge overlooking the lake is the ruined palace of the rajah who made it. Lat. 25 8' long 79 10'

**BOMUNPILLEE** — A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant N.E. from Hyderabad 150 miles. Lat. 18° 20', long 80 34.

**BONDSDOBA** — A river rising in lat 19 30, long 83 27 in the native state of Chahandy on the south west frontier of Bengal, and discharging itself into the Bay of Bengal in lat 18 21 long 84 12.

**BONHAT** in the British district of Beerbhoom lieutenant gov of Bengal, a town on the route of the railroad from Burdwan to Rajmahal, 50 miles S. of the latter Lat. 24 10', long 87 47.

**BONICUT** — A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Ghoolab Singh distant N from Surnagar 29 miles. Lat. 34 28 long 74 51.

**BONIE** — A raj under the political agent for the south west frontier. It is bounded on the north by Chota Nagpore on the east by Keenjur and Singhbhum, on the west by Sumbhalpore and Gangpore, and on the south by Bombra. Its area is 1 037 square miles. The centre is in lat. 22 long 85 8. The people are represented to be savages and the native government bad. The revenue of the country as computed by the British agent, is 6,000 rupees. The annual tribute is 200

rupees. The population is estimated at upwards of 47,000.

**BONYTEE DEBEE** in Sirmour a summit of the ridge extending from Bus Peak to Nahun. It is surmounted by a small Hindoo temple and the remains of a stone fort held by the Goorkhas during their occupation of the country and was a station of the small series of triangles during the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 5,120 feet. Lat 80° 38' long 77° 19'.

**BOOCHHEYKEE** in the Bechna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on a feeder of the Ravee river 46 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat 31° 18', long 73° 30'.

**BOOCHKAL**, in Basahur a pass on the route from Rampoor to the Shatol Pass. It is the highest and most northern limit of the forest on this declivity of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 11,600 feet. Lat 31° 21' long 77° 59'.

**BOODAGAON**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant N.E. from Nagpore 90 miles. Lat 21° 52' long 80° 20'.

**BOODAWUL** or **BOORAWUL**—The name of a district in Candahar presidency of Bombay formerly belonging to a native chief. In 1855 the territory ceded to the British government from failure of heirs on the part of the last chief. Distant E. from Dhoolia 65 miles. Lat 31° 3' long 75° 43'.

**BOODGOWARRA** in the British territory of Sargor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Weingunga river 31 miles N.E. of Seoni. Lat. 22° 9' long 80° 9'.

**BOODHANUH** in the British district of Musafirnagar, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Kurnool to Meerut and 48 miles S.E. of the former. It is of considerable size has a bazaar and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good the country wooded and well cultivated. Population 8,750. Lat. 29° 16' long 77° 32'.

**BOODHREYEE**, or **BURCRAEE** in the British district of Mynpooree lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree and 30 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 7', long 78° 40'.

**BOODYGERRY**—A town in the territory of Mysore, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 86 miles. Lat. 13° 9' long 77° 49'.

**BOODYHAUL**—A town in the territory of Mysore, distant N. from Seringapatam 82 miles. Lat. 13° 36' long 76° 29'.

**BOOGODAH**, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town 10 miles S.E. of Goomsoor. Lat. 19° 59', long 84° 51'.

**BOOJAN** in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Almora to Kasheepoor, 12 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 30', long 79° 31'.

**BOOKAPATAM** in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras a town on the right bank of the Chitravutti river 90 miles S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 12' long 77° 53'.

**BOOLLE**, or **BUDI** in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Asot, up the valley of the river Kalee, to the Beas Pass, into Hindoo or South western Tibet. Boolee is in lat. 30° 6' long 80° 52'.

**BOOLUNDREHUUR**—A British district under the lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, bounded on the north by the British district Meerut, on the east by the British districts Moradabad and Budson on the south by the British district Allypore and on the south west and west by the British districts Gurgaon and Delhi and the jaghure of Bulabgurb. It lies between lat. 28° 3'—28° 43', long 77° 28'—78° 32' is eighty miles in length from south-east to north-west, and fifty seven in breadth from north-east to south-west. The climate is liable to considerable extremes, as rather sharp frosts are not unknown in winter the thermometer falling a few degrees below the freezing point, and water becoming congealed under shelter of a tent yet in the latter part of spring and the beginning of summer when the hot winds set in from Rajpootana and Southern Sindh, the temperature becomes very high. The surface of the country has a general slope from north-west to south-east as indicated by the descent of the slopes of the Jumna and Ganges in that direction and also of those of the Hindun and East Kali Nuddes, the courses of which he between those two great rivers, and in some measure parallel to them. The country though remarkably level has a gradual and very gentle elevation about midway between the Ganges and Jumna rising in that part into a slight ridge along which the channel of the Ganges Canal holds its course. Cotton appears to be the staple production of the soil for commercial purposes, and might, it is believed become a rich source of profit to the cultivator merchant, and manufacturer. As in other parts of the Doab, the soil here produces indigo sugar, tobacco wheat, barley millet and various kinds of pulse. Domestic quadrupeds are scarcely one half the size of those in Bengal and Behar. Under the existing revenue settlement of the North West Provinces the demand of the government on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until 1859. The population of the district is returned at 778,342. It appears moreover that by far the largest portion of the people are Hindoo the respective numbers being Hindoos 633,696 Musulmans and others, 144,646. The follow

ing is a classification of the towns and villages in the district —

Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants.	1 246
Do. more than 1 000 and less than 5 000	123
Do. more than 5 000 and less than 10 000	6
Do. more than 10 000 and less than 50 000	5
Total	1 479

This district formed part of the territory acquired by Perron a French adventurer in the service of Scindia, who arriving in India in no higher capacity than that of a common sailor succeeded, by a series of fortunate intrigues in obtaining the chief command under the Mahratta chief above named and ultimately in elevating himself to the rank of a petty sovereign. The Franco-Mahratta state thus formed was marked by the sagacious policy of the Marquis Wellesley as an excrescence on the face of India to be extirpated with the least possible delay and Lord Lake was ordered to regard its annihilation as a primary object. Perron who seems to have been more anxious for the preservation of his moveable property than of his dignity or power after a feeble attempt at resistance abandoned both his territory and his troops, and made his peace with the British government. The victory gained by Lord Lake in the vicinity of Delhi over the fragmentary remains of the French force, gave the final blow to the short-lived state which had sprung up and been cut down with almost unparalleled rapidity. The territory was included in the cessions made by Scindia to the East-India Company under the second article of the treaty of Bersee Angamgaum concluded 30th December, 1803.

**BOOLUNDSHUHUR** or **BUREUN** the principal town of a pergunnah in the British district of the same name is situated on the right bank of the Kali Nuddi; there passed in the dry season by a good ford, and during the rains by ferry. It lies on the route from Bareilly to Delhi and 40 miles S E of the latter. There is a bazaar here and supplies are abundant. The town contains a population of 15 005 inhabitants. Elevation above the sea 784 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 750 miles. Lat. 28 24 long 77 58.

**BOOMIDAIRAH** — A town in the territory of Nagpore distant N W from Buxar 46 miles. Lat. 19 33 long 81 28.

**BOONDEE**, in Rajpootana, a small territory named from its principal place, and under the political superintendence of the Governor General. It is bounded on the north by the state of Jeypore on the east by the state of Kotah, on the south by Scindia's dominions and on the west by the state of Oodeypore. It is eighty five miles in length, and fifty in breadth and lies between lat. 24 53 and 25 55 long 76 23 and 76 30. The area is 2,291 square miles. A range of mountains, running from north-east to south-west, divides

it into two nearly equal portions of level expanse that on the south-east extending to the river Chumbul, and that on the north-west reaching to the base of the mountains towards Ajmere. The only river of importance is the Chumbul, which first touches on the territory in lat 25 17 long 73 53 holds a course north-east for sixty miles forming for that distance the boundary between this state and that of Kotah and is navigable during the rains for craft of considerable burthen. The Meo or Nejo a small river flowing from the Oodeypore territory or Mewar takes a course in a direction north-east through Boondee for about eighty miles, and falls into the Chumbul. The other streams are unimportant. Iron abounds in the neighbourhood of the town of Boondee which is celebrated for its manufactures in this metal. The climate is deemed unhealthy fever and rheumatism of the lungs and bronchial affections are said to prevail in most parts. The soil is fertile and the dominant portion of the people are Rajpoots of the Hara tribe but the greater part of the population especially in the mountains, are Meenas, considered to be the indigenous inhabitants. These are indefatigable freebooters, and when Scindia overran this part of India in 1803, so incessantly harassed his army that he found it necessary to march away though no regular resistance was offered in the field. The military force at the disposal of the state including the troops of the feudal chiefs and the police force amounts to 6,100 men. The only fort of importance in Boondee is Nynwaa. Balwant Sang obtained possession of it in 1806 by bribery and retained it for several months though many fruitless attempts were made for its reduction. The amount of the revenue of Boondee from land assessment, transit-duties and a few minor sources, has been computed to be five lacs of rupees or 50 000. The population may probably be assumed at the average of British Rajpootana, 100 to the square mile at which rate it would be 239 100. The rajah of Boondee, by lineage of the Hara subdivision of the Chauhan tribe of Rajpoots, originally ruled over the whole of Haroti so named from its population. According to Tod the city and state of Boondee were founded in the year 1342, by Rao Dewa, in a state which he wrested from the indigenous Meenas a great number of whom he ruthlessly put to the sword. In 1569 Rao Soorjan the sovereign of Boondee held the celebrated fortress of Pimnapoor for the rajah of Mewar and surrendered it to Akbar on condition of receiving an extensive government, and a high command in the army of the Padshah. The territory of Boondee was dismembered by Jehangir the son and successor of Akbar who granted the portion south-east of the Chumbul to Madhu Singh the great-grandson of Rao Soorjan and declared him Rao of Kota, the capital of that tract. Chutert Sal, the ruler of Boondee at the time of the contest between Dara and Aurungzeib.



espoused the cause of the former and was slain in the battle of Samaghar. At the battle of Jajau, in 1707 where Azim and Moazzam the sons of Aurangzebe contended for the succession, the Haras of Boondsee supported the cause of the latter and succeeded in placing him on the throne. In 1804, during the disastrous retreat of the British force under Colonel Monson before Holkar the rajah of Boondsee showed himself a firm supporter of the British cause not only giving the retiring force unmolested passage through his territory but aiding them to the extent of his ability and thus drawing on himself the determined enmity of Holkar to which he was given up by the pusillanimous policy of that period the Maharattas taking military occupation of his capital. On the commencement, in 1817 of the Maharatta and Pindarree wars the ruler of Boondsee came forward with alacrity to further the British views and at the conclusion of peace was rewarded by a remission of the tribute previously paid to Holkar and which by the result of the war had fallen to the disposal of the British government. At the same time the lands held by Holkar within the state of Boondsee were restored the fidelity of the rajah being thus tardily acknowledged. The tribute paid to Scindia was continued, but transferred to the British government. This tribute amounted to 80 000 rupees but 40 000 of the sum were on account of two-thirds of the pergunnah of Patun, which was to have been recovered from Scindia. The recovery was not, however effected and the claim of the British government to tribute was on this account reduced to one-half the contemplated amount. By the treaty of Gwalior in January 1844 the management of Scindia's share of Patun was made over to the British government. The treaty between Boondsee and the East-India Company was made in 1818. The rajah who had so strongly and repeatedly manifested his regard for British alliance died in 1821 about three years after the conclusion of the treaty and was succeeded by his son then about eleven years of age. A council of regency consisting of four persons of station and influence, was named, but did not long maintain its authority. The mother of the infant rajah intimated her opinion that the system would not work that four English gentlemen might conduct state affairs in concert, but that four natives never could. Upon this lady the exercise of the powers of the regency was thereupon conferred but it soon became evident that the choice was an unfortunate one. The interests of the country were neglected the training of the young prince for the duties of his position was unattended to, and the queen mother was even suspected of ministering to his vices with the view of prolonging the period of her own power. The evil influences of this woman were to some extent counteracted by an able and sincere minister who extricated the state from a mass of financial difficulties, and by

regularity of payment rendered the military force efficient and contented. The useful life of this valuable state-servant was, however cut short by assassination. The young rajah had married a sister of the rajah of Joudpore, who was about twice his own age. Some points in the treatment of this lady gave offence to her family and a band of conspirators from Joudpore perpetrated the dark deed above related. Having accomplished their object, they fortified themselves in their house and prepared for defence. There they were cannonaded from the hill fort. A party of their friends outside the walls made demonstrations of an intention to relieve them but took no effectual steps for the purpose. Other parties from Joudpore were approaching but two leaders of the conspiracy were captured in an attempt to make their escape and publicly executed. A third met death in a less formal mode and these disheartening circumstances combined with the firmness and energy displayed by the British representative who had proceeded to the spot probably averted a war between Boondsee and Joudpore, which might readily have become general among the Rajpoot states.

**BOONDSEE**—The capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name a town situate in a valley or rather basin nearly surrounded on all sides by rocky hills. The palace is situate on the slope of the hill above the town with which it communicates by a road running in a zigzag direction on the face of the steep acclivity. According to Tod, this splendid residence is an aggregate of palaces each having the name of its founder and yet the whole so well harmonizes, and the character of the architecture is so uniform that its breaks or fantasies appear only to arise from the peculiarity of the position, and serve to diversify its beauties. The Chuttermahl, or that built by Rajah Chuttermahl is the most extensive and most modern addition. It has two noble halls, supported by double ranges of columns of serpentine. Indeed it seems generally admitted, that the palace is well entitled to the distinction which it has acquired in Rajpootana of unsurpassed beauty and though some structures have been erected in imitation of it, such as the Castle of Indraghur none it is said can compete with the original. The town contains few edifices of any size or beauty but the two principal bazars are of good width clean, and occupied by many traders. As Boondsee, however has no pretensions to commerce, it offers no inducement to merchants on a large scale. A wall environs the town the entrances to which are by three several massive gates which continue closed from sunset to sunrise. The population consists principally of native Haras, a few leading Hindoo foregangers, and a small proportion of Mahomedans. Distant direct from Kotah, N W, 22 miles, Bombay, N E, 480 Agra, S W 195 Delhi, S W, 246 Lat 25 26, long 75 43

**BOONDEE KA GOTRA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee distant N from Boondee 15 miles. Lat. 25 40, long 76 48'

**BOONEERE** in Northern Afghanistan, is the tract lying north west of the Indus and north of the Kabool river and bearing the general name of the Eusefian country. It is inclosed by the Indus on the south-east, the Hindoo Koosh on the north, on other sides by mountains separating it from Suwat on the west, and on the south from the country held by the Khuttuk and Kusufian tribes, on the lower course of the Kabool river. In its general character it is rugged being composed of a number of small valleys, opening into one larger through which flows the Burrindoo, a stream falling into the Indus on the west side a little below Torbala. Booneere lies between lat 34—34 40, long 72—73

**BOONGULL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant S W from Hyderabad 31 miles. Lat 16 58' long 78 17'

**BOORAH**, in the British district of Mys. pooree lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynaporee, and 84 miles W of the latter. Lat. 27 7' long 78 30'

**BOORAHBULLUNG**—A river rising in Mohurbunge one of the Cuttack mehals, in lat. 22 7' long 86 30' and flowing in a south-easterly direction falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 21 28' long 87 7', eight miles S E of the town of Balasore

**BOORAI** in the British district of Midnapoor lieut gov of Bengal a town five miles E. of the trunk road from Midnapoor to Cuttack, 40 miles S of the former. Lat 21 50', long. 87 24'

**BOORAINKEE** in the British district of Chasempoor lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges 620 miles N W of Calcutta by water. Lat 25 25', long 83 30'

**BOORABORE**, in the British district of Meerut, lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut and nine miles S W of the latter. Lat. 28 54' long 77 42'

**BOOREAH** in Surind, a town on the right bank of the canal or watercourse of Feroz Shah. The population consists principally of Sikhs. It has a bazaar and is of some importance on account of the ferry in the vicinity over the Jumna by which the route proceeds from Ambala to Saharunpoor. The canal of Feroz two and a half or three feet deep is crossed by a ford. The territory of which this is the principal place constitutes one of the protected Sikh states. It contains an area of 820 square miles, and a population of 11 920 persons. The town is distant N W from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat 30 9' long 77 25'

**BOOREE DEHING**—A river of Assam, and a considerable feeder of the Brahmapootra it is an offset of the Noh Dihing from which it diverges in lat. 27 26' long 96 31 and flowing in a westerly direction through Assam for 121 miles, during which course it receives several smaller rivers, falls into the Brahmapootra in lat. 27 15' long 94 41'

**BOOREE LOHIT**—The name of one of the two streams into which the Brahmapootra divides in its passage through the valley of Assam. It diverges from the main stream about lat. 21 7', long 94 30' and flowing, south west for fifty nine miles, rejoins it about lat. 26 45' long 93 42'

**BOORHATH** in the British district of Seebpoor in Upper Assam, a town on the left bank of the Disang river, 43 miles N E of Seebpoor. Lat 27 8' long 95 20'

**BOORHAUNPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia a family a town situate on the north or right side of the river Taptee, the banks of which are here bold, and rise sixty or seventy feet above the average height of the stream. It is surrounded by a weak rampart of brickwork, which is highest along the lofty bank of the river and, seen from the south bank the place has a striking appearance. The ground plan of the rampart is a semicircle, the diameter extending along the Taptee and half way between the extremities is a palace built by Akbar. This edifice is styled the Lal Kilaah, or Red Fort from the colour of its bricks. Though much dilapidated it still contains a ruinous mosque, halls embellished with white marble gardens or pleasure grounds and other relics of imperial magnificence. A rampart separating it from the town gave it the character of a fortress. The only other building worth notice is the Jamamaagut, or great mosque built by Aurung zebe. Notwithstanding that the Brahminical population is numerous, they have no temples, their rudely sculptured idols being placed under trees, or in ill built niches. A few of the wealthier merchants have good and commodious houses, built of teak profusely decorated with carvings. The most wealthy and influential of the trading community are the Borahs, a Mahomedan tribe descended from the Hassanians so dreaded in the time of the crusades. The Borahs, with their families, inhabit a distinct ward which they shut up at night, excluding all other persons, and they have a peculiar mosque. There are still here principally in the hands of Borahs, considerable manufactures of muslins flowered silks, and brocades, for which the place was formerly so famous, that in the time of Tavernier about the year 1685, they were exported in great quantities to Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, and Poland, but even at that time the place was much decayed. In 1849 this town was the scene of a desperate and sanguinary affray which took place between the Mahomedans

# BOO—BOR

and the Hindoos upon the occasion of one of the religious festivals of the latter

**Boorhanpoor** is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery as a large city. Its governor was one of the greatest officers of the court of Delhi and usually an uncle, a brother or a son of the Padshah. Previously to its subjugation by Akbar in 1599 it was a place of much importance, being the capital of the sovereigns of Candahar one of whom Malik Nasir founded it about A.D. 1414. Hence the sovereigns of Candahar are often denominated sultans of Boorhanpoor. It was visited in 1811 by Sir Thomas Roe on his embassy to the Great Mogul in 1685 under the reign of Aurangzeb, it was plundered by the troops of Sumbha, the Mahratta leader under the command of Humbeer Rao and in 1720 was wrested from the government of Delhi by Asaf Jah or Nizam ul mulk who there defeated the army brought against him by the Padshah's officer. It appears to have been subjugated by Madhajeo Scindia in his rapid course of aggrandisement in the latter part of the eighteenth century and was occupied in 1803 by the British under Colonel Stevenson but was restored in the same year by the sixth article of the treaty of Serji Anjengam. Its present assessment to the exchequer of Scindia is 45,000 rupees annually. Distant N.E. from Bombay 280 miles, S.E. from Oojein 132, N.E. from Poona 240. Lat. 21° 38' long. 75° 20'

**BOOROO** in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Caubay to Rajkot 22 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 24' long. 72° 18'

**BOOSUN** in the jaghire of Jybur bent, gov. of the N.W. Province, a village on the route from Delhi to Karnol and five miles E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 2' long. 76° 16'

**BOOTEA**—A petty native state on the south west frontier of the presidency of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 21° 55', long. 82° 45'

**BOOZPOOK**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant W. from Hyderabad 123 miles. Lat. 17° 13' long. 76° 42'

**BOPALPUTNAM**—A town in Nagpoor distant S.E. from Nagpoor 180 miles. Lat. 18° 51', long. 80° 30'

**BOPLEE**, in the British territory of Saurashtra and Narbudda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Province a town 18 miles S.E. from Seoni 63 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 50' long. 79° 51'

**BORAL**—See **BOREA**.

**BORAI**—A river rising in lat. 21° 8' long. 74° 3', at the northern extremity of the Syandree range of mountains and flowing through Khandesh for 64 miles, falls into the Taptee river on its southern or left bank in lat. 21° 20', long. 74° 51'

**BORARA**—A town in the Rajpootee state

of Kumbhgarh, distant S.E. from Ajmeer 80 miles. Lat. 26° 18' long. 75° 10'

**BOEA SAMBA**—A small raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Phooljee on the east and south by the petty state of Patna, and on the west by that of Kerial. Its central point is in lat. 20° 55' long. 83° 10'. Its form is angular and very regular being nearly oblong. Its area is 622 square miles. The country is wild, and the people savage, even beyond their neighbours. When visited by the British agent the rajah and his relations lived in an almost inaccessible valley where they afforded refuge to many lawless plunderers. The agent compelled the surrender of some rebel subjects of the rajah of Nagpoor, and the restoration of a number of cattle stolen by them. On an elevated table-land in this country the temperature is said to be so moderate that the orange-tree grows well. The annual revenue of the country was estimated at about 4,000 rupees. The tribute, which is only 160 rupees, was regularly paid. The population is estimated at about 28,000.

**BORL** or **BHORE**—A town in one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires of the same name in political connection with the presidency of Bombay distant S. from Poona 25 miles. Lat. 18° 9' long. 73° 53'

**BOREE**—A river of Khandesh rising in lat. 20° 47' long. 74° 18' and flowing first east for fifty miles and then north for forty more, falls into the Taptee opposite the town of Thalnar, in lat. 21° 14' long. 75° 4'

**BORL** or **BORAI**—A petty district, the patrimony of a Bheel chief in the territory of Malwa under the political superintendence of the Governor General's agent at Indore. The revenue of the rajah amounts to 14,000 rupees, or 1,000 per annum, and a small body of infantry and cavalry consisting of about forty-five men in the whole is maintained in his service. The town of Borai is in lat. 22° 30', long. 74° 44'

**BOREL**—A town in Nagpoor distant N.W. from Nagpoor 98 miles. Lat. 22° 21', long. 78° 23'

**BORKE**, in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Bombay to Damaun, 79 miles N. of the former. Lat. 20° 6' long. 72° 46'

**BOREGAUM**—A town in Nagpoor distant S.W. from Nagpoor 60 miles. Lat. 20° 40' long. 78° 24'

**BOREGAUM**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or Scindia's possessions, distant N.E. from Boorhanpoor 21 miles. Lat. 21° 35', long. 76° 30'

**BORENAR**, in the British district of Khandesh presidency of Bombay a town on the right bank of the Girna river 42 miles E. of Dhoocha. Lat. 20° 50', long. 75° 25'

# BOR—BRA.

**BORI GUNDUK**—The most considerable feeder of the Ganduck river. It flows on the northern face of the great snowy range of the Himalayas, about lat. 28° 58' long 85° 50'. It flows in a south westerly direction for fifty miles, during the latter part of which it passes through a gorge in the Himalayas and enters the territory of Nepal, which it traverses for sixty miles, and then takes the name of Trisul Gunga. From this point turning south west it holds a course of seventy miles, and joins the Gunduck near the town of Nayacot, in lat. 27° 30' long 84° 5'.

**BORKHEREE**—A town in the native state of Joura, in Central India distant N.E. from Joura 30 miles. Lat. 23° 50' long 75° 29'.

**BOSOMPOEE MAH**—A town on the south eastern borders of Assam inhabited by the Naga tribes situated 54 miles N.W. of Muneepoor and 79 miles S.E. of Nowgong. Lat. 25° 29' long 93° 32'.

**BOTEH** in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay a town on the right bank of the Moola river 13 miles E. of Jooneer. Lat. 19° 16' long 74° 10'.

**BOUME KEUNE**—A town of Pegu in the British district of Bassein on the route from Cape Negrais to Sandoway 60 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 16° 52' long 94° 30'.

**BOUNLEE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor distant S.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 26° 20' long 76° 21'.

**BOUTI** or **BOULEE**, in Buadeland in the territory of Rewa, a village near the route from Mirzapoor to the town of Rewa, and 58 miles S.W. of the former. It is remarkable for a very picturesque cascade, formed by a small river flowing some miles farther north into the Chutanea, a tributary of the Bilund. The fall is 400 feet down a rock the base of which is of sandstone of a green colour having above it a variegated or mottled stratum, overlaid by a purple stratum which becomes more and more light coloured so as to approach salmon-colour before reaching the surface. Elevation above the sea 1000 feet. Lat. 24° 41' long 81° 59'.

**BOVANKUDAL** or **BHAWANI** in the British district of Combaratore, presidency of Madras a town situated at the confluence of the rivers Bhawani and Cauvery. It has a famous fort and two very celebrated temples, one sacred to Siva, the other to Vishnu, built by the poligar of the place, who held it as a feudatory to the rajahs of Madras. Distance from the town of Combaratore, N.E. 58 miles. Madras, S.W., 213. Lat. 11° 28' long 77° 44'.

**BOWAH**, or **BACOOHA** in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpore, and 15 miles S.W. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is supplied

with water from wells and a tank. Lat. 25° 53' long 80° 40'.

**BOWAL** in the British district of Dacca, lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Dacca to Jumalpoor 13 miles N. of the former. Lat. 23° 57' long 90° 30'.

**BOWANA**.—See **BURANA**.

**BOWANEEGUNJE**, in the British district of Rajshahye lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Ranipore to Drusajpore, 20 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 24° 36' long 88° 50'.

**BOWANNEF** in the Rechna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Cheemaub river, 80 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 37' long 72° 50'.

**BOWARA** in the British district of Tirhoot, lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town situated on the left bank of the river Baloun 18 miles N.E. of Durbunga. Lat. 26° 17' long 86° 10'.

**BOWERCURH** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town 33 miles S. of Hoshungabad, 30 miles N. of Baitool. Lat. 22° 16' long 77° 51'.

**BOWLEE**.—See **BILOUT**.

**BOWNEE**.—See **BAOREE**.

**BOWIHUT** in the British district of Backergunge, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles S.E. of Backergunge. Lat. 22° 23' long 90° 38'.

**BOWRA**.—See **BHOWDA**.

**BOWRI** or **BHUOREE** in the British district of Mozuffurnagar, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnool to Meerut, and 80 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 24' long 77° 26'.

**BOWUR**.—A division of the native state of Gurwal, situated in the north west corner of that district its centre is about lat. 30° 55', long 78° 10'.

**BRAHMAPOOTRA**.—One of the principal rivers of Hindostan, rising in Thibet, at the eastern extremity of the snowy range of the Himalayas, about lat. 28° 30' long 87° 20'. Taking a south westerly direction for about sixty three miles to the village of Soom, it touches upon the British province of Assam whence flowing in a direction generally west for forty three miles, it for that distance forms the boundary between the British territory and Thibet. It then enters Assam and continuing a westerly course divides the province into two nearly equal portions, the districts of Luckimpoor Darrung and the greater portion of Camroop lying to the north, and those of Seelipoor and Nowgong to the south. In this part of its course it is joined by many tributary streams. Among these may be noticed the Digaroo, a small river flowing from the north-east, and somewhat lower down

two others,—the Dihong and the Dihong. The last-mentioned river which is known through the greater part of its course as the Saspoo, and which is the remotest feeder of the Brahmapootra, rises on the northern face of the Himalayas, in lat. 30° 25', long 82° 5' a few miles to the eastward of the sources of the Sutlej and Indus, and pursuing a course in a reverse direction, winds its way through Tibet, and washes the borders of the territory of Lasa. After a total course of about 1 000 miles, it turns suddenly to the south, and enters Assam at the north-eastern angle, where, under the name of the Dihong it falls into the Brahmapootra, as above mentioned. From the point of junction the river flows for seventy five miles to lat. 27° 10', long 94° 30' where it diverges into two streams, the northern denominated the Booree Lohit, the southern bearing the name of the Dihing. These again unite, after a separate course of about sixty five miles. The Brahmapootra thence flowing for the distance of 220 miles during which it passes the towns of Durrung and Gowhaty finally leaves the province of Assam near the town of Goalpara. From Goalpara, the river keeping a south westerly direction traverses the district of the same name for about sixty miles, when making a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, it forms for fifty miles the boundary between the British district of Rungpore on the west and the districts of Goalpara and Mymensing on the east. In lat. 25° 10' long 89° 43' it throws off the Komae and after a further course in a south easterly direction of 130 miles, changes its name of Brahmapootra to that of Meghna. Proceeding thence south west for fifty miles, it recovers a portion of the waters of its offshoot the Komae, through the channel of the Dulasserae, and twenty five miles lower down it receives a considerable portion of the waters of the Ganges through the channel of Kirty nama. Then flowing east for ninety miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal through three mouths, the Hattia river to the east, the Shabzore in the centre, and the Ganges to the west. The total length of this river from its source in the north-eastern range of the Himalayas to its discharge into the Bay of Bengal, measures 933 miles. Its branches together with those of the Ganges, intersect the territory of Bengal in such variety of direction as to form a complete system of inland navigation.

**BRAHMINY**—A river rising in the district of Palamow, about lat. 23° 25' long 81° 13' Taking a south direction for 240 miles and easterly for sixty more during which it flows through the petty native states in Orissa to the western boundary of the British district of Cuttack, which it touches in about lat. 20° 50', long 86°, and continuing its direction south-east for about 110 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Point Palmyra, and in lat. 20° 45' long. 87° 6'.

**BREEMADASUM**, in the British district

of Tinnevely presidency of Madras a town 17 miles W from Tinnevely 49 miles E of Anjengo Lat 8° 45' long 77° 30'.

**BRITEOWRY**—See BRUTEWA.

**BROACH** a British collectorate subject to the presidency of Bombay is bounded on the north by the Myhee river and the Guicowars territories on the east by the Guicowars and the Rajpeela rajah's territories, and by Wusrawee on the south by the Keem river which separates it from the Surat collectorate and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. Its length from north to south is about fifty seven miles, and its breadth from east to west forty one miles. It lies between lat. 21° 22'—22° 11', and long 73° 30'—73° 10' and contains an area which is calculated at 1 319 square miles. Two rivers intersect this collectorate viz the Nerbudda, running from east to west from the Rajpeela territory along the walls of the town of Broach, to the sea, and which is always navigable for boats of fifty tons burthen and the Dhadur, which runs in a similar direction and empties itself in the sea at Tankara Bunder. The chief products are jawaree (Holous Sorghum) and cotton the former being the principal food of the cultivators, and is only sold when their cotton crop is inadequate to meet their expenses. The principal crop of jawaree is sown in August and reaped in February. Cotton is sown in June and the first picking takes place in March the second picking succeeds in about fifteen days, and the whole crop is not cleared off till the end of April. From its value in the market, it has become a primary object of cultivation in this collectorate, and the prices would, it is said be much increased if the cultivators could be persuaded to devote more attention to the picking, and to divest themselves of some prejudices in regard to the storing of it. The government experiments for improving the cultivation of cotton in Broach are stated to have been unsuccessful the American species (New Orleans and Georgian) having been found to degenerate in the course of a few seasons. Wheat is grown to some extent in some parts of the district rice is cultivated but its quality is coarse, except in the Hansote pergunnah where, by the aid of irrigation in a few villages a very superior grain is produced in other parts of the district the produce is dependent entirely on the rains to bring it to maturity Tobacco thrives upon the alluvial grounds.

The climate of Broach is considered as healthy as any part of Guzerat. The rains are moderate the average fall being thirty three inches, while the quantity at Bombay is computed at eighty. According to Colonel Wilhams, it is so cold in the months of December, January and February that Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes falls to 40° in the open air at daybreak. From the beginning of March until the rains commence, there are hot winds from the north east and east, but

only occasionally perhaps once a fortnight during their prevalence the barometer will rise to 103 in the house. From the middle of April the prevailing wind is from the westward or southward. The population is given under the article BOMBAY.

In regard to the means of communication it may be observed that there are no macadamised roads in the district nor any material wherewith to construct them yet so little is the want of these felt, that nowhere through out the presidency is communication so well kept up. The level of the district observes the collector favours a partiality for wheeled vehicles and during nine months of the year the whole sillah is intersected with rough but practicable lines of communication so perfect that it would be difficult to devise a mode of improvement in so far as the requirements of commerce are concerned. There is a small manufacture of leather in Broach which is considered superior to that of the adjoining districts. Coarse native paper is made in the town of Unklesur and these articles, with the fabrication of cotton cloths, so far as it has not been superseded by that of Britain seem to form the whole of the manufactures of the sillah.

**BROACH** in the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay is a large and ancient town the principal place in the collectorate and the seat of the civil establishment. It is situated on the north or right side of the river Nerbudda, about thirty miles from its mouth. The river is here a noble sheet of water two miles wide at ebb-tide, but shallow for the most part even at flood tide when how ever there is a deep but intricate channel, admitting vessels of considerable burthen. The state of the river is such however as to prevent the town from becoming an extensive port for large vessels it appearing that it is at all times navigable only for boats of fifty tons burthen. Broach was formerly a flourishing town, with a large population. Subsequently its commerce and manufactures fell away and it became a poor and dilapidated place. More recent returns however show a considerable increase in its exports and imports, and indicate a revival of its former prosperity. Broach is situated on an elevated mound, supposed to be artificial, raised about eighty feet above the level of the sea on the banks of the river. The town itself is surrounded by a wall, which on the river face has been placed in repair but on every other side is very much dilapidated. It contains about 3241 houses, inhabited by 12971 souls of different castes. The most substantial and spacious of the houses are occupied by the Musmoodars of the Broach district, Hindoo bankers and merchants, a few Parsees and Mahomedans. The suburbs are extensive and the number of the inhabitants is calculated to be about 18,361. They chiefly consist of shopkeepers, artisans of every kind, Dhobees, and fishermen, and the houses

are generally of an inferior order to those in the town. The suburbs have a bazaar and on the outskirts are the cotton warehouses. The town of Broach was long famous for its manu facture of cloth consisting of fine dotees and doreens chequered cloths, table-cloths, &c. The weavers were capable of imitating almost any pattern of Scotch plaid. Coarse piece goods were also made up in considerable quantities, and still continue to be produced but the manufacture of the finer description of cloths has fallen off largely, in consequence of the importation of English goods. Many of the weavers were Parsees which class are known to have been located in Broach for six centuries. The destruction of that branch of manufacture has greatly affected their numbers and prosperity but those who remain though most of them poor retain their character for industry. A few of the more opulent are ship-owners and brokers. One remarkable vestige of the former commercial importance of Broach is a Dutch burying ground in which the members of the factory belonging to that nation were interred. The tombs are yet in good preservation and the inscriptions on them legible. They date back as far as 1646, and come down to 1770. Here is an hospital for animals, containing horses, dogs, cats, monkeys, parrots, as well as a variety of insects. It is ostensibly attended by certain religionists, who derive a good income from lands devoted to the purpose. Few places are better supplied with provisions than Broach. Meat of all kinds is excellent and cheap, there is no want of poultry the bazaars are well supplied with fruits and vegetables from the neighbouring villages and the Nerbudda affords a variety of fish exclusive of that brought in by the fishing boats from the sea. The carp in the river are uncommonly large, sometimes weighing fifty pounds. One of the government English schools has been established in this place. This town is thought, with some appearance of probability to have been the Barygaza of Ptolemy and Arrian. After the subjugation of Guzerat by the Mus sulmans, and the subsequent formation of the state of that name, Broach formed part of the new kingdom. On its overthrow by Akbar, in 1583 this place became included within the kingdom of Delhi, and was governed by a petty nawab. It was taken in 1685 by the Mahrattas. The nawab held it subordinate to the Peshwa until 1772, when it was captured by a British force under General Wed derburn, who was killed in the assault. In 1783, it was by the treaty of Poona ceded to Scindhah, in acknowledgment of certain services. It was stormed in 1803 by a British force commanded by Colonel Woodington, and finally ceded to the East-India Company by Scindhah, under the treaty of Serji Anjungeam. Distance of the town N from Bombay 190 miles, S. from Ahmedabad 95, S.W. from Mhow 188 S.W. from Delhi, by Mhow, 624. Lat. 21 42', long 73° 2'

## BRO—BUD

**BROANG** in Basmahr, a village in the district of Koonawur is situated on the left bank of the Broang, two miles from its confluence with the Sutlej. It gives name to the Broang, or Burenda Pass, distant about eight miles south the intervening tract being a wood principally of luxuriant plane-trees, horse-chestnuts, birches, and rhododendrons. Broang is 7 411 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 28' long 78° 14'

**BROKEN POINT**—A prominent head land on the coast of Arracan, 80 miles N E. of Cape Negrais. Lat. 17° 19', long 94° 35'

**BRUMMAWARA** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Bednore, 40 miles N of the former. Lat. 13° 26', long 74° 49'

**BUBEROO**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town 24 miles E of Banda 72 miles W of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 33', long 80° 47'

**BUBOORA**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, nine miles N W of the city of Mirzapoor or higher up the stream. Lat. 25° 12' long 82° 28'

**BUBREE**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant N E from Lucknow 11 miles. Lat. 27° long 81° 8'

**BUCHOWRA**, in the British district of Farrukhabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futehpore and 35 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 30', long 79° 11'

**BUCHRAON** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 28 miles S E. of Lucknow, 85 N W of Allahabad. Butler estimates the population at 5 000 of whom only 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 28', long 81° 7'

**BUCKRA**—A river rising in lat 27° 6' long 85° 40', on the northern face of the Sub-Himalayas it flows in a southerly direction for thirty five miles through Muckwanee, a district of Nepal, and for twenty miles forms the boundary between Nepal and the British district of Tirhoot, which latter district it traverses for fifty miles previous to its fall into the Bagmati river, in lat. 26°, long 86° 56'

**BUCKRANEE**—A village in Sindh, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhau, and seven miles south of the latter place. It is situated in the extensive island contained between the Indus and its offset the Narra, being distant four miles from the left bank of the former and about half a mile from a ferry over the latter known as the ferry of Buckranee. From this ferry to the ford opposite Toun Haseem, the distance is about a mile and a half. The neighbourhood is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 26', long 68° 12'

**BUDAON**—A British district in the Bahawalpore division of the lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Moradabad on the north east by the British district of Bareilly, on the south-east by that of Shahjehanpore on the south by Farrukhabad and Mynpore and on the west by Allypore and Bolundshahur. It lies between lat 27° 38'—28° 29' long 73° 21'—79° 35' and contains an area of 2 368 square miles. It is a low, level, and in general fertile tract watered in its south western part throughout its whole length by the Ganges in its eastern for some distance by the Ramgunga and in the intermediate space by the Yarwuffadar or Rote and the Muhawa. That portion of the district situated south west of the Ganges will participate in the benefits of navigation and irrigation to be derived from the branch canal proposed to be made from the Ganges Canal to the river Ganges above Farrukhabad. The official returns show the population to amount to 1 019 161 of which number 877 509 are Hindoos, and 141 652 Mahometans and others. Hence it appears that nearly six sevenths of the whole are Hindoos. The following classification of the towns and villages in the district is also furnished by the official returns.—Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants 2 050 ditto more than 1 000 and less than 5 000 173 ditto more than 5 000 and less than 10 000 5 ditto more than 10 000 and less than 50 000 8 total, 2 231. The principal routes are—1 From Farrukhabad in a north-westerly direction to Sukhsuan, whence a route proceeds northerly to Moradabad, and another north westerly to Hurdwar. 2 From Agra to Bareilly in a direction from south west to north-east. 3 From Allypore cantonment to Moradabad, and in a direction nearly parallel to the last. 4 Nearly from east to west from Delhi to Bareilly. Under the revenue settlement of the North Western Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1868.

**BUDAON**—A town giving name to a British district under the lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces. The population is not inconsiderable, having in 1848 been officially ascertained to amount to 21,869. Lat. 28° 2', long 79° 11'

**BUDDAPOODY**, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town five miles E. of the route from Nellore to Guntoor 48 miles N of the former. Lat. 15° 6' long 80°

**BUDDAUM PUHAR**—A town in Mohurbunge one of the native states on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant S.W. from Midnapore 76 miles. Lat. 22° 5' long 86° 14'

**BUDDOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N E. from

# BUD-BUG

**Elkhpoor** 33 miles. Lat. 21 30', long 78 19'

**BUDUNPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra, hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 25 miles N of the latter. Lat. 27 47, long 77 51

**BUDEEAR**, in the native state of Garwhal, a considerable feeder of the Jumna, rises on the south-eastern declivity of Kedar Kanta, in lat. 31 long 78 17' and after a course of about eighteen miles falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 30 49 long 78 19 at an elevation of 4 000 feet above the sea. The Budgear at the confluence, is as wide as the Jumna, but not so deep

**BUDEENA** in the British district of Hyderabad province of Scinde a town 56 miles S E from Hyderabad 57 N of Luckput, in Scinde. Lat. 24 39' long 68 52'

**BUDGE BUDGE** in the British district known as the Twenty four Bergunnahs lying within the jurisdiction of the hant-gov of Bengal a town on the left bank of the Hooghly and on the route from Calcutta to Midnapore 12 miles S W of the former 56 E of the latter. The fort, formerly occupying an important site here as commanding the river is now completely in ruins. Lat. 22 28, long 88 15

**BUDHAN DHOORA** in the British district of Kumaon hant-gov of the N W Provinces a mountain of the Sub-Himalaya, and forming part of the Ghagar range. Elevation above the sea 8 502 feet. Lat. 29 23, long 79 24

**BUDHAORA** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmeer and 100 miles N E of the latter. Lat. 27 20' long 72 22'

**BUDI**—See **BOOLEE**

**BUDLAPOOR**, in the British district of Tanush presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Tannah to Poona, 20 miles E of the former. Lat. 19 10' long 73 21

**BUDLAPOOR**, in the British district of Jounpore, hant-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Jounpore cantonment to that of Sultanpore in Oude 17 miles N W of the former 37 S E of the latter. Lat. 25 52' long 82 32'

**BUDLEGOSSEE** in the British district of Bograh, hant-gov of Bengal a town on the route from Dinagepore to Patna, 30 miles N W of Bograh. Lat. 24 58' long 88 55'

**BUDNAWUR**, in Malwa in the raj or territory of Dhar a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is surrounded by a mud wall in bad repair and has a fort. In 1830 it contained 784 houses and 2 654 inhabitants, and the pergunnah contained 7 735 houses and 31 119 inhabitants. It had been usurped by Daulat Rao Scindia, but on

occasion of the pacification with him in 1817, the British government insisted on its restoration to the rajah of Dhar. Distance N W from Mow 46 miles, S W from Oojein 38 Lat. 23 3, long 75 18

**BUDOROOT** in the British district of Ganjam presidency of Madras, a town on the southern shore of the Chilka Lake 14 miles N E of Ganjam. Lat. 19 31 long 85 18

**BUDOKHUR**, or **BEROKHERA**, in the British district of Banda, hant-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, seven miles S of the former. Lat. 25 21 long 80 26

**BUDRA**.—A river rising in Mysore about lat. 13 to long 75 14. Its course is at first easterly in which direction it flows for about thirty miles, thence northerly for forty three more, and subsequently north-easterly for thirty eight miles, when it unites with the Tuni or Tungu, in lat. 14° long 75 43. The total length of course being 111 miles. From the confluence the united stream bears the name of Tungu Budra, or Tumbudra.

**BUDRAWAR**.—A town in the Northern Punjab on the southern slope of the Himalaya, near the left bank of the river Chenab, and on one of its feeders. The neighbouring country is beautiful picturesque fertile, and well cultivated. There is a large and well supplied bazaar. The population is probably about 2 000, of whom a considerable portion are Kashmirian weavers of shawls, employing about 2-0 looms. There is a large square fort, built of stone. It is about 5 000 feet above the sea. Lat. 33 3' long 75 4.

**BUDROL** or **BOODRA** in Buzahir a peaked summit of a mountain proceeding in an easterly direction from the great range connecting Wartoo and the Chur. There is a ruined fort on its declivity. This peak was one of the stations for the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8 762 feet. Lat. 31 8 long 77 45

**BUDUREA**, in the British district of Budon hant-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Budon to Allypore, 26 miles S W of the former. Lat. 27 54, long 78 50'

**BUDVAIL**, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Ongole, 24 miles N E of the former. Lat. 14 44 long 79 8'

**BUFFALO MOUNTAINS**.—In the Amherst province of Tenasserim the highest ridge of the sandstone range of hills running through the plain in a direction N N W to S S E, and attaining a height of 1 543 feet. They are about seventy miles from Moulema.

**BUGCHOOR**.—See **BUGDIAR**.

**BUGDOWDEE**, in the British district of Cawpore hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of



# BUG—BUH

Cawnpore to that of Futtebgarh and 11 miles N W of the former Lat. 26 34, long 80 16'

**BUGGAUR**, in Sindh, is one of the two western branches of the Indus, diverging a little below Tatta, at the head of the delta, the Sata being the eastern branch. In 1899 when visited by Hamilton it was a very great stream navigable as high as Lahorebunder twenty miles from the mouth for vessels of 200 tons but now except during the inundation it has scarcely any stream in consequence of a sand bank five or six feet above the level of the water stretching across the channel at the place of diversion. Where forded by the British army during the season of low water in 1839 it was two feet and a half deep and fifty yards wide lower down the channel was completely dry. When the stream was greater it parted into four branches entering the sea by the Pitties the Puttanee the Joah and the Richel mouths. These have all become merely inlets of the sea containing salt water excepting during the inundation. The word Buggaur signifies *destroyer* a name given in consequence of the effect of the river on the lands through which it flowed. Its main course is generally westerly extending about eighty miles from the place of divergence, in lat. 24 40 long 68 1 to the Pitties mouth in lat. 24 42 long 67 12'

**BUGGELWARA**—A town in the native state of Bhopal distant ½ E from Bhopal 60 miles. Lat. 22 33 long 78 15'

**BUGGHOO CHEK** in the Rescine Doonab division of the Punjab a town situated on the route from Amritsar to Wazirabad eight miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 32 23 long 74 2'

**BUGGEEA**—A town in the native state of Talcheer one of the Cuttack mohals distant N W from Cuttack 90 miles Lat. 21 8' long 84 41'

**BUGGUSRA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat a town in the vicinity of the Gur or wild highlands in the middle of the district of Kattywar. It is the principal place of a subdivision containing sixteen villages and a population estimated at 7 452, and paying the Guicowar an annual tribute of \$ 114 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 152 miles Baroda, S.W. 160 Surat W. 127 Bombay, N.W. 212 Lat. 21 30', long 70 59'

**BUGHA**—A town in the territory of Oude distant N from Lucknow 18 miles. Lat. 27 8' long 80 56'

**BUGHAT**—See BAGHAT

**BUGHERCH**, in the British district of Muzaffarnagar lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Roorkie 32 miles N of the former Lat. 29 28 long 77 40'

**BUGOLOH** in the British district of Goor gaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a

village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 36 miles S. of the former Lat. 28 12', long 77 32'

**BUGRA**—A town in the native state of Sirgojah on the south east frontier of Bengal, distant N from Sirgojah 51 miles Lat. 23 50' long 83 20'

**BUGRAEE**—See BICROULI

**BUGRAYUH** or **BUGGIHAR**, in the British district of Allypore lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawa, and 24 miles S. of the former Lat. 27 35, long 78 15'

**BUGREE**—See BAJAROW

**BUGROH**, or **BUGROO** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town with bazaar on the route from Agra to Ajmere 174 miles S.W. of former 65 N E of latter Lat. 26 49, long 75 38'

**BUGUDYAR**, or **BUGDWAR**, in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, an encamping station at a sangha or spur bridge over the Bugdwar torrent on the route up the course of the Gores, by the Omta Dhoora pass from Almora fort to Huundes, or South eastern Tibet 114 miles S.E. of Almora Elevation above the sea 8 028 feet Lat. 30 13 long 80 15'

**BUGUR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawatee distant N E from Jhoojhnoo 10 miles. Lat. 28 18 long 75 38'

**BUGWA**, in Bundelcund a town in the native state of Bijnawar distant S.W. from Bijnawar 21 miles Lat. 24 32 long 79 12'

**BU(W)AH** in the British district of Rungpore lieutenant-gov. of Bengal a town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, on the route from Rungpore to Goalpara, 30 miles E. of the former Lat. 25 40' long 89 44'

**BUGWARA**, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Bombay to Surat, 50 miles S. of the latter Lat. 20 25' long 72 59'

**BUGWATPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route by Rajpore ferry from the city of Allahabad to that of Banda, and 11 miles W of the former Lat. 25 24, long 81 44'

**BUHADOORGURH**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small fortified town on the route from Gur muktesar to Anopabuhur and 10 miles S. of the former Lat. 28 41 long 78 13'

**BUHADOORGURH** in the hill state of Hindoor a fort on a lofty summit of the range stretching in the Cis-Satie territory from north west to south east, in the eastern part of that state Elevation above the sea 6,233 feet Lat. 31 15', long 76 56'

**BUHADOORGURH**—See BAHADOORGURH

# BUH—BUK

**BUHADRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessolmer a village on the route from the town of Bickaneer to that of Jessolmer, and 45 miles N E of the latter. A mile south west of it the British mission deputed to the western states of Rajpootana crossed in the middle of March the dry bed of a river 100 yards broad. Buhadra is in lat. 27° 6' long 71° 38'.

**BUHADURPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family distant S from Gwalior 130 miles. Lat. 24° 19' long 78°.

**BUHAOWPOOR**, or **BHOWPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 51 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 26° 25' long 79° 36'.

**BUHEREE**, in the British district of Moradabad lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Moradabad to Almora and 17 miles N of the former. Lat. 29° 2' long 75° 56'.

**BUHEREE** or **BUHOREE**, in the British district of Moradabad lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town with fort on the route from Moradabad cantonment to Khashee poor 10 miles. N of the former. It is situated two miles east of the left bank of the small river Dhuandi and a mile west of the right bank of the Dhela both feeders of the Ramganga. Lat. 28° 59' long 78° 51'.

**BUHIPWA** in the British district of Benares lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares, 59 miles E of the former. Lat. 25° 16' long 82° 42'.

**BUHLAPOOR**, in the British district of Boudlandahur lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Alighur to that of Moradabad, and 12 miles N E of the former. Lat. 28° 4' long 78° 11'.

**BUHDERA**, in the territory of Bhurtpoor a village on the route from Agra to the city of Bhurtpoor 30 miles W of the former S E of the latter. It has a few shops and water may be obtained from wells. Lat. 27° 9' long 77° 37'.

**BUHOONAH**.—A village in the British district of Hurrana, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29° 33' long 75° 42'.

**BUHORUNPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 23 miles N of the former. Lat. 29° 6' long 78° 58'.

**BUHRAECH**.—The principal place of the district of that name, in the territory of Oude. Tieffenthaler, describing it about the year 1770 states it to be an ancient town of considerable extent, of greater length than breadth the houses being built of mud and covered with thatch, except the mansoleums, mosques, and residences of the merchants, which are of brick

and lime mortar. It is situate in a pleasant wooded plain on the left bank of the Sargu (eastern). North east of the town is the tomb of Salar a reputed Mussulman saint. In May there is a great concourse of pilgrims to his tomb, the small town close to which is, in honour of the deceased, called Great Buhraech, while the principal town is called Little Buhraech. Buhraech is 65 miles N W of Fuzabad, 65 N E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 34' long 81° 38'.

**BUHREABAD** in the British district of Ghazepoor lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the north west frontier towards Azimgarh, 20 miles N W of Ghazepoor cantonment. Lat. 25° 43' long 83° 15'.

**BUHUL**, in the British district of Hurrana, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town in lat. 23° 38' long 75° 36'.

**BUHURIABAD** in the British district of Ghazepoor lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 30 miles N W of Ghazepoor 38 miles E of Jounpoor. Lat. 25° 40' long 82° 20'.

**BUJANA**.—See **BIANA**.

**BUJEE**.—See **BRUJEE**.

**BUJHEPA**, in the British district of Shah jehanpoor lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town six miles W of the route from Shahjehanpoor to Bareilly 24 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28° 3' long 79° 37'.

**BUJJAUNA**, in the peninsula of Katty war province of Guzerat a town in the subdivision of Jhalaswar or Rajpote. It is situate on the southern border of the Rann or great salt-marsh and is the principal place of a subdivision containing twenty six villages and a population estimated at 3 320. The chief of Bujauna is by descent of the Jat tribe but the family has for some generations conformed to Islam. He pays an annual tribute of 8 615 rupees to the British government. Distance from Ahmedabad, W 50 miles. Lat. 23° 3', long 71° 48'.

**BUJRUNGURH** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the route from Goomah to Mow 11 miles S of the former. It was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, having been the stronghold of Jai Singh rajah of Raghogarh, the redoubted enemy of Doudlat Rao Scindia. In A D 1816 Bujurungurh was taken by Baptists an officer of Doudlat Rao Scindia. It is by some denominated Jainagar Bujurungurh. Lat. 24° 34', long 77° 18'.

**BUKERAH** in the territory of Oude a village on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor 80 miles S of the latter. Lat. 27° 27', long 80° 3'.

**BUKEYWAR**, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 14 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 26° 40', long 79° 15'.

# BUK-BUL.

**BUKHOREE**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town 80 miles N W of Durbunga, 22 miles N E of Mouf-ferpore Lat. 26° 25', long 85° 37'

**BUKKUR**.—A town of the Panjab, in the Sindh Sagor Doab situated on a water-course running parallel with the Indus, 19 miles S E of the town of Ura Ismael Khan Population 5 000 Lat. 31° 35' long 71° 1'

**BUKKUR** in Sindh a celebrated fortress on an island in the Indus, between the towns of Roree on the eastern and Sukkur on the western bank The eastern channel dividing it from Roree, on the left bank is 400 yards wide and thirty feet deep in the middle with a current of four miles an hour the western dividing it from Sukkur on the right bank is ninety eight yards wide and fifteen feet deep in the middle with a current of three miles an hour Such is the measurement when the river is lowest, and made in a right line across the island from the eastern to the western shore of the Indus but at some distance to the north of this right line a spit of land from the island of Hukkur projects westward into the river leaving between its extremity and the western shore a channel only fifty yards wide seven feet deep in the middle and with a current of four miles an hour In the beginning of 1839, the engineers of the Bengal army marching to Afghanistan, threw here a bridge of boats over the Indus. The number of boats employed for this purpose was nineteen for the western or narrower channel and fifty five for the eastern and on this the army with its baggage and battering train passed over Soon afterwards the bridge was swept away Macmurdo states that the water in the western channel disappears in the season when the river is lowest and Burnes, that the eastern is said to have been once forded in the same season Wood however found the former seven feet deep and the latter thirty in the dry season The island of Bukkur is a rock of limestone interspersed with flint of an oval shape, 800 yards long 300 wide 1 8/5 in circuit, and about thirty feet high Almost the whole of it is covered by the fortress, which, in 1839 was ceded by the amiers of Khyerpoor to the British to remain occupied by their garrison during the then existing war Its ultimate destination was determined by the battle of Meeanee, and the consequent annexation of Sindh to the British dominions Lat. 27° 39' long 68° 56'

**BUKLAHUR**.—A town in the native state of Nepal distant W from Khatmandoo 47 miles. Lat. 27° 38', long 84° 31'

**BUKLANA**.—A village in the British district of Hurriana lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces Lat. 29° 8', long 76° 18'

**BUKOLEE**, or **BUTULLI**, in the hill state of Bessahr a fort on the right bank of the Fabur situate on a lofty rock prominently standing out from a mountain rising behind it.

Elevation above the sea 5,607 feet. Lat. 31° 13', long 77° 54'

**BUKRA**, in the British district of Goruckpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town four miles N of the route from Patna to Goruckpoor, 20 miles E. of the latter Lat. 26° 37' long 83° 43'

**BULAHRA** in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawatee a town with a fort, and a place of some importance before the establishment of British supremacy The fort is of masonry sixty yards long and thirty broad, with very high bastions, and a fausse brasse of masonry with a narrow but deep ditch. Being a strong hold of freebooters, it was dismantled by the British in 1835 Distance S W from Delhi 140 miles. Lat. 27° 55' long 75° 15'

**BULAMEEN** in the Bunnoo division of the Panjab a town situated on the route from Peshawar to Ghuznee, 103 miles S W of the former Lat. 33° 14' long 70° 11'

**BULBUDDURPOOR** in the British district of Pooree lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the south eastern shore of the Chulka lake 2 1/2 miles S W of Jaggurnaut. Lat. 19° 40' long 85° 32'

**BULBUDDURPOOR** in the British district of Pooree lieut. gov. of Bengal a town 19 miles N W from Jaggurnaut 39 miles S W of Cuttack Lat. 18° 59' long 85° 40'

**BULCHA**.—A pass over a high ridge extending nearly east and west and appearing to be the last or most northern of the ridges forming the mountainous tract which extends northwards or north eastwards from the main range of the Himalaya and beyond which the plains of Tibet stretch in the direction of Central Asia. Bulcha is situate within the Chinese frontier and about eight miles north of the parallel range of Oonta Dhura, within the British frontier The road from Almoraah fort, in Kumaon by the Juwah valley to Tibet, lies over the Oonta Dhura and Bulcha passes Bulcha is distant 164 miles N of Almoraah Lat. 30° 38' long 80° 14'

**BULCHEFA GHAT** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a ferry over the river Kalas (eastern) forming a communication between the territory of the East-India Company and that of Nepal. Lat. 29° 21' long 80° 20'

**BULDEO MUNDIT** in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Mynpooree, and 12 miles S E. of the former It has a bazaar and supplies are abundant Lat. 27° 25', long 77° 54'

**BULKOONREA**, in the British district of Goruckpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 43 miles N E of Goruckpoor 39 miles S W of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 57', long. 84° 1'

**BULLABY**, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the

# BUL

route from Mangalore to Maraca, 40 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 12 40, long 75° 27'

**BULLEA**, in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town a mile from the left bank of the Gouk river 23 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. 20 34 long 87 52

**BULLEA**, in the British district of Barrelli lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Badaon to Barrelli 12 miles S of the latter Lat. 28 13 long 79 26'

**BULLIAH**, in the British district of Ghazepore, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces a town situate on the left bank of the Ganges on the route from Ghazepore cantonment to Chuprah 42 miles E of the former 40 W of the latter It is situate on the river Kutehni a branch of the Foss traversed by ferry during the rains, and at other seasons by a bridge of boats Supplies and water are abundant here, and the road in this part of the route is good Distant N.W. of Calcutta by water 552 miles Lat. 25 41 long 84 12

**BULLIAH** in the British district of Ramgurh lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town four miles E of the route from Hazareebagh to Midnapoor 15 miles S of the former Lat. 23 49 long 86 20'

**BULLINGEE**, in the British district of Surguja, lieutenant-gov of Bengal a village situate among the mountains of Condwana close to the northern frontier towards the British district of Mirzapoor Distant S of the city of Mirzapoor 90 miles N.W. of Calcutta by Hazareebagh 356 Lat. 23 53 long 82 52

**BULLOAH**—A British district in the lieutenant-gov of Bengal, comprising in addition to its area on the mainland, several very considerable islands, lying at the mouth of the Megna river It is situate between lat. 22 21—23 28 long 90 35—91 41 is eighty miles in length from north-west to south-east and sixty in breadth The area of the district is included in that of Tipperah For the amount of population see the article BENGAL

**BULLOAH** in the British district of the same name lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town on the left bank of the Hattia river 160 miles E of Calcutta. Lat. 22 53' long 90 56'

**BULLOAH** in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 653 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water Lat. 26 26' long 83 10'

**BULLOORGE**—A town in the territory of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant W from Hyderabad 143 miles. Lat. 17 19 long 76 22'

**BULODA**—A town of Phooljee one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant W from Sumbulpoor 71 miles. Lat. 21 11 long 82 56'

**BULOGEREE**, in the British district of

Goalpara lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town 26 miles S.W. of Goalpara 77 miles E. of Bungalow. Lat. 25 47 long 90° 29'

**BULPHARE**—A town of north-eastern India, in the native state of Bhotan, distant N from Gowhatty 75 miles. Lat. 27° 10, long 91 26'

**BULRAMPOOR**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant W from Khatmandoo 200 miles. Lat. 28 10' long 82 9'

**BULRAMPOOR**, in the territory of Oude near the northern frontier towards Nepal It is situate on the river Raptée in a pleasant plain and is of considerable size, with mud built houses covered with thatch There is a noble view of Dhawalagiri or the White Mountain of the Himalayas, probably the most elevated summit of the surface of the globe It is distant about 120 miles N.E. of Bulrampoor The town is situate on one of the most frequented routes from Lucknow to Nepal and in spring and summer great numbers of traders descend from the mountains, bringing the products of Tibet to exchange for the wares of Hindustan Distant 89 miles N.E. from Lucknow Lat. 27 24 long 82 15

**BULRAMPORE** in the British district of Midnapore lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town on the right bank of the Cooey river 30 miles N.W. of Midnapoor Lat. 22 40 long 87 2'

**BULRUMWER**—A town in the native state of Boudra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, distant E from Sumbulpoor 19 miles Lat. 21 30' long 84 19

**BULSHAR**, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town on the estuary of the small river of the same name The estuary is obstructed by a bar covered by a depth of two or three feet at low water It is a thriving place having manufactures of cloths and considerable commerce in salt, grain and sugar The population is 7 000 many of whom are weavers and sailors, some cultivators Distance from Bombay N 115 miles Surat, S. 40 Lat. 20 36' long 72 58'

**BULSON**—A small hill state between the Sutlej and the Tonse under the superintendence of the political agent for the Cis-Sutlej states It is bounded on the north by Koonharin, Kotlikaee, and the petty lordship of Goond on the east by Poonder on the south and south-west by Sirmoor and on the west by Keonthul It extends from lat 30 57 to 31 7' long 77 26' to 77 39' is about twelve miles in length from south-east to north-west, and eight in breadth at the opposite angles The area is sixty-four square miles The population is estimated at about 5 000, and the annual revenue at about 6000 out of which a tribute of 1088 is paid to the British government The rana has about 500 armed retainers Part of Barrowlee, originally a portion of this small state was retained by the East-India Company after its conquest from

## BUL—BUM

the Goorkhas, for the use of the military cantonment at Subathoo, but the greater portion of Burrowlee was conferred on the rajah of Hindoor and his heirs, in perpetuity, under a sunnud dated 20th November 1815 in lieu of the fort of Malown, retained as a post for British troops.

**BULTHAR** in the British district of Sarun, lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town 19 miles N of Bettiah, 81 miles N.E. of Goruckpore Lat. 27°, long 84° 41'.

**BULTI** or **BULTISTAN**—A small state north of the valley of Cashmere forming part of the dominions of Gholab Singh and bearing also the name of Little Tibet by which prefix it is distinguished from Middle Tibet or Ladakh and Great Tibet or Southern Tartary. Bulti is also sometimes called Iskardoh, from the name of its capital. It is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary from which it is separated by the Mustag or Mooz Taugh (icy mountains) and the Karakorum Mountains, prolongations of the Hindoo Koosh to the eastward. On the east it has Ladakh or Middle Tibet on the south Deotah and other elevated and desert tracts, which separate it from Cashmere on the west Ghilgt Yessen and Astor small independent states. Its limits have varied with circumstances and at no time have they been well defined but as the result of the safest estimate of them Bulti may be stated to lie between lat. 34° 30'—36° long 75°—77°. The ancestors of Ahmed Shah, the late rajah are said to have ruled here uninterruptedly for fourteen generations but ten or twelve years ago Iskardoh and the other strongholds of Bulti were seized by the present ruler of Cashmere.

**BULTI** or **KANFAL** in Kashmir a pass over the range of mountains enclosing that valley on the north east. It forms the water summit between Kaabmu and Little Tibet, as from its northern declivity the Duras river flows northward to the Indus, and from its southern flows southward a feeder of the small river Sindo, a tributary of the Jialum. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 10,600 feet. It is also called the Shurji La, generally pronounced Zojila, and in old maps this summit bears the name Kantal, signifying 'lofty hill' Lat. 34° 14' long 75° 33'.

**BULUBURGH** or **BALLAMGARH**, is the principal place of a jaghure of the same name called also Furreedabad which is politically under the lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces. This town is situate on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 29 miles S. of the former city. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and has a pleasing appearance, the road sides being planted with trees. The town, though not ill built is small and crowded, with narrow streets, tall houses many temples, and a sufficient number of Brahmny bulls to show the pure Hindoo descent of the ruler. The palace of the rajah is small, but very neat, and is arranged around

a small court, with a marble fountain in the middle, and an open arched hall. The whole place is surrounded by a high brick wall with mud bastions and a deep ditch. The rajah is of the Jaut tribe. His jaghure extends twenty six miles along the right bank of the Jumna, between lat. 28° 13'—28° 33', long 77° 17'—77° 36'.

It is bounded on the north west by Delhi on the north-east and east by Boodhshahur on the south and south west by Goorgaon. The area is 190 square miles. Estimating the population at the average of the adjacent district Goorgaon (300 to the square mile) its amount will be 57,000. At the period of the British entrance into Delhi this jaghure appears to have been held by two persons, in virtue of the offices of foydar of the environs of the imperial city, and kulladar of the fort of Buluburgh. One of them was expelled in 1804 by Sir David Ochterlony the other named Bahadour Singh was established in possession of the jaghure and fort, as well as the office of foydar of the environs of Delhi. Some obscurity seems to attach to another grant subsequently made to the same party, to cover the expense of a police establishment on the road between Delhi and Pulwal but in 1827 this grant was resumed the magistrate of Delhi undertaking the duties for the discharge of which it was bestowed and the rajah of Buluburgh now holds his jaghure on the sole condition of maintaining the road police within the limits of his jurisdiction namely from Boreea-ka-pool to Mooza Phn thalla, between Sikree and Pulwal on the high Muttra road. It appears to have been intended to assign this district to the chief in perpetuity but no sunnud was ever prepared. Notwithstanding this omission the jaghure has been allowed to descend on the usual principles of inheritance the son succeeding the father, except in one instance where the chief dying in infancy the possession passed to his uncle. On the death of this chief in 1829 his infant son succeeded, and during his long minority the district through contention and mismanagement, fell into confusion. Ultimately the interference of the British government was sought, and after a modified system had been tried and had failed the jaghure was taken under British management. The young chief then however having attained majority, remonstrated against this arrangement, and the territory was given up to him. The measure of independence rightfully belonging to the chief is not by any means clearly defined but the British government has never interfered in civil or criminal affairs except in the instance above mentioned. The revenue of the state is estimated at 1,60,000 rupees, and the annual disbursement at 1,30,000 rupees. The chief maintains a small force, consisting of 100 cavalry and 350 infantry. The town of Buluburgh is in lat. 28° 20', long 77° 23'.

**BUMBOWLEE**, in the British district of Bareilly, a town on the route from Bareilly to

# BUM—BUN

Seetapore, and 36 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar and market. Lat. 23 12 long 80

**BUMTA**, a village in the Cis-Sutlej state of Poondur a tributary of Keonthul, under British protection is situate on the route from Chepal to Deohra and about six miles N. of the former. Here was formerly a fort with a strong rampart and towers, on a situation commanding the vale below but itself commanded by a hill above it. At the time of Fraser's visit it was in ruins, having been burned some time before but the rajah was busy in building a residence for himself and a Hindoo temple embellished with sculptures Lat. 31 1 long 77 40

**BUMUNGA** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village two miles W. of the right bank of the Kales (eastern) 13 ½ E. of Champawat cantonment Lat. 29 14 long 80 18

**BUNAREE** or **BHINAY**, in the British district of Ajmere, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a fortress with a village at its base on the route from Nusserabad to Boonlee 20 miles S. of former 70 N.W. of latter. Its site is picturesque on the summit of an isolated steep craggy hill covered with cactus. Here resides a chief or petty rajah of the Rahtore tribe of Rajpoots, who according to a high authority owes allegiance to the rajah of Jondpore as well as to the British. The place is styled by Heber a good-sized town containing two very elegant little temples. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains ninety three villages and a population of 27 440 persons. Lat. 26 3 long 74 50

**LUNAI** in the native state of Gurwal a valley extending between seven and eight miles, in a direction nearly from N.W. to S.E. between lat. 30 49—31 and long 78 9—78 14. The north western end is closed by a rocky mountain on the declivity of which rises the Bunal stream that waters the valley and falls into the Jumna.

**BUNASS (Eastern)**—A river of Rewah, in Bundelcund rising on the south eastern boundary in lat. 23 31, long 82 2 and flowing in a north westerly direction through Rewah for seventy miles falls into the Son in lat. 24 14 long 81 38, near the town of Rampoor

**BUNASS (Western)**, a river of Western India, rises in the Aravalli Mountains on the common confines of the territories of Oodey poor and Godwar in Jondpore about forty miles north west of the city of Oodeypoor and in lat. 24 53 long 78 20. It takes a south west direction and after a course of about 180 miles is lost in the Rann of Cutch in lat. 23 40 long 71 15 terminating in several intricate and small channels. The British cantonment of Deesa is situate on its left bank.

**BUNBASSA**—A town in the territory of

Onde, distant S. from Lucknow 115 miles. Lat. 28 30 long 81 7

**BUNCHANEAGAON**, in the native state of Gurwal, a village on the left bank of the Budeear a feeder of the Jumna. It is situate in a fertile expanse rising with gentle acclivity up the side of a mountain. Elevation above the sea 6 034 feet Lat. 30 52 long 78 19

**BUNCHAREE**, in the British district of Coorgaon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Hansoe to Muttra, and 34 miles N.W. of the latter Lat. 27 58 long 77 25

**BUNCHOOLA FORT** in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Gaomutee river 17 miles N. of Almora. Lat. 29 50 long 79 50

**BUNDA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam distant S.E. from Kuladga 75 miles Lat. 15 20 long 76 13

**BUNDARA** in the British province of Nagpore a town on the route from Midnapore to the city of Nagpore, 612 miles W. of former 34 1 of latter. It has a bazaar and being situate on the right bank of the river Wain gunga, water is abundant. Elevation above the sea 392 feet Lat. 21 11, long 79 41

**BUNDAAREE**—A town in the native state of Purlahkemedy one of the Cuttack mohals, distant N.W. from Berhampoor in Ganjam 61 miles. Lat. 19 39 long 83 59

**BUNDELCUND** or the Bundela country is an extensive tract, bounded on the west and north west by Gwahar, on the north-east by the Jumna, dividing it from the British districts Etawah Cawnpore Futehpore and Allahabad in the Doab on the east by Bha gelkhand, or territory of Rewa. and on the south by the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda. It lies between lat. 23° 52'—26 28' long 77 53'—81 39' is 200 miles in length from south-east to north-west, 165 in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles and has an area of 13 099 square miles. The plains of Bundelcund are diversified by mountain ranges, which have been classed into three ranges—the Bundyalch the Panna, and the Bandarl. From these numerous streams flow towards the Jumna, among which may be enumerated the Sindh and its tributary the Pohooj the Retwa, the Dhasan, the Berna, the Cane, the Baghun the Paurani, and the Tona. The mineral resources of this tract appear to be considerable though very imperfectly developed. Panna contains diamonds, and contiguous are inexhaustible deposits of iron ore, while farther to the north-east, towards Kal lessner Franklin considered that he had found indications of coal. The climate is sultry in the plains Calpee, notwithstanding its extra-tropical latitude, has been represented as one of the hottest places in India and the heat at Banda is also stated to be very great. That by the natives the climate is not found unal-

brious, is indicated by their healthy appearance but Europeans are frequently affected severely and even fatally, by ague and other complaints resulting from malaria. Portions of the western part, between the Betwa and Gindb are represented to be notoriously unhealthy and there in 1817 the British army under the marquis of Hastings experienced the ravages of cholera to a most frightful extent. There seems however great diversity in regard to the salubrity of particular spots, not explainable by any known laws. The British cantonments of Keita have been abandoned on account of their fatal air but the elevated trasses of Ajeguch and Callinger have been found uncommonly healthy though such situations are usually throughout India the seats of deadly malaria. The principal towns of Bundelcund—Calpee, Banda, Jhansi, Duita, Oorcha, Jaloun, Chatarpore, Mahoba, Tehari—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. Besides the British districts of Banda and Hummerpore the lapsed territory of Jaitpore and Jaloun the pergunnahs of Dubot and Gurota, ceded by Jhansi to the British government, and the confiscated jaghirs of Chirgaon the province of Bundelcund contains several native states and a variety of petty jaghires. Those belonging to the former class are, Adyghur, Byawar, Churkaree, Chutterpore, Duteeah, Jhansi, Oorcha or Terree, Punaah, Sumpthur. The British districts in Bundelcund are—Banda, Hummerpore and Calpee, Jaloun, Jaitpore, Chirgaon ceded pergunnahs of Dubot and Gurota.

The several districts, British and foreign contain in the aggregate as already noticed, a total area of 18 099 square miles. Franklin estimated the population at 2 400 000. More recent inquiries afford a result of 2,260 714. In the British district of Banda the population was officially reported in 1847 as 552,536. In Hummerpore and Calpee the total was 452 091. In Jaloun the number was roughly returned at 176 297. In the Jhansi ceded pergunnahs and Chirgaon the numbers were stated to be 70 000. Jaitpore is stated to have 18 000 inhabitants, and the lapsed jaghire of Khuddee 2 800. The judicial and fiscal management of the British districts appertains to the lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces. The political superintendence of the remainder forms part of the charge of the Governor-General's agent for Scindia's dominions and Bundelcund. With the principal native states of Bundelcund the British government have engagements varying on minor points according to circumstances but all recognising its supremacy and binding the dependent state to the relinquishment of all political relations except with the superior. Some are tributary some exempt from that incident. In aid of the services of the regular troops stationed in this tract a force styled the Bundelcund Legion was formerly supported by contributions from the states of Jhansi and Jaloun. Subsequently Jaloun became a British

possession, and Jhansi ceded territory in lieu of its contribution to the support of the legion. The legion itself has now ceased to exist. The British government having resolved to restore to the army lost the number of the 34th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, which had been struck out and to form the new regiment of the volunteers from the infantry of the Bundelcund Legion.

The earliest paramount power in Bundelcund of which there is any certain record were the Chundel Rajpoots, deriving their origin from Mahoba and its vicinity where their rule was established by Chandra Varma. As Parmal Deo, the twentieth ruler in succession from Chandra Varma was, in the year 1183 overthrown by Pirthi Rajah ruler of Ajmeer and Delhi, fifteen years be allowed on an average to each ruler the time of Chandra Varma will be placed in the latter part of the ninth century of our era. During the age of the supremacy of the Chundel Rajpoots was the period of the greatest splendour of this country, the dominion of those princes extending from the Jumna to the Nerbudda. And Ferishta relates that in the year 1021 their rajah marched at the head of 36 000 horse, 45 000 foot, and 640 elephants, to oppose Mahmud of Ghuzni, whom however he was obliged to conciliate by rich presents. After the overthrow of Parmal Deo, the country remained in ruinous anarchy until the close of the fourteenth century, when the Bundelas a spurious subdivision of the Garhwa tribe of Rajpoots, established themselves on the right bank of the Jumna, under the conduct of Hurdoo Pratap Hrad, tenth in descent from that chief, greatly extended and consolidated the Bundela sway and in 1531 founded the town of Oorcha. His great-grandson Birang Deo succeeded in still farther aggrandizing the Bundela state, chiefly through the favour of Jehangir the padshah of Delhi; whom he had conciliated by the murder of the celebrated Abulfaiz the minister of Akbar, father of Jehangir the latter prince hating and dreading that minister as inimical to his interests. The predatory character of the Bundela chief earned for him the name of Dangi or robber, which has attached to all his countrymen, and to their native soil, not uncommonly known by the name of Dangaya or Thievesland. His eldest son and successor Jaihar Singh, revolting against the court of Delhi was driven into exile and disappeared finally among the wilds of Gondwana, when the country was incorporated with the empire. This arrangement, however lasted but six years, as the violent struggles of the Bundelas for independence compelled the emperor to withdraw his forces and admit the insurgents in the western part to the relation of feudatories, on condition of military service. The eastern Bundelas, under the conduct of the rajah Chattraal, supported by the Mahrattas, successfully made head against the forces of Delhi but being hard pressed by Ahmed Khan Bangash, the Patan

chief of Furruckabad, in 1734, solicited the aid of the Peshwa, who, succeeding in rescuing the Bundels rajah from his perilous position was rewarded by a fort and district in the neighbourhood of Jhansi and by a devise of the third part of Eastern Bundelcund. The Peshwa made over his portion subject to a moderate tribute to a Brahmin called Kasi Pandit, whose descendants held it until it recently lapsed to the East India Company. About the same time Jhansi was wrested by the Peshwa from the rajah of Oorcha, and intrusted to a soubahdar whose descendant retains it. The remainder of the country from various causes gradually became parcelled out into numerous small chieftainships. The anarchy and incessant petty wars resulting from this circumstance encouraged the Mah rajas, under Ali Behaudar to attempt, in 1792 the subjugation of the province. Their purpose however was but partially effected. Ali Behaudar spent three years in a series of desultory and harassing exertions, and ten years more in endeavours to reduce the stronghold of Callinger. He died without attaining his object, and almost immediately afterwards the state of affairs became altogether changed by the flight of the Peshwa from his capital to Bassem and the treaty there concluded with him on the part of the East-India Company under which and the subsequent arrangements the latter acquired the present British districts of Hummerpore and Banda. Of the two principal chiefs, who ostensibly yielding obedience to the Peshwa, substantially held the ceded tract, Himmatt Bahadur supported the views of the British authorities. His services were acknowledged by his being permitted to retain possession of his lands during his life and by the grant of pensions to his relatives on his death which took place in 1804. The other chief, Shamshur Bahadur, made common cause with Scindia and his Mahratta confederates against the British but after a brief and ill sustained attempt at resistance, was defeated by a detachment under Colonel Louell at Capwah near the left bank of the river Cane where the Mahrattas had drawn together about 12 000 men. Shamshur Bahadur ultimately submitted on condition of receiving an annual pension of 400 000 rupees for himself and family. Further military operations have however, from time to time been found necessary to establish firmly the British power in Bundelcund. In 1809, in consequence of the refractory conduct of the rajah of Ajaygarh that fortress was besieged by a British force and evacuated by the enemy after having been battered for a few hours. In 1812 the possessor of the celebrated hill fort of Callinger having set the British authorities at defiance, his stronghold was invested by a British force which suffered a severe repulse in an attempt to storm, but the place was surrendered a few days afterwards. In 1817 the Peshwa, by the treaty of Poona, ceded to the East-India

Company all his rights, interests and pretensions feudal, territorial or pecuniary in the province of Bundelcund. The power thus transferred has been exercised with strict regard to the just claims of those interested in the transfer and the British possessions remain studded with a variety of petty dependencies whose rights are rigidly respected. To this is probably to be attributed the peaceful state of the country under the present settlement. With the exception of the brief and unsuccessful revolt of the jaghirdars of Chirpoo in 1841 Bundelcund has of late years been as tranquil as any part of British India. A valuable series of drawings of the cave-temples of Callinger together with a memoir illustrative of the antiquities of Sanchi near Bhuba, have been recently prepared by Lieut. Mailey portions of which have been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

**BUNDIPUR, or BUNDURPUR** in Cashmere, a village at the commencement of the route to Iskardoh over the range bounding the valley of Cashmere on the north. Close to it two considerable streams flow into the Wular Lake from the north. The water of the lake formerly reached to the village but at present is a mile distant in consequence of its outlet, the river Jhelum continually deepening its bed. Dundurpur is in lat. 34 2, long 74 49.

**BUNDOEE or BUNDOOREE** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 27 miles W of the former. Lat. 25 20 long 81 28.

**BUNDWA**, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpoor, and 20 miles SW of the latter. Lat. 25 50 long 80 38.

**BUNDY ATMACOOR** in the British district of Kurnool presidency of Madras, a town three miles E. of the route from Cuddapah to Kurnool 30 miles SE of the latter. Lat. 15 35 long 78 34.

**BUNEHUR**—A town in the native state of Bhopal distant 7 from Bhopal 28 miles. Lat. 23 10 long 77 50.

**BUNEEPARA** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hummerpore to Mynpoore, and 70 miles SE. of the latter. Lat. 26 3 long 80 57.

**BUNGALA BUL**—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh distant N from Srinagar 43 miles. Lat. 34 41 long 74 59.

**BUNGANAPILLY**—A jaghire or feudal possession in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, extending from lat. 15 2' to 15 29' and from long 78 8 to 78 47 and containing an area of about 100



# BUN—BUR

**square miles** When visited by Dr Heyne in 1808, it belonged to a feudal chief of the Nizam In 1848 it was deemed necessary to invest a British agent with the administration of civil and criminal justice and police and the superintendence of revenue matters in this jaghire but in 1848 the authority of the British agent was withdrawn and the possession restored to the jaghedar

**BUNGO**—A short tributary of the Teesta, rising about lat. 27° 21', long 88° 51' and flowing south west for twenty-one miles, separating the territory of Bhotan from that of Sukkim falls into the Teesta near the town of Burnuck, in lat. 27° 10', long 88° 36'

**BUNGEET**—A small river rising in lat. 27° 11' long 88° 3' on the eastern face of a spur of the Himalayas uniting the Sub Himalaya with the great snowy range. It flows in an easterly direction for about forty miles, separating the native state of Sukkim from the British territory of Darjeeling and falls into the Teesta river in lat. 27° 4' long 88° 35'

**BUNGONG**, in the British district of Chota Nagpur, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Lohadugga to Odeipoor 61 miles SW of the former Lat. 23° 3' long 84° 3'

**BUNIHAR**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh distant W from Srinagar 39 miles Lat. 34° 7' long 74° 22'

**BUNKOULEE**, in Curwal is situated on the declivity of a mountain near the right bank of the Jumna, and 3 000 feet above the bed of the river It contains about a score of houses and 150 inhabitants Lat. 30° 45', long 78° 8'

**BUNNEE**.—See CUTCH

**BUNNEE** in the British district of Bhutiana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Haim to Bhutnagar and 28 miles E of the latter Lat. 29° 31' long 74° 38'

**BUNNEE CHOWKLE** on the eastern boundary of Keonjhar a halting place with a wooden house for the accommodation of travellers, on the route from Simla to Kotgurih and 11 miles E of the former post Elevation above the sea 8,107 feet. Lat. 81° 5' long 77° 22'

**BUNNOO**—A fertile plain south west of the Kala or Salt Range in the Punjab It is well watered by the river Kurru and produces abundant crops of wheat, rice, barley maize and other grain, sugar-cane tobacco and ginger Its centre is in lat. 32° 40', long 70° 30'

**BUNOWL**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town 22 miles N W of Durbunga, 20 miles N E. of Mozuffarpore Lat. 26° 21' long 85° 41'

**BUNHEERAREE** in the British district of Dinajpore lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town two miles from the west bank of the river

Tangon 22 miles SW of Dinajpore Lat. 25° 21' long 88° 21'

**BUNSI RIVER**.—An offshoot of the Brahmaputra, diverging from that river about lat. 24° 02' long 89° 05' It flows to the south easterly direction through the British district of Mymensingh for sixty miles subsequently dividing the district of Dacca from that of Deccan Jalapore for eighteen miles it falls into the Dulawree in lat. 23° 52' long 90° 11'

**BUNTWALLA**, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of the subdivision of the same name It is situated on the north or right bank of the river Nairavatty a considerable stream descending from the Western Ghats and falling into the Arabian Sea or North Indian Ocean eighteen miles below the town of Mangalore Though small Buntwalla appears to be a place of considerable trade During the war with Tipoo Sultan it suffered much from the rajah of Coorg who destroyed about two hundred houses, and led one-half of the population into captivity Distance from Mangalore E 14 miles Bombay SE 445 Mangalore W 172 Madras W, 855 Lat. 12° 53' long 75° 6'

**BUNUT** in the British district of Muzu furnugur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Panesput to Saharanpore 25 miles E of the former Lat. 29° 28', long 77° 27'

**BUNYAWALA**.—See BAMANWALA

**BUO** in the British district of Behar lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town 19 miles S of Behar 38 miles NE of Gaya Lat. 24° 00', long 85° 36'

**BURADEEL**, or **BURADIL**—A station on the route from Chitragung to Akyab It is situated near the shore and about 30 miles N of Tek Naaf Lat. 21° 2' long 92° 15'

**BURAECH**—A town in the territory of Oude distant N E from Lucknow 63 miles Lat. 27° 34' long 81° 40'

**BURAEF**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekwattie distant S E from Jhoonjhoo 25 miles Lat. 27° 51' long 76° 01'

**BURAGAON** in the British district of Jounpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sul tanpore, in Oude, 36 miles W of the former 42 S E of the latter Lat. 26° 1' long 82° 43'

**BURAGAON**, in the British district Shah jahanpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name in lat. 28° 3', long 80° 3'

**BURAGAON** in the British district of Allygurh lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Khagun, from Futteh gurg to Meerut, and 86 miles N W of the former It has a few shops. Water is obtained from wells, and from the Nun Nuddi, a

# BUR

small river flowing about half a mile to the west. Lat. 27 55, long 78 80'

**BURAGAUM**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, distant N.E. from Oojain 52 miles. Lat. 23 45, long 76 20'

**BURAGONG** in the British district of Ghazepoor, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right of the route from Ghazepoor cantonment to Chupra, 84 miles E. of the former 48 W. of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern) here called the Surjoon, and traversed by means of ferry during the rains, and ford at other seasons. Lat. 25 45' long 84 3'

**BURAGONG** in Bundelcund, a town in the native state of Tehree, distant S.E. from Tehree 16 miles. Lat. 24 35 long 79 6'

**BURAHIA**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant S. from Lucknow 55 miles. Lat. 26 3 long 81 10'

**BURAL** in the British district of Moosuffur nagur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village near the southern boundary towards Meerut. Lat. 29 15 long 77 25'

**BURAMEE** or **BRAMEE** in the Rajpoot state, of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 180 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 25 22 long 73 23'

**BURANA** in the jaghire of Jujbur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from Hansi to Neemnoh, and 61 miles S. of the former. The water which is brackish, is obtained from wells. Lat. 28 21 long 76 17'

**BURAPOORA** in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Surcenagur 26 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29 51 long 78 88'

**BURA PUHARA** in the territory of Cwahir, a town on the route by Jhansi from Calpee to Goona cantonment, 158 miles S.W. of former 35 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant from a small stream, and supplies may be had. Lat. 25 4 long 77 54'

**BURAR** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 12 miles W. of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 28 33 long 80 10'

**BURARIE** in the British district of Etawah, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to Calpee, and eight miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26 44, long 78 11'

**BURARYA**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Cooley river 56 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26 31 long 87 11'

**BURASOO** in the British district of Boondahpur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and 3 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 28 15 long 78 6'

**BURASS**, in the British district of Panepat, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnal to Kythni, 111 miles W. of the former. It has a population of 30 056. Lat. 29 45, long 76 49'

**BURDA** or **JAITWAR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a division bounded on the north and north east by that of the district of Hallar on the east by that of Soruth on the south west by the Arabian Sea. It lies between lat. 21° 11'—21 57' long 69 30'—70 7'. There is no official return of the area, but 570 square miles may be regarded as a probable approximation to the fact. The seacoast extends in a direction from north west to south east for sixty three miles, and in that distance comprehends the ports Meednee at the north western extremity on the estuary of the Boortoo. Poorbunder twenty miles south east of it and Narvee Bunder still further south east, and sixteen miles from the last-mentioned port. The river Boorto flows for some miles along its northern frontier and the Bhader the largest in the peninsula of Kattywar having, for some distance formed its south western boundary subsequently enters the district, and falls into the sea at Narvee Bunder. The district belongs to the chief denominated the Rana of Poorbunder from his residing at that town. he is of the Jaitwa tribe of Rajpoots. Besides the three seaports mentioned above, the district contains 103 villages and the population is estimated at 45 980. The rana is subordinate to the Guicowar to whom according to a recent statement, he pays an annual tribute of 8 775 rupees. To the British government he pays a tribute of 22 890 rupees and that government receives in addition a share of the custom duties of Poorbunder amounting to 26 001 rupees, ceded to the East India Company in 1809 for the maintenance of a small military force at that place.

**BURDIPPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant N.W. from Hyderabad 160 miles. Lat. 18 39 long 76° 33'

**BURDHEE**—A town in the native state of Rewah, situated on an abrupt eminence on the right or south bank of the river Sonu at the confluence of the Coput. The district of which this town is the principal place formerly constituted a portion of the territory on the rajah of Singrowly a tributary of the rajah of Rewah, by whom he was dispossessed of the north western portion of his dominions. Distant E. from Rewah 68 miles. Lat. 24 32, long 82 29'

**BURDWAN**—A district under the presidency of Bengal named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Beerbhoom on the north east and east by the British district of Nuddea on the south by the British districts of Hoogly and Midnapore on the west by the British district of Bancoorah. It lies between lat. 22 52'—23 40', long

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87° 21'—88° 23', is about seventy miles in length from north east to south west and sixty in breadth. The area is 2,324 square miles. The district abounds in rivers, the most important of which are the Hadjee Bhaggruttee, Jellinghee Damooda, and Dalkamora. The Hadjee and Damooda are navigable during the periodical rains of autumn, and serve as channels for the conveyance of coal iron, and other bulky or heavy goods to Calcutta. The Bhaggruttee and Hooghly are navigable at all times. The smaller watercourses and torrents are numerous and as most of the streams of this district are subject to be greatly swollen in the periodical rains, the country suffers sometimes from dreadful inundations, the water rushing down as from a sluice in a body from one to three or four feet in perpendicular height. In 1823 a dreadful and general inundation took place and in many places quite changed the aspect of the country obliterating fine villages, tanks, and other useful monuments of industry and converting a scene of rich cultivation into a sandy waste. Such frightful calamities are not of uncommon recurrence notwithstanding that bunds or embankments are maintained in various places, to the total extent of 808 miles. The climate, though very sultry during the hot season, is considered not insalubrious, and the town of Burdwan enjoys a peculiarly high reputation in this respect. This is one of the most productive parts of India, yielding fine and plentiful crops of rice, sugar potatoes, indigo, oil seeds, tobacco cotton, and some others of less importance. The refining of sugar is one of the most important objects of manufacture, being conducted extensively and with considerable skill. A large proportion of the iron and coal sent down to Calcutta under the name of Burdwan is not raised here, but in the adjoining district of West Burdwan or Bancoora and principally at Raneegunje in the north west of the last mentioned district. This coal, though incomparably cheaper is stated to be less suitable to steam purposes than English coal. The other wares exported are coarse silks, hides, horns, lac, and timber. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**.

Many of the natives of Burdwan possess large estates. The principal among them is the titular rajah of Burdwan. The present rajah is the adopted son of his predecessor who died a few years ago a morose miser and very rich having an annual income of 180,000*l.* and a vast sum accumulated by himself and his ancestors, of which hoarded wealth he took the most extraordinary care. Soon after his decease, a pretender to the ray of Burdwan presented himself, in the person of Aluk Shah professing to be Pertab Chund the rightful rajah who died fourteen years before. Aluk Shah applied for assistance to some of the neighbouring native chiefs, and refusing to disband his followers, was arrested as a disturber of the peace and sentenced to imprisonment. The present rajah, who succeeded to

the title upon attaining his majority in 1840 in several instances has manifested a better spirit than his predecessor by bestowing liberal donations for useful public objects. A gift of 25,000 rupees, made about the year 1843 was applied, under the sanction of the government, partly to the extension of a branch of the Medical College and the remainder to the foundation of scholarships in the Hindoo College, called the Rajah of Burdwan's Scholarships. A previous sum of 12,600 rupees, contributed partly by the rajah and partly by other persons, was devoted to the establishment of a school at Burdwan.

The great military route denominated the Great Trunk Road from Calcutta to Benares and the North Western Provinces, proceeds through this district, passing through the town of Burdwan the old line through Bancoora traverses the south western corner of the district. There is also a route from north to south from Cutwa to Hooghly along the right bank of the Bhaggruttee and another from north east to south west, from Berhampore, in Moorsheadabad to Midnapur through the town of Burdwan and another from north west to south east, from Sooree, in the British district Boerhoom to the town of Burdwan. The district is bisected by the railway now under construction from Calcutta to Rajmahal, and intersected also by the branch line proceeding from the vicinity of Burdwan to the collieries at Raneegunje. The tract comprised within this district was acquired by the East India Company under treaty with Meer Cassim in 1760 and confirmed by the emperor Shah Alum in 1765.

**BURDWAN** the principal place of the British district of the same name under the presidency of Bengal is situate on the left bank of the river Damooda and on the route from Calcutta to Benares nearly 74 miles N.W. of the former about 340 S.E. of the latter. Jacquemont describes it as consisting of an assemblage of crowded suburbs, of wretched huts with walls of mud and covered with thatch having no temples of striking aspect, and few handsome houses. The residence of the titular rajah is a great collection of buildings of various sizes and colours, without symmetry or regularity and surrounded by extensive gardens in equally bad taste. Contiguous to the town is an artificial piece of water of great extent, its area being estimated at thirty acres. The earth excavated from it has been formed into a causeway surrounding it and an ornamented porch gives access to the water which is much frequented by the natives for the purpose of bathing. The population of the town and suburbs was found in 1814 to occupy 9,805 houses. Of this number 7,651 were then inhabited by Hindoos, and 2,154 by Mussulmans, and the average ratio of inmates to dwellings being stated at eleven to two the number of inhabitants appears to have then been 53,927. Here is located the civil

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establishment of the district consisting of the ordinary European functionaries and native assistants. One of the government English schools has been established in the town there is also here an English school under the direction of the Church Missionary Society Lat. 23 12' long 87° 55'

**BURENDA** or **BROANG PASS**, in Bursahur across the most southern range of the Himalaya, which has a direction from east-south-east to west-north west. It is reached from the south by travelling up the course of the Fabur river nearly to its source. Elevation above the sea 15 095 feet. Lat. 31 23, long 78 12

**BURENG**—A valley of Cashmere, extending in a direction from south east to north west between lat. 33 20'—33 30' long 76 10'—76 26'. Its upper extremity reaches nearly to the summit of the Snowy Panjal mountain, bounding Cashmere on the east and the route by the Mirbal Pass, over that ridge, proceeds up the valley which is drained by the river Bureng. The whole of the valley appears (as Vigne expresses it) honeycombed by caves and subterraneous water channels and in consequence abounds in springs of great volume and force. Of these the principal are the intermitting fountain of Sondibreri and the vast spring of Eehibal which last is supposed to be the efflux of the engulged water of the Bureng river

**BURENG RIVER**, in Cashmere flowing through a valley of the same name, is formed by the junction of two streams, one having its source in a large spring near the summit of the Wurdun Pass, and flowing southwards the other rising on the western declivity of the Snowy Panjal and flowing north west. After their junction, a great part of the water sinks suddenly by an opening in the rocky bed of the stream the rest is saved by means of a canal, and conveyed north westward toward Islamabad beyond which in lat. 33 42, long 76 14 it joins the Lidur river forming one of the principal feeders of the Jhelum. The length of the course of the Bureng is about forty miles.

**BURGATCHEE**, in the British district of Rajshahye, lieutenant-governor of Bengal a town on the route from Rampore to Dinajepore 16 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 24 27, long 88 22'

**BURGAUM** in the British district of Candah, presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the Girs river, 48 miles E. of Malimgau Lat. 20 40' long 75 12'

**BURGHAUT**—A town of Bomra, one of the native states on the south west frontier of Bengal, under the political superintendence of the government of India, distant E. from Sumbulpoor 38 miles. Lat. 21 30', long 84° 36'

**BURGOONDA**—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, distant

S from Indore 19 miles. Lat. 22 26', long. 75 49

**BURGOW**—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant S. from Sirgoojah 16 miles Lat. 23 54, long 83 12'

**BURGOWA**, in the district of Burdhee, in the native state of Rewa, a town among the northern mountains of Gondwana, 80 miles S of the town of Burdhee, 68 S of Mirzapoor 400 W of Calcutta by Hazarabagh Lat. 24 10', long 82 30'

**BURGUDDA** in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 771 miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 37 miles S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25 18' long 82 12

**BURGUDOOA**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant N.E. from Oude 55 miles. Lat. 27 27 long 83 42'

**BURGUR**, in the British district of Palamow, lieutenant-governor of Bengal a town on the right bank of the river Kunher, 30 miles S.W. of Palamow Lat. 23 33 long 83 35'

**BURGUR** in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south west frontier of Bengal, a town on the route from Sumbulpoor to Nagpore, 22 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 21 20 long 83° 40'

**BURGURH**—A small raj within the country superintended by the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 21 05' long 83 5' its area is 399 square miles. The effect of a rebellion some years ago was to render the country a desert but it was expected to improve under the rajah of Ryegurh, the south western part of whose raj it adjoins, and by whom it is now held. Its annual value has been estimated at about 10 000 rupees. The tribute is 820 rupees. The population is estimated at about 18 000. Burgurh, the principal place, is in lat. 22° 1' long 83 9

**BURHAMPORE** in the British district of Moorshedabad, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a town situated on the left bank of the river Bhagrattee a great offset of the Ganges, and on the route from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. The depressed and moist site rendered it extremely unhealthy and the prevalence of dreadful mortality was painfully brought to view by the extent and crowded state of the European burial ground. Among the endemic diseases, cholera especially prevailed. Hence the station was regarded with great apprehension and dislike by those consigned to it by the exigencies of the civil or military service. Latterly, however, sanitary measures have been introduced with so high a degree of success, that the climate of the station so far from proving baneful to the troops now located there, is reported to be second to none in Bengal for salubrity. Nature and art have combined to give this place an exterior in many

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respects attractive. Stately houses arise in convenient spots in the neighbourhood, for the accommodation of those whose residence partakes of the character of permanence, and give the station an air of grandeur and importance. This place is the seat of the civil establishment, consisting of the usual European and native functionaries. The want of a well conducted public seminary in this town has long been felt and a project is on foot to establish a college of the same character as those of Kishnagur and Hooghly. The military cantonments command the notice of the traveller. The grand square, a spacious quadrangle, inclosing an excellent parade-ground, is particularly striking and the quarters of the European officers are handsome edifices, built of brick and stuccoed and forming ranges of considerable extent. In the arrangements of the Bengal army this place is included within the presidency division and usually is occupied by a body of infantry and a detail of artillery. Distance N from Calcutta by land 116 miles by water 161 from Moorshedabad, S five miles. Lat 24 5 long 88 17

**BURNAMPORRE**—A town in Nagpore, distant S.E. from Nagpore 60 miles. Lat 20 39 long 78 50

**BURHIAH** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Sestapoor cantonment to that of Shahjehanpore 4 1/2 miles N.W. of the former 17 miles E of the latter. Lat. 47 50 long 80 14

**BURHIN** or **BURHCL** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 32 miles N.E. of the former 33 1/2 E. of the latter. It has a bazaar and is situated on the left bank of the Gogra, here a great river running in one channel and crossed by ferry. Lat. 26 15 long 83 34

**BURHUD**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, distant N.E. from Gwalior 31 miles. Lat 26 28 long 78 40

**BURKAGURH** in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to Midnapore, 46 miles S. of the former. Lat. 23 20, long 85 19

**BURKAIRA**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a village on the route from Gooena to Mow 28 miles S.W. of former 157 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant here, and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 24 17 long 77 9

**BURKELE**—A town in the native state of Bora Samba, on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant S.W. from Sumbulpore 75 miles. Lat. 21 long 82 59

**BURKOT** in Gurhwal a village on a ridge overhanging a torrent, which about two miles

to the north west falls into the Jumna on the left side. The scenery is of very great beauty. Skinner who states that he visited nearly all the celebrated prospects of Europe considers them surpassed by those of this sequestered tract. The rajah of Tirhee has a palace here but in a style much at variance with the noble character of the scenery. Lat. 30 47 long 78 17

**BURKUTUH**, in the British district of Musuffurnagar lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut and 47 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29 16 long 77 32

**BURLIHUT**, or **BURLAH** in the British district of Musuffurnagar lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Meerut, and 32 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29 25 long 77 2

**BURMAH**—An independent kingdom situated between Eastern India and China. Previous to the year 1825 the Burmese empire was one of considerable extent and importance but stripped since that period of some of its richest provinces by the results of war its territory now falls within very moderate limits, and its power has become proportionately circumscribed. It is bounded on the north by Assam and Thibet, from which it is separated by the Himalayas, on the east by China, on the south by the recently acquired British province of Pegu, and on the west by mountain ranges dividing it from Aracan, Niprah and Munneepore. It extends from lat 19 25 to 28 15 and from long 93 2 to 100 40 measuring 640 miles in length from north to south and 420 in its greatest breadth and contains an area of 96 000 square miles. Little more than a vague guess can be made of the number of the inhabitants. According to Mr Crawford's estimate of twenty two to the square mile the population would scarcely exceed 2 000 000 and appears to be chiefly concentrated on the banks of the Irawaddy where the principal towns are built. The general slope of the surface of the country is to the south as indicated by the descent of its rivers. The Irawaddy deriving its source from the snowy range of the Himalayas, in lat 28 5' long 97 58' and flowing in a direction for the most part due south nearly bisects the Burmese territory and crosses into the British district of Pegu at some distance above the town of Prome. In its course it flows by the town of Ummerapoora and a few miles below passes the city of Ava. From this point it bends to the westward, and upon resuming its original direction, it receives on the right side its great confluent the Khyendwen flowing also from the north. The only remaining river of any magnitude is the Salween which has its origin in the same range of mountains as the Irawaddy and flowing in a direction parallel to that river but more to the eastward, enters the British territory in nearly the same latitude after a course of equal length

The physical aspect of the territory from its southern frontier to the latitude of the capital is characterized by unevenness and general elevation, and beyond this, to its northern limit, it is decidedly mountainous. The plains, however, and more especially the valleys near the rivers, are remarkably fruitful. The principal products are wheat, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. Tea is cultivated on the hills by the mountain tribes. Horticulture is almost wholly neglected among the Burmese. Green vegetables form a considerable portion of their diet, but these for the most part are collected from the forests and marshes, and are not the result of cultivation. The seasons are regular, and although the heat which immediately precedes the rains is intense, it is of brief duration. Of the general salubrity of the climate the best evidence perhaps is afforded in the vigour and activity of the natives. Our acquaintance with the forest productions of Burmah is not proportioned to the importance of the subject. Among them teak holds a distinguished place, and the tracts covered by this timber are unquestionably the most extensive of those in India. The *Mimosa catechu* a tree rising to the height of thirty or forty feet, is widely disseminated and yields the drug known as the catechu or terra Japonica. Burmah, as might be expected from its mountainous character, abounds in mineral wealth. Gold is discovered in the beds of streams descending from the Himalayas. Silver mines are wrought in one place in the eastern territory of Lao, and the inferior minerals,—iron, tin, lead, antimony and others—are met with in abundance, more particularly on the eastern frontier towards China. Quarries of statuary marble are worked in the neighbourhood of Ummarapoora. Traces of coal have been discovered on the banks of the Irawaddy in the vicinity of the petroleum wells of Renan gyaong. Precious stones, consisting of the sapphire and ruby species, abound, and so highly are they esteemed that the ownership of the mines appears to constitute the chief glory of the sovereign. When Colonel Burney was the resident in Ava, official communications were addressed to him under the authority of the Founder of the great golden city of precious stones, the possessor of mines of gold, silver, rubies, amber and noble serpentine.

In a country much of which still remains to be brought under the dominion of man, wild animals may be expected to be numerous. The most remarkable are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, spotted leopard, and several species of wild cat. It is worthy of notice, that while the feline species abound, none of the canine family so frequent in the neighbouring country of Hindostan are, so far as we are acquainted to be met with in Burmah. According to Crawford there are neither wolves, jackals, foxes nor hyenas, and this zoological feature is said to extend to all the countries of tropical Asia lying east of Bengal. Of domestic quadrupeds, the chief are the ox, buffalo, and

horse. The latter rarely exceeds thirteen hands in height, his chief use is for the mule being rarely employed for draught or as a beast of burthen. The camel is unknown. That so rude a people should have made little progress in the useful arts can excite no surprise. The manufactures of the country are restricted to articles required for home-consumption, and few find their way to foreign markets. Cotton and silk goods are worked at Ummarapoora and Ava, as are also coarse species of pottery and cutlery, and if to these be added gold and silver ornaments of rude fabrication the list of Burmese manufactures may be considered as nearly complete. Passing to the religion of the country, it may be noticed that the Burmese, though Hindoos, are not Brahmins, but Buddhists. Their government is despotic, and their laws, like their religion, are Hindu.

A degree of uncertainty hangs over the precise period of the arrival of the British in Burmah. It seems, however, to have been of early date, as at the commencement of the seventeenth century certain agents of the East-India Company were included in the general expulsion of Europeans from Ava. The edict of banishment did not however extend to the prohibition of commercial relations, its object being simply the deportation from the country of foreign residents, and trade continued to be carried on as usual by British ships with the principal ports of Burmah. In 1687 the British took possession of the island of Negrais situate at the mouth of the western branch of the Irawaddy. Hitherto British intercourse with Burmah was purely of a commercial character, and such continued to be the case for seventy years later. Towards the close of this interval a civil war had broken out between the Burmese and the Peguans which in 1762 terminated in favour of the latter, but their yoke was of brief duration, and the Burmese, under their chief Alompra, succeeded in recovering their political independence. Alompra's success, according to contemporary authority, was promoted through the covert assistance of the British factory at the entrance of the Irawaddy and the subsequent cession of Negrais to the British, together with the grant of a piece of land at Bassein for the purposes of a factory, afford plausible grounds for accrediting the rumour. From the date of Alompra's triumph over the Peguans every enterprise of the Burmese, for the space of more than half a century, appears to have been crowned with success. Siam felt the force of their arms in 1766. Formidable invasions of their territory by the Chinese in the three following years were triumphantly repulsed. Arracan merged into the empire in 1783. Ten years later they extorted from the Siamese the cession of the whole coast of Tenasserim, and the limits of the empire were subsequently extended by the annexation of Munneepore and Assam. About the year 1794, a party of Mugh robbers from Arracan

taking refuge in the adjoining British province of Chittagong, a military force was sent by the Burmese across the frontier in pursuit of the fugitives, without any reference to the British government. A detachment under General Erskine forthwith proceeded to Chittagong to repel the irruption into the British territories and upon an amicable arrangement between the general and the Burmese commander the troops of the latter were withdrawn. On the retirement of the aggressors the fugitive robbers were secured by the British authorities, tried found guilty and delivered over to the Burmese. The act was attributed by the latter to timidity. It was followed up on the part of the British, by successive missions, in the hope of obtaining political and commercial advantages but in each instance the British representative experienced humiliating neglect or studied insult and no beneficial results ensued. In 1811 a Mugh chief named Khynberring who, it appears had fled into Chittagong upon the subjugation of his country by the Burmese, collected a number of followers, and invaded Arracan, with the intention of expelling the Burmese from that province. He was joined on his arrival by several of his countrymen who readily seized an opportunity to avenge themselves upon their conquerors for the tyranny and oppression which they had experienced from them. Success for a short time attended their efforts. They were however in the end completely defeated, and compelled again to seek refuge in Chittagong. This irruption the Burmese believed to have been instigated and supported by the British. In order to remove the suspicion, another mission was determined on, and Captain Canning was deputed to Ava to afford explanation. The embassy like those which had preceded it, was exposed to insult and danger and having experienced much contumelious treatment from the authorities at Rangoon was compelled to return without reaching its destination. Khynberring still continued at large and the refusal to deliver up the chief and his associates to the Burmese, incensed the latter and was the means of aggravating the unfriendly relations between the people and the British. At length a formal demand was preferred by the Burmese rajah of Ramree for the surrender of the Mugh fugitives. A reply was addressed to the Burmese sovereign, based upon the principle maintained by the British government, of refusing to deliver up those who had sought its protection. In a few months a second letter was received, demanding the cession of the elephant-grounds of Ramoo together with Chittagong, Moorsshedabad, and Dacca, stated to be Burmese dependencies, and the demand was accompanied by a threat to commence hostilities, if the claim were not complied with. An answer was returned to the Burmese sovereign, to the effect that the Governor-General regarded the letter as an unauthorized act on the part of the rajah of Ramree, and

trusted that such an unwarranted proceeding would receive the punishment it merited. This communication remained unnoticed and thus matters rested. At this period Assam became the scene of civil dissension and the Burmese, interfering on behalf of one of the candidates for power succeeded in placing him on the throne. It was not intended, however that he should permanently occupy this position, and he was shortly after deposed by his former supporters, who set up one of their own chiefs in his place. The Burmese thus became neighbours to the British on the northern as well as on the southern frontier, and availing themselves of their favourable position committed several acts of aggression on villages within the British territory. Upon explanation and satisfaction for these outrages being demanded the Burmese government affirmed that the villages had been attacked by mistake. But aggression was not restricted to the territories bordering on the newly acquired possessions. For some time the Burmese had been gradually encroaching on the frontier of Chittagong and had claimed jungles which were frequented by British elephant-hunters, many of whom had been detained on the pretence that they were trespassing on Burmese territory. Among other instances of outrage and treachery practised by this nation was an assault upon a Mugh boat proceeding to the island of Shah pooree, laden with rice the crew of which were killed. It was considered necessary in consequence slightly to increase the guard on the island. Its withdrawal and the surrender of the island were forthwith demanded by the governor of Arracan and the request being followed up by the despatch of 1,000 troops under the rajah of Ramree the place was attacked and captured on the 24th September 1823 three of the thirteen men who composed the guard stationed on the island being killed. It was at the same time intimated, that any attempt on the part of the British to retake the island would be resented by attacking the cities of Moorsshedabad and Dacca. The island was notwithstanding shortly again occupied by the British and upon the occurrence of further acts of encroachments and outrage by the Burmese, the British government, in February 1824 declared war. In March a large force which had been despatched from the presidencies of Bengal and Madras, reached the Burmese dominions under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell. This officer commenced operations on the Rangoon river, and took possession of the town of that name on the 12th May. He afterwards attacked and reduced the principal forts at the mouth of the Irrawaddy. In January of the following year a force of 11,000 men was assembled in Chittagong, under the command of General Morrison. Its first object was to be the reduction of the province of Arracan, after which it was intended to form a junction with the army of Sir Archibald Campbell on the Irrawaddy. One of these objects was accom-

plished by the capture of the capital, and the occupation of the entire province of Arracan, but the junction with the main army was frustrated by the impracticability of crossing the Yomadoung Mountains, the Aeng route being then unknown to the British. In the early part of May the rains set in, and with them commenced a season of sickness, privation and distress. Fever and dysentery broke out to an alarming extent, and many both officers and men who had escaped the sword of the enemy were struck down by disease. At length the maladies which had afflicted the troops became universal and it was evident that the only chance of preventing the whole force from falling a sacrifice to the climate was to withdraw it from the pestiferous influence to which it was subjected. A few divisions were readily transferred to more salubrious situations on the islands of Cheduba, Ramree and Sandoway and the remainder of the troops were recalled to Calcutta. In the mean time Sir Archibald Campbell, who had been twice disappointed in the hope of bringing affairs to an amicable and satisfactory termination, was prosecuting the war with vigour. He had taken possession of Proma. Mallore had been carried by force and several brilliant and successful exploits were achieved under circumstances of great difficulty and discouragement. The Burmese proved by no means contemptible enemies: it was only when beaten at every point that they became alarmed for the safety of their capital, which the British army was rapidly approaching and under the influence of this feeling they at length consented to terms of peace. A treaty was concluded at Yandaboo on the 26th of February 1826 in which among other stipulations it was provided that the coast of Tenasserim, together with the province of Arracan, and its dependencies the islands of Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway which had been conquered by the British should be retained by them; that the king of Ava should renounce all claims upon the principality of Assam and the adjoining states of Cachar, Jynta, and Munnepore, and that an accredited minister from each nation should reside at the court of the other.

Amicable relations being thus restored between the two countries, a British resident was deputed to the court of Ava. No indisposition appears to have been manifested on the part of the Burmese to the maintenance of these friendly arrangements during the reign of the king by whom the treaty had been ratified, but in 1837 this potentate was deposed, and his brother, Prince Theraawaddi, usurped the throne. The new monarch evinced great repugnance to the residence of a British officer at his court, and in deference to the royal prejudice the British minister obtained the permission of his government to remove to Rangoon. But the change of locality effected no alteration in the unfriendly conduct of the king and it was ultimately determined altogether to withdraw the British residency

from Burmah. This took place in 1840. Twelve years later intelligence reached Calcutta that the commanders of two British vessels had been exposed to certain unwarrantable and oppressive acts by order of the governor of Rangoon and Commodore Lambert was deputed to the place to demand reparation for the injuries which had been sustained. The Burmese authorities met the requisition by a refusal of compensation accompanied by marked indignities towards the British officers whereupon Commodore Lambert placed the principal ports in a state of blockade, and returned to Calcutta. There was now little room for hesitation in choosing the course which the British government ought to pursue. The question was, whether it should abandon its subjects and acknowledge its inability to protect them, or seek redress by force of arms and there can be no doubt that it decided rightly in preferring the latter branch of the alternative. It was determined however not to have recourse to war except in the last resort, and only when all other means for the peaceable arrangement of existing differences had been tried and failed. Accordingly the ultimatum of the British government was formally laid before the governor of Rangoon, in which compliance with three conditions was declared indispensable to the preservation of peace: the transmission of an apology for the insult offered to the British officers acting under Commodore Lambert, prompt payment of the sum of 9904 as compensation to the commanders of the two British vessels whose rights had been outraged and the reception of a British agent under the provisions of the existing treaty. These terms being rejected, war was declared. This took place in 1852, and no want of energy was evinced in its effective prosecution. Early in April Martaban fell an easy conquest. The storming of Rangoon, which occurred a few days later afforded a better opportunity for the display of British valour but its capture was not effected without considerable loss both of officers and men. Bassein was the next in succession of the Burmese towns which fell to the arms of the British, and with Rangoon and Martaban constituted an excellent base for future operations. Proma followed, falling into the hands of the British almost without undergoing them to the necessity of an effort. The city of Pegu, previously taken and abandoned was a second time occupied, and with more permanent success. A determined attempt on the part of the Burmese was made to recover it once more but it was met by the officer in command (Major Hill, of the Madras engineers) with a union of decision and skill which enabled him to maintain it, though under great difficulties, until relief arrived. The lower portion of the Burmese territories was now actually in the hands of the British, and the formal annexation of the conquest was announced in the following proclamation:—'The court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and



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insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms. The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured the Burman forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met and the province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British troops. The just and moderate demands of the government of India have been rejected by the king the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done has been disregarded and the timely submission which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld. Wherefore in compensation for the past and for better security in the future the Governor General in Council has resolved and hereby proclaims that the province of Pegu is now and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the East. Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province shall be driven out civil government shall immediately be established and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts. The Governor-General in Council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority and to confide securely in the protection of the British government, whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence. The Governor-General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burma and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease. But if the king of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British government, and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the province it has now declared to be its own, the Governor-General in Council will again put forth the power he holds and will visit with full retribution aggressions which if they be persisted in, must of necessity lead to the total subversion of the Burman state and to the ruin and exile of the king and his race. The ruler of Ava declined acceding to any formal treaty but it was understood that he proposed to abstain from active hostilities.

**BURMIOK.**—A town in the native state of Sikkim, distant N E. from Darjeeling 19 miles. Lat. 27° 10', long 88° 34'.

**BURNAH**—A small river rising in the British district of Allahabad about 18 miles E. of the city of that name and in lat. 25° 28', long 83° 8'. It takes a north easterly course through the district for about twenty five miles, when turning south-east, it for fifty miles forms the boundary between the districts of Mirzapore and Jounpore, continuing its course in the same direction, it enters the district of Benares, through which it flows for thirty miles, passing the cantonment of Sikrout, and along the north side of the city of Benares, and falls into the Ganges on the left

side, in lat. 25° 18' long 83° 7', its total length of course being about 105 miles. During the periodical rains it is navigable for boats of considerable tonnage.

**BURNAH** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Kalee Naddee, 38 miles W of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 20', long 79° 2'.

**BURNAWA**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the right bank of the Hindun. Lat. 29° 7', long 77° 29'.

**BURNUGGUR**, in Guserat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town 52 miles N of the city of Ahmedabad. It has considerable trade, conducted principally by wealthy Brahmans, of whom many reside here. Population 12,000. Lat. 23° 48', long 72° 38'.

**BURUD**—A town in the native state of Gwahor or possessions of Scindia's family distant N from Oojein 40 miles. Lat. 23° 44', long 75° 49'.

**BURODA**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 11 miles W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 8' long 77° 55'.

**BUROOA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to the town of Moradabad, and 68 miles N of the latter. It is situate on the Dubha river at the north eastern frontier of the district, towards Kumaon. Lat. 29° 21' long 79° 12'.

**BUROONDA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmere and 59 miles N E. of the former. It contains 350 houses, supplied with good water from a tank, and four wells and is situate in an open grassy country. Population 1,645. Lat. 26° 20' long 74° 4'.

**BUROREE**, or **BUROWA**, in the territory of Gwahor, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town one mile to the W or right of the route from the fort of Gwahor to Saugor nine miles S of former 178 N W of latter. Lat. 26° 8' long 78° 10'.

**BUROS** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore and 15 miles N of the former. Lat. 27° 20', long 78° 6'.

**BUROTA**, in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhagrathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situate eighty feet above the stream, in a country cultivated to a considerable extent, especially for opium. Lat. 30° 36', long 78° 28'.

**BURUTI**—See **BARHOUTTA**.

**BURULUH**, in the British district of

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Georgaon, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 45 miles S. of the former Lat 28 5, long 77 25'

**BUROUN** in the British district of Farruckabad lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Alghur to that of Futtelgurb, and eight miles N W of the latter It has water from wells. Lat 27° 25', long 79 30'

**BUROUR**, or **BURHOUL**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapoor 71 miles S.E. of the former, 24 N W of the latter Water is plentiful there and supplies are procurable. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and cultivated Lat. 27 50', long 80 24

**BUROUR**, or **BUROURAH** in the British district of Bareilly lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 27 miles S.W. of the latter It is situate in a level, fertile, well watered and well-cultivated country Lat. 28 12', long 79 10'

**BUROUT**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Benares and 28 miles E. of the former Lat. 26 21, long 82 15

**BUROUTH**, in the British district of Meerut, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name It contains a population of 12,300 Lat 29 6 long 77° 20'

**BUROUTLH** in the British district of Panceput, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kunoul, and 20 miles N W of the former Lat 28 54 long 77 8

**BURUOLA** in the British district of Boondahur lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Khagany to Meerut and 64 miles S.E. of the latter Lat 28 11 long 78 10'

**BUR PANEE**.—A river rising in lat. 25 46 long 82° in Kyrin one of the Coasa states. It flows in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, principally through the British territory of Jynteah shortly after leaving which it turns north west, and flows for twenty miles to its junction near Raha, with the Kullung river, a considerable offset of the Brahmapootra.

**BURPETA**, in the British district of Camroop Lower Assam a town 12 miles S.E. of Bujee in Bhotan 45 miles W of Gowhaty Lat. 26 18' long 91

**BURPOORA** or **BURREYPOORA** in the British district of Etawa, lieut. gov of Agra, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in lat. 26 44', long 78 58

**BURPOORA**, in the jaghure of Rampoor

lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town on the north-eastern route from the city of Rampoor to Nughna, and nine miles N of the corner Lat 28 55' long 79 8'

**BURRABOOM** in the British district of the same name, lieut gov of Bengal, a town 48 miles W of Banocora 80 miles N W of Midnapoor Lat. 23 4', long 86 24

**BURRABOOM**—See **BARRABOOM**

**BURRA CHACHUR** in Sinda, a thriving village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan and 62 miles N W of the former place. It has a large mosque, in front of which are numerous tombs The village is situate in a well-cultivated country on a small watercourse discharging itself into the Indus a mile to the east. Lat. 26 10', long 68 6'

**BURRAGAON**, in the British district of Agra, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 42 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26 52', long 78 42'

**BURRA GUERAWARRA** in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town 76 miles W of Jubbulpoor 71 miles E. of Haosungabad. Lat 22 55' long 78 50'

**BURRA LAHRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor a town on the route from Nussarabad to Gwahar 29 miles E of former 212 W of latter It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch Lat. 26 20', long 76 14

**BURRAN**—A river in Sinda, which takes its rise in the Keertar Mountains, in lat 25 56 long 67 45, and after a south easterly course of sixty five miles, falls into the Indus, in lat 25 14, long 68 21 In the upper part of its course it is called the Dhurwal. For a mile before its confluence with the Indus it has a large body of water

**BURRAPUDDA**—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge one of the Cuttack mehals, under the political superintendence of the government of India distant N W from Balasore 55 miles. Lat. 21 59' long 86 44

**BURREE MUTTANA** in the British district of Shalchhanpoor lieut gov of the N W Provinces a small town on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtelgurb and 38 miles S E of the former It has a bazaar and water and supplies for forces may be obtained in abundance. Lat. 27° 53' long 79 45

**BURREYPOORUH**—See **BURPOORA**.

**BURRISOL**, in the British district of Backergunge lieut gov of Bengal a town situate on the right bank of a large offset of the Ganges, with which it also communicates by means of a channel called the Chittagong Passage, distant 11 miles N of Backergunge, 83 miles S E of Jessore It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, which, in

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1801, was removed to this place from the town of Backergunge. Lat. 22° 44', long. 90° 23'

**BURBOD**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant N E from Kotah 40 miles. Lat. 25° 21' long. 76° 28'

**BURBUNDA**—See **BEMUNDA**.

**BURSANA**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route by way of Kooty from Delhi to Deeg and 14 miles N of the latter. Lat. 27° 20' long. 77° 28'

**BURSANKER**, in the raj of Burrounda, in Bundelcund, a ghat or pass on the route from Banda to Rewa 43 miles S.E. of the former 69 N.W. of the latter. The route here passes from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the summit of the hills styled by Franklin the Bundachal Range. Lat. 24° 56' long. 80° 36'

**BURSEE**, or **BURSAK**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore cantonment and 20 miles S of the latter. Lat. 27° 40' long. 78° 5'

**BURSOOAH**, in the British district of Rudaul, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 41 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 4' long. 79° 5'

**BCRUJ** in the British district of Goruck pore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town near the south eastern frontier towards the British district of Sarun. According to Buchanan it contains 200 houses an amount which would assign it a population of 1 200 persons. Distant S.E. from Goruck pore cantonment 40 miles. Lat. 26° 16' long. 83° 43'

**BURWALLA**, in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the Colowtee river 79 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 24° 10' long. 71° 50'

**BURWALLA**, in the British district of Hareesana lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name distant N from Hareesana 20 miles. Lat. 29° 22' long. 75° 59'

**BURWANEE**, in the province of Nimar territory of Malwa, a hilly district, the patrimony of a Bheel chief. Politically it is under the superintendence of the Governor-Generals agent at Indore. This tract extends along the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda, and is situate within the Santpore range of mountains. It lies between lat. 21° 41' and 22° 9' long. 74° 29' and 75° 22'. Its length from east to west may be computed at sixty miles and its breadth from north to south at thirty. Its area is about 1,880 square miles. The country abounds in fine timber, it is well watered by mountain-streams, but, notwithstanding this advantage, is only partially cultivated. The principalities pay no tribute, and there are but few dependent thakours or feudatories within

its limits. The population is scanty. A small force (not exceeding seventy five men infantry and cavalry) is kept up by the rajah and the revenues of the country are estimated at 30 000 rupees, or 3 0000 per annum. The chief town which bears the same name with the district, is situate two miles from the south or left bank of the Nerbudda. It is surrounded by a double wall, with a ditch to the outer one. Lat. 22° 5' long. 76°

**BURWANNUGUR**, in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Oodepore to Lohadugga, 36 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 23° 9' long. 84° 19'

**BURWAY**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family distant S.E. from Mhow 39 miles. Lat. 22° 13' long. 76° 7'

**BURWUR SAGAR**, in Bundelcund, a town with bazaar on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 121 miles W. of former 83 S.E. of latter. It is situate at the base of a long and high ridge of rocks, on the extremity of which is a picturesque old fort overlooking the town. East of this is a fine jhil or small lake about two miles long and one and a half wide. In the middle are two rocky wooded islets of strikingly picturesque appearance. This piece of water is formed by closing up the lower gorge of an extensive valley by a mound of masonry sixty feet broad and a mile in length, having several ghats or flights of steps to the water's edge. It abounds with fine fish and a stream which flows from it extensively diffuses the benefits of irrigation. Lat. 25° 23' long. 78° 48'

**BUSAI** or **BUSSYE** in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Etawah 40 miles E. of the former. Busai has a population of 12 754. Lat. 27° 8' long. 78° 8'

**BUSALEE**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Wazirabad to Rawul Pind, 16 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 33° 27' long. 73° 6'

**BUSAOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawatee distant N.W. from Jhounjhnoo 22 miles. Lat. 23° 14' long. 75° 11'

**BUSEE** in the British district of Boclund shuhur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, E. of Delhi 60 miles. Lat. 28° 38' long. 78° 15'

**BUSEENAGUR**—A town in the district of Singbom, on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant N.W. from Chaitassa 40 miles. Lat. 22° 48' long. 85° 11'

**BUSHEY**, in the British territory of San gor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Johla river 37 miles S.E. of Sohagpore. Lat. 23° 55' long. 81° 47'

**BUSKARIE**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Ammogh to Faumbad,

34 miles NW of the former 52 S.E. of the latter Lat. 26 25 long 83 45'

BUSPA, a river in Koonawur, and a feeder of the Sutley rises in Tartary on the north east declivity of the outer range of the Himalaya, at about lat. 31 13' long 78 11'. It is a fine stream running smoothly down a romantic valley bounded on the south west by the outer range of the Himalaya, and on the north-east by the huge Bulding range. According to native tradition, this valley was formerly a lake and present appearances render the statement probable. The channel of the river is wide, and the stream forms many islands of sand and pebbles, overgrown with barberries and willows. The level space of the valley is frequently almost a mile wide, and is beautifully laid out in fields, and diversified with groves of apricot, peach and walnut trees. The mountains inclosing it on the north east and south west are very abrupt, and for the most part formed of a bare rock. At Chetkool bridge, about eighteen miles from the source, and where the elevation of the bed of the river is 11 275 feet above the sea, its width is sixty-six feet at some bridges lower down, the width is from seventy-seven to eighty three feet. It receives numerous feeders on both the right and left side, and after a course of about forty five miles in a north westerly direction falls into the Sutley at lat. 31 29', long 78 15' at an elevation of 5 945 feet above the level of the sea. The valley of the Buspa is productive in grain and pulses. The vine though successfully cultivated in parts farther north does not bring its fruit to maturity in this valley in consequence of its position within the limits of the periodical rains.

BUSSAHIR, in Northern India a considerable hill state bounded on the north by the British district of Spiti on the east by Chinese Tartary on the south by Gurwhal and on the west and south west by various districts of the adjacent hill states. It is about ninety five miles in length from north-east to south-west and fifty five miles in breadth from south-east to north-west. It has an area of about 5 000 square miles, and is situate between lat 30 58'—32 8' and long 77 54'—78 52'. It is one of the most mountainous and elevated countries in the world. Nirt, on the left bank of the Sutley is 3 087 feet. Raseru, on the left bank of the Pabur 4 932 feet above the sea and these two places being respectively situate at the points where the rivers cross the frontier are the lowest positions in the territory most parts being from 7 000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The Sutley intersects the country from east to west, and divides the territory into two parts, that on the north being called Koonawur and that on the south Busahir.

Very extensive and rich deposits of copper-ore have been discovered in Koonawur. Iron is very abundant, both in the form of ironstone and in numerous and extensive beds of the

better-defined ores. These ores are extensively extracted and reduced in the pergunmah to Nawa, and at the village of Sheel, both near the south west frontier. The ore appears to be of the sort called in England specular iron, and has the appearance of shining metallic particles, like mica, interspersed through sandstone. The mines are in the form of adits and galleries, some of which extend half a mile into the mountain, but have no perpendicular shafts. The ore is at once reduced to the state of wrought iron without previous casting, by means of charcoal of oak or pine. That of Sheel is considered the finest, being much valued for making sabres, knives and hatchets. The ore as extracted from the mine yields from thirty to fifty per cent. of the particles of specular iron, and about two thirds of the weight of these are found to be waste in the process of reduction.

The climate varies from the nearly inter-tropical character of that of the banks of the Sutley at Rampoor 3 260 feet above the sea, and near the southern frontier to that of regions untrodden by human foot and rising above the limit of perpetual congelation. The most genial climate is that of the Chocora district, or the valley of the Pabur, having an elevation varying upwards from about 4 800 feet, and which is described as a beautiful and fertile tract. The productions of the earth vary from the intertropical character of those on the banks of the Sutley at Rampoor where bamboos and some of the tropical fruits thrive to that of the expiring vegetation on the borders of perpetual snow. The very rapid elevation of the surface of the Sub Himalaya and Himalaya greatly circumscribes this portion of the territory which is stated by Dr Royle to terminate at the height of between four thousand and five thousand feet above the sea. That scientific botanist observe.

In proportion as we ascend these mountains, the plants of India disappear and we are delighted at finding the increase in number and variety of those belonging to European genera. At first we see only a few straggling, towards the plains which in a more temperate climate would be their favourite resort and it is not until we have attained a considerable elevation that, having apparently lost all traces of tropical vegetation we enter a forest of pines or oaks, and lofty rhododendrons, where none but European forms are recognizable. Dr Royle, writing before Moorcroft's Travels had appeared, hoped to see the slopes of the Himalaya covered, and the edges of the terraced flats surrounded with plantations of the tea-plant. Moorcroft, however in the course of his inquiries respecting the tea-trade of Ladakh, ascertained that a vegetable product used as tea is imported largely into that district from Busahir where it grows most abundantly on the banks of the Sutley and near Lipi, in the valley of the Pejor. Both the black and green sorts are gathered dried, and rolled, in imitation of the Chinese tea. About eight thou-

and pounds weight are annually brought to Le, the capital of Ladakh, where, however it is not so much esteemed as the Chinese tea, with which it is mixed by the poorer people Moorcroft adds, 'It was the opinion of Mobsen Ali, a wholesale dealer in tea to a large extent that the teas of Buseahir differed from the coarser teas of China only in the mode of preparing them for the market. In Koonawur beyond the limit of the periodical rains the vine is an important object of rural economy the grapes being sometimes consumed when fresh, sometimes dried in the sun for future use, and sometimes converted into wine or spirits. The great productiveness of the vine in these parts is proved by the extraordinary cheapness of both raisins and fresh grapes the former being sold at the rate of from thirty to forty pounds for a rupee (about two shillings) the latter at from sixty to seventy pounds for the same sum. There are eighteen different kinds some are rich and luscious some, when neglected and ill supplied with water produce small berries without stones, some what resembling the currants of Europe. Fraser draws a very gloomy picture of the character of the population of the lower or southern part of Buseahir at the time of its liberation from the Goorkha yoke. 'They are revengeful and treacherous deficient in all good qualities, abandoned in morals, and vicious in their habits. As a proof of the savage indifference with which they look on the life of another and on the act of shedding human blood it is said that mere wantonness or a joke will induce the crime of putting a fellow creature to death merely for the satisfaction of seeing the blood flow and of marking the last struggles of their victim and some facts which came under our observation, of a tan samount nature give too much reason for believing the assertion to be founded in truth. Female chastity is here quite unknown and murder, robbery and outrage of every kind are here regarded with indifference. The more frightful of these traits of character are said to be no longer observable and there can be no doubt that some amelioration has resulted from British influence. European travellers have repeatedly either singly or in small and defenceless parties, traversed the wildest parts of the country without molestation. Something indeed, is to be attributed to the prestige of the European name but Gerard, a veteran in adventurous travels, says of those persons whom he employed, 'they looked not unlike banditti which, indeed, they formerly were, but we knew well that they could be trusted and they were found invariably trustworthy. The people had the good sense to appreciate the advantages of their liberation from Goorkha tyranny, and such is the testimony of Fraser, who passed the severe judgment on their character just quoted. 'They hail the success and coming of the British as a revolution in the world, as the dawn of their civil happiness. The people

think that they will become good, free, and happy as by inspiration that it is the necessary result of the British power and government."

From the rajah to the peasant there was not one who did not talk thus with confidence and enthusiasm and uniformly concluded with saying 'Now we shall live and improve, and be raised from beasts to men.' In physical character they form a transition step from the Hindoo of the plains southwards to the vast Mongolian family farther north. All the inhabitants of this region" observes Fraser

as well as those near the plains, are Hindoos their features for the most part, although gradually altered by the climate as we leave the low country and also perhaps by country customs and possibly by the remaining mixture of an ancient indigenous race, still retain traces that point to the chief original stock in the plains. The inhabitants of Koonawur north of the Indo Gangetic range, are sometimes of strongly marked Mongolian features and travellers agree in representing them as hardy brave persevering honest frank, and hospitable. Thieves and robbers are unknown and a person's word may be implicitly relied upon in anything regarding money matters. They have not the least distrust or suspicion. The inhabitants of that district, of all the highlanders offered the only serious resistance to the warlike Goorkhas, whom they defeated in battle and baffled by destroying the bridges and manning the fastnesses, so that the invading general was glad to make a convention and consent to receive an annual tribute of about 7500 on condition of abstaining from entering the district. They thus secured the safety of the ruling family who had taken refuge with them. Gerard speaking of the Tartar or Mongolian population on the northern frontier says, 'They are muscular well made, and tall. I saw few under five feet ten and many were six feet or more. Their strong athletic forms were remarkably contrasted with the puny diminutive figures of my attendants, several of whom were inhabitants of the plains. Their countenance is ruddy and they have small oblong eyes, high cheek bones, thin eyebrows, and very few have either moustaches or beards, which they admire much.' Of their moral character his report is highly favourable. 'Cheating lying, and thieving are unknown, and they may be trusted with anything. They have the noblest notions of honesty of any people on the face of the earth. He elsewhere states, that 'the Tartars of Spiti were the finest fellows he ever met with.'

The Buseahir females are fond of loading themselves with trinkets wearing the nath depending from the cartilage of the nose, ear-rings, heavy circlets of brass, pewter or more precious metals round the ancles, bangles or bracelets of similar materials, numerous rings on the toes and fingers, and round the neck, and on the breast a profusion of glass beads and trinkets, of every description of metal

within their means. The bridegroom purchases the bride from her father the price varying according to the station and means of the parties the customary charge to a peasant or small landholder being from one to two pounds. Fraser gives the poverty of the population as the cause of polyandry so universal in this country. The difficulty of raising this sum, and the alleged expense of maintaining women may in part account for it if it can not excuse a most disgusting usage which is universal over the country. Three or four or more brothers marry and cohabit with one woman, who is the wife of all. They are unable to raise the requisite sum individually and thus club their store and buy this one common spouse. The surplus female population left unmarried from this abominable system, in the northern part of the country take refuge in the Lamaic convents, becoming nuns or nuns in the southern part they are frequently without ceremony sold to the best bidder who conveys them to the plains and there dispose of them as slaves. According to Jacquemont polyandry is so prevalent in Koonawur that no man except among the most wealthy has a wife exclusively to himself. He inquired frequently how the offspring of the woman living in polyandry was affiliated and was invariably answered that she never made a mistake in that respect. Jealousy he was assured was unknown. Indeed a feeling necessarily implying some degree of attachment could scarcely find place under circumstances which must annihilate every feeling which in the intercourse of the sexes raises man above the level of the brute creation. This occurred spot on the character of the people must tend greatly to lower the effect of the panegyric estimates of their morals which have been quoted.

The rajah and upper classes in the southern part are Rajpoots the other principal classes are Brahmans Kunnoits and Cooches, or Chumars but notwithstanding their Hindoo origin and partial observances of Brahminism, the diet of all is very indiscriminate consisting of wild hogs and other game, sheep goats, and every sort of fish or flesh, except that of the cow which is strictly prohibited in all parts of the territory of Bussahir. The people indulge in spirituous liquors, and in smoking tobacco and the northern mountaineers are remarkably fond of tea, which they drink flavoured with salt and butter. They burn their dead on the summits of hills commemorating the rite by raising a pile of stone on the spot. Before the British conquests in the hills, human sacrifices to the goddess Kalee, and the practice of burning the living with the corpses of the dead, were not uncommon but (at least in the instance related by Fraser) that horrible cruelty was not perpetrated exclusively on the gentler and more helpless sex. He says, At the death of the late rajah of Bussahir twenty two persons of both sexes burnt themselves along with his body of

these twelve were females, including three ranees (lawful consorts of the rajah), one or two of his wuzzeers and his first chobedar (mace-bearer) were also among the number. The religion of the more southern mountaineers is a corrupt Brahminism. They worship, under innumerable names the chief Hindoo deities, as Siva Ganessa, and Kalee but have an infinite variety of deities of their own to whom they erect shrines and altars on the hill tops. In proceeding northwards, Brahminism is found to give way to Lamaic Buddhism, which is the exclusive faith in the northern part. According to Gerard there are no fewer than five distinct tongues spoken in Koonawur. In Hangrung, the most northern district, the language is Tibetan. Bussahir is governed by a rajah of Rajpoot extraction which origin is also claimed by all the men of rank. He holds the dignity by virtue of a grant from the East-India Company made on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815 and dated the 6th of November in that year. The late rajah died in 1850. An arrangement was then made by the British government for the administration of the country during the young rajah's minority differing in some degree from the ordinary form of government, which consisted of three hereditary ministers of equal rank, having subordinate to them a number of local magistrates. Hutton states that there is no standing army or any regular soldiery since the British government extended its protection to Bussahir and even before that time it resembled a halfarmed mob rather than a military force having no uniform, and each man being armed according to circumstances some with matchlocks some with swords, and others who possessed neither among them selves with stinks and branches of trees. A considerable proportion bear bows and arrows. The force which Bussahir brought forward in 1815 to aid in the expulsion of the Goorkhas, amounted to about 3 000 men of whom probably 1 000 had matchlocks. The tribute from Bussahir to the Goorkha government was equal to 8 000*l* that at present paid to the East-India Company is 1 500*l*. The revenue enjoyed by the rajah paid principally in kind, and consisting of agricultural produce, metals, blankets, and other coarse manufactures, is estimated at 160 000*l* a year. The population is computed at 150 000 an amount probably rather above than below the reality. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815 the East-India Company conferred the territory as at present constituted, on Mohender Singh, the reigning chief, though his legitimacy was questioned. On the occasion of the grant, the thakours of Koteghir and Koombarasan were dismembered from the state, and declared dependent on the East-India Company, who, moreover reserved the forts of Ramghur, Suludan Wartoo Bages, and Kurangool, as convenient military posts, together with the pergunnahs of Radan and Sundoch, on the left bank of the Pabur river. By existing

# BUS-BUT

arrangements, the rajah is bound to co-operate in military affairs, and to supply labourers for making roads.

**BUSSANA**.—A village in the British district Rohtuk, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces. Lat. 28° 53' long. 76° 28'

**BUSSEAH** in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Coel, 40 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 51' long. 84° 54'

**BUSSEAN** in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ferozpur to Simla, and 70 miles S.E. of the former place. This place belongs to the British. Lat. 30° 38' long. 75° 33'

**BUSSEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawattee, distant S.E. from Jhoynhnoo 31 miles. Lat. 27° 58' long. 76° 1'

**BUSSEE**, in Sirhind, a small town near the base of the Sub-Himalaya. It has a fort, which consists of a large square, with lofty towers at the angles, the whole beautifully built of a very small hard brick. It belongs to a Sikh, and is usually garrisoned by twenty or thirty men. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by way of Meerut and Saharunpur, 1,075 miles. Lat. 30° 30' long. 76° 05'

**BUSSERHAT** in the British district of Baraset, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a village with police-station near the southern frontier towards the Sunderbuds. Distance from Calcutta, by Baraset, 40 miles. Lat. 23° 49' long. 89° 54'

**BUSSEYE**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawah and 40 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 20' long. 78° 26'

**BUSSOMBA** or **BYSOOMUH**, in the British district Moruffurnugur, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Bannur and 22 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 12' long. 78° 2'

**BUSSUNDAR**, or **DOOLOO**.—A town in the native state of Nepal distant S.W. from Jemlah 36 miles. Lat. 28° 59' long. 81° 13'

**BUSSUNTPUR**, in the British district denominated the Twenty-four Pargannahs, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a town, with a police-station. Distance from Calcutta, S., 80 miles. Lat. 23° 10' long. 88° 27'

**BUSTAR**, or **JUGDULPOOR**, in the British territory of Nagpore, a town near the eastern frontier, towards Orissa, on the river Indravati, the bed of which at that place is very rocky, and the stream at no time fordable. The fort is situated in a peninsula, formed by the winding of the river and a deep ditch having been dug across the narrow neck of land, it is considered a strong situation, but in the rainy season the river overflows its banks, and forms a very extensive lake on all sides. The semindar or landholder of Bustar who is improperly called rajah, has an exten-

sive territory, containing forty-eight pergunnahs or subdivisions. The rajah, though often refractory had been ostensibly tributary to the ruling power, and assessed nominally at 10,000 rupees annually, but as this sum could never be actually realized, the British authorities, after they had undertaken the temporary management of the revenues of Nagpore, in 1818, reduced the amount to 5,000 rupees annually. Bustar is also called Jugdulpoor. Distance from Nagpore city S.E. 235 miles. Masubpatam N., 220 Madras N., 440. Lat. 19° 13' long. 81° 58'

**BUSTEE** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow 43 miles W. of the former. 123 E. of the latter. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with good water. Distant N.E. from Allahabad 110 miles N. from Benares 105. Lat. 26° 48' long. 82° 44'

**BUSWA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant N.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 27° 7' long. 76° 40'

**BUSWAR**, or **BUSOHUR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Rajpore ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, 23 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 23' long. 81° 38'

**BUSWUNTHUGGUR**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant S.E. from Jaulnah 91 miles. Lat. 19° 20' long. 77° 14'

**BUTOHER ISLAND**.—A low island in the harbour of Bombay, situate between the town of Bombay and the island of Elephanta. It has recently been selected as the site of a school for teaching gunnery to the men and officers of the Indian navy. Lat. 18° 58' long. 72° 58'

**BUTOHITHULLY**.—A town in the territory of Mysore, under the control and management of the government of India, distant N.E. from Seringapatam 110 miles. Lat. 13° 31' long. 77° 58'

**BUTCHOW**.—A town in the native state of Cutch territory of Bombay, distant E. from Bhoj 44 miles. Lat. 23° 20' long. 70° 23'

**BUTHULPOOR FORT** in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bannur to Sreenuggur, 50 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 49' long. 78° 49'

**BUTORA**, in Bhages, a village on the left bank of the Satlej at the confluence of a small feeder of that river. Elevation above the sea 2,281 feet. Lat. 31° 15' long. 77° 21'

**BUTROWLEE**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpoore, and 10 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 13' long. 78° 57'

# BUT—BYE.

**BUTSURA**, in the British district of Saran, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Gunduck 86 miles N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 7', long. 84° 9'.

**BUTTATO** or **BHUTTA THOWA** in Surkund, a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferropore and 14 miles W. of the former town. It is situate two miles from the left bank of the Sutley in an open country well supplied with water but scantily cultivated. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,116 miles. Lat. 30° 56', long. 75° 41'.

**BUTTEGUAM**—A town in Nagpore, distant N. from Jeypoor in Orissa, 20 miles. Lat. 19° 20', long. 82° 20'.

**BUTTELLY**—A town in the native state of Jeypoor on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant S.E. from Ryaguddah 29 miles. Lat. 19° long. 83° 52'.

**BUTWA**—A river rising in Nepal, in lat. 28° 42' long. 87° 45', on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya, and, flowing in a southerly direction through Nepal for twenty miles, and the British district of Purneah for fifty-four miles, it falls into the Mahananda river a tributary of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 45' long. 87° 50'.

**BUKAR**—A town in the British district of Shahabad lieut.-gov. of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Ganges. It is a large town and has several handsome mosques, a large and neat bazaar and some respectable European bungalows. The fort is still in good order and strong enough to resist any native force. The view from the summit is very fine. Buxar is remarkable in Indian history for having been the scene of the victory gained here by Sir Hector Munro over the allied forces of Meer Cossim and the viceroy of Oude. Munro arrived at Buxar from Patna on the 22nd October 1764 and found the enemy intrenched before the village, with the Ganges on their left. He immediately encamped for the night beyond range of the enemy's guns. The next morning about eight o'clock the enemy were found advancing, preparations were then made to receive them, and a general action ensued which lasted about three hours and ended in the defeat of the enemy who retreated leisurely blowing up several tumbrils and magazines of powder as they proceeded. Upon an attempt being made by the British to pursue them, the viceroy ordered a bridge of boats which had been constructed over a stream two miles from the field of battle to be destroyed before his rear had passed over so that 2,000 were drowned or lost. By this sacrifice, however, the remainder of his army was preserved as the English could continue the pursuit no farther. The British force amounted to 7,072 men consisting of 857 Europeans, 5,297 sepoy, and 918 native cavalry also a train of artillery and twenty field pieces. The enemy's force was estimated by some at 60,000 by others at only 40,000. Of these 2,000 were left dead on

the field, and as many more perished in the nullah they also lost 133 pieces of cannon. The British loss was not inconsiderable amounting to 847. The population, some years since, was estimated at 3,000. Distance from Dinapore, W. 70 miles. Benares, N.E. 62, Calcutta, N.W., by Haseerolegh and Samarran, 395 by the river 555. Lat. 25° 32', long. 84° 3'.

**BUXA DWAR**—A town in the native state of Bhotan distant N. from Coosh Behar 36 miles. Lat. 25° 48' long. 89° 34'.

**BUXEE**, in the British district of Silhet, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Barak river 23 miles S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 37' long. 91° 41'.

**BUKEEPOOR**, in the British district of Nuddes, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the left bank of the Tallinghee, 30 miles N. of Kishnugur. Lat. 33° 50', long. 88° 30'.

**BUKEEPORF** in the British district of Jessore lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Koomar river 46 miles N.W. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 47', long. 88° 58'.

**BUKWAHO** in Bundelcund, in the territory of Pundah, a town on the route from Calpee to Jubbulpore 150 miles S. of the former. It has a bazaar and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 24° 15' long. 79° 20'.

**BYANG** in the British district of Balasore, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town five miles S.E. of the route from Balasore to Cuttack, 46 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 20° 55', long. 86° 39'.

**BYANGKHOLA**—A town in the native state of Nepal distant N.W. from Khairmandoo 150 miles. Lat. 28° 38', long. 83° 9'.

**BYAR RIVER** rises in the British district of Tirhoot in lat. 26° 8' long. 85° 1' through which it flows in a south easterly direction for eighty miles. Crossing from that district into that of Mongheer which it traverses for the distance of twenty-five miles it falls into the Ganges in lat. 25° 20', long. 86° 6'.

**BYDESSUR**, or **BIDISSUR**—A town in the British district of Pooree or southern division of Cuttack lieut. gov. of Bengal. It is situate at the foot of a steep mountain at the top of which is a plain to which before the occupation of the district by the British the inhabitants were wont to retire with their effects upon any alarm. Distant 32 miles W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 22', long. 85° 36'.

**BYDOOR** in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to the port of Coompta, 70 miles N. of the former. Lat. 13° 52', long. 74° 41'.

**BYE DERU** in the Barce Doonah division of the Punjab, a town situate on the left bank of the river Ravee 39 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 10', long. 73° 45'.



# BYE-BYZ

**BYETURNEE**—A river of Orissa, inconsiderable in size but sacred in the Hindoo mythology more especially at its source, near Lohadugga, in lat. 23° 29' long. 84° 55'. After a course of about two hundred and seventy-five miles, it crosses the western boundary of the British district of Cuttack, in lat. 21° 5', long. 86° 15', and communicating with the Mahanaddee and Brahmanee, flows through that district for seventy miles, for the last ten of which it assumes the name of the Dhumrah river, when it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 49' long. 87° 2'.

**BYETURNEE**—A town in Keonjhar one of the petty states on the south west frontier of Bengal distant W from Balasore 90 miles. Lat. 21° 35', long. 85° 38'.

**BYGHOO** or **BHAGUL**—A river rising at the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya in lat. 29° 5' long. 79° 45' in the British district of Pilleebheet lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces. It holds a southerly course of 130 miles, and falls into the Western Ramganga, on the left side in lat. 27° 43' long. 79° 40'. The route from Bareilly to Pilleebheet crosses it by ford eighteen miles north-east of the former. At certain periods of the year the stream is dammed up to throw the water over the adjacent cultivated grounds and must then be crossed by ferry.

**BYGONBAREE**, in the British district of Mymensing, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Brahmapootra, 19 miles S.E. of Jumbapore. Lat. 24° 47' long. 90° 18'.

**BYJOOA** in the British district of Sarun, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Gundauck, 11 miles S.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 40' long. 84° 26'.

**BYLA**.—See **BALA**.

**BYNSONT** or **BHYNSONDAH** in Bundelcund, a petty jaghire containing an area of eight square miles, the patrimony of a Boondela Rajpoot chief. The population is about 2,000. This jaghire comprising twelve villages, was divided in 1817 between the original jaghiredar and the widow of Bheret Jee Chobey. The first grant from the East-India Company took place in 1812 and the deed of partition is dated in 1817. The estate is now held by the son of Chobey Nowal Klahore, and is estimated to yield 9,000 rupees or 900*l*. per annum. A force of about 136 men is maintained by the jaghiredar. Bynsont the chief town, is in lat. 25° 17', long. 80° 53'.

**BYNSROLE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, distant S.W. from Kotah 22 miles. Lat. 24° 49', long. 75° 37'.

**BYNSROLE**.—See **HANSROLE**.

**BYRAGPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the right bank of the

from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 24 miles W of the former. Lat. 25° 25', long. 81° 22'.

**BYRAM GHAT**, in the territory of Oude, a ferry station on the right bank of the river Ghogra, and abreast of the town of Nawaub-Ganj situate on the left bank, on the route from Lucknow to Sekrora, 19 miles N.E. of the former 37 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 8', long. 81° 28'.

**BYRAMNUGUR**, in the British district of Boodlandsbuhur lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to Moradabad and 16 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 7', long. 78° 18'.

**BYRAMPORE**, in the British district of Jessore, lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town on the southern boundary of the district 40 miles S. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 37', long. 89° 20'.

**BYRAN DROOG**—A town in the territory of Mysore distant N.E. from Seringapatam 56 miles. Lat. 13° 6', long. 77° 13'.

**BYRAT**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, distant N.E. from Jeypoor 41 miles. Lat. 27° 27' long. 76° 14'.

**BYREE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor distant S.E. from Jeypoor 50 miles. Lat. 26° 17' long. 76° 14'.

**BYRLAH**.—See **BAIRAH**.

**BYROD** in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar a small town on the route from Delhi to Mhow and 32 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate at the southern extremity of a ridge of hills, among which the road winds to the N.E., and is in consequence rough and much cut up with ravines. There is a bazaar in the town, and water is obtainable from wells. Lat. 27° 55' long. 76° 27'.

**BYBONDA**, in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant S. from Bhopal 40 miles. Lat. 22° 40', long. 77° 15'.

**BYRUMPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajpoot ferry from Allahabad to Banda, and 43 miles W. of the former city. Lat. 25° 24', long. 81° 12'.

**BYSAH**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant N. from Hyderabad 123 miles. Lat. 19° 7' long. 78° 1'.

**BYZAPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant W. from Aurangabad 40 miles. Lat. 19° 55', long. 74° 47'.

**BYZNATE**, in Kumaon a village with a Hindoo temple of considerable celebrity in a valley about twenty two miles north of Almora. Byznate is situate on the left bank of the Gomuttee, which lower down joins the Sarjoo a principal feeder of the Kales. Elevation above the sea 3,600 feet. Lat. 29° 54', long. 79° 35'.

C

**CAREGHERRY** in the British district of Nellore presidency of Madras, a town 50 miles S.W. from Ongole, 35 miles N.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14 53, long 79 46

**CABOSSA**, in the Mergui Archipelago, 'a moderately high island, having a small inlet or rock near it on the north side.' It is one of the first of the cluster met with on approaching Mergui from the north west. Lat. 12 48, long 97 58

**CACHAR**.—A British district of Eastern India, presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by the Nowgong division of Assam on the east by Munseepoor, on the south by independent Tipperah and on the west by Jynta and Sibsib. It extends from lat 24 13 to 25 50, and from long 92 24 to 93 28, and is 110 miles in length from north to south and sixty five in breadth. The district is traversed by a navigable river the Barak flowing in a westerly direction, and receiving in its course the Jura and other tributaries. Tigers infest the plains to a serious extent, and large rewards are offered by government for their destruction. The principal crops are coffee and sugar. Large tracts are covered by the mulberry. Upon the death of Kishen Chunder in 1813 his brother Rajah Govind Chunder, succeeded to the chief power in Cachar. Subsequently the province became the arena of contention between the princes of the neighbouring principality of Munseepoor one of whom Gumber Singh, obtaining the ascendancy expelled the reigning prince. Cachar was afterwards invaded by the Burmese who in their turn were expelled by the British when the legitimate rajah Govind Chunder was restored and his country placed under British protection. This took place in 1824. Govind Chunder's authority was however resisted in the northern part of the province by Toola Ram Senapattee and with a view to the speedy pacification of his dominions the rajah was induced to assign to that individual two hilly tracts of which he was already in possession. In 1830 Govind Chunder was assassinated and there being no descendants, either legal or adopted, Cachar lapsed to the British who conferred a portion upon the rajah of Munseepore, and annexed the remainder to their own dominions. Toola Ram Senapattee's territory has subsequently lapsed to the British.

**CADAVAUD** or **CARWAR**, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a ruined city on the south side of the estuary of the Canly Naddy, 'a very wide and deep inlet of the sea. The passage into it is intricate, but at the height of the tide contains twenty five feet water. Outside the river's mouth in Carwar Bay a roadstead sheltered by islets, called by our sailors Oyster Rocks, but

by the natives Coormagur and having depths from four to seven fathoms. At the south side of the bay the shelter is best, and the bottom is of soft mud and running from that part is a small but safe cove, with a bottom of soft mud, where Indiamen used formerly to careen. This town was once an important place of commerce, where the East-India Company had a factory in the year 1663, from which a contribution was levied in the year 1665 by Sevajee, the renowned founder of the Mahratta sway. During the time that it was subject to Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo it progressively fell into its present ruinous state. Distance direct from Goa, S.E. 50 miles from Bombay S.E. 295 from Bangalore, N.W., 280 Lat 14 50', long 74 15'

**CAKAJA**.—A town in the native state of Odeipoor on the south west frontier of Bengal, distant N.E. from Odeipoor 35 miles. Lat 22 58 long 83 49

**CAKSA** in the British district of Bancoorah, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town situated on the line of railway from Calcutta to Ranee-gunge, 95 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 23 26, long 87 30'

**CALAHANDY**.—One of the hill towns of the dajars belonging to a Khoond rajah, bounded on the north west by the petty state of Patna, on the south west frontier of Bengal on the east by that of Bond, the independent hill tribes of Outtack and by the petty hill state of Jeypoor which also bounds it on the south west and on the west by Berar and Kurnal. It lies between lat 19 5—20 30', and long 82° 49'—83 50' is 105 miles in length from north to south and forty-six in breadth.

**CALASTRY**, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the river Sornamooky, 60 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 13 45, long. 79 47

**CALCAUD** in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, a town 15 miles S.W. from Tinnevely 40 miles E. of Trivan-drum. Lat. 8 32 long 77° 36'

**CALCUTTA**.—The principal place of the presidency of Bengal, and the metropolis of British India. It is situated on the left bank of the river Hoogly a branch of the Ganges, regarded by Hindoos as the continuation of the sacred stream, and is distant by the river's course about a hundred miles from the sea. Its extent along the river bank from north to south is about four miles and a half, and its breadth from thence to the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half, the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the Mahratta Ditch. This circumvallation, now almost obliterated, was intended as a defence against the incursions of the Mah

ration, and was commenced in 1742. It issued from the river on the north, and proceeding in an easterly course for the distance of half a mile, curved to the south east in which direction it was carried for about three miles and a half, when, taking a south westerly direction it was designed again to communicate with the river, and thus entirely to invest the city on the land side. The section of the ditch at the south western angle was, however never completed. Beyond the Mahratta Ditch running parallel with the present Circular Road the environs of Calcutta are studded with numerous suburbs, the principal of which are Chitpore, on the north, Nundenbagh, Bahar-Simlah, Sealdah, Entally, and Ballygunge, on the east and south-east, and Bhowanepore. All pure and Kidderpore, on the south. On the opposite side of the river lie the villages of Seobpore, Howrah and Sulkes, containing the salt-golabs or warehouses of the government, and several extensive manufactories, but depending for their prosperity chiefly upon their dockyards and ship-building establishments.

The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off this point anchorage is afforded to the magnificent steamers plying between Suez and Calcutta by means of which the semi-monthly communication with Europe is carried on. A little to the north of Garden Reach are situate the government dockyards above these the canal designated Tolly's Nullah forms a junction with the river. To this succeeds the arsenal and still higher up is Fort William. From this point the appearance of Calcutta becomes grand and imposing. Heber writing thirty years ago, describes the scene from the fort as striking, having on the left the Hoogly, with its forest of masts and sails seen through the stems of a dense row of trees. On the right is the district called Chowringhee, lately a mere scattered suburb but now almost as closely built as, and very little less extensive than Calcutta. In front is the Esplanade, containing the Town Hall, the Government House, and many handsome private dwellings, the whole so like some parts of Petersburg that it was hardly possible to fancy myself anywhere else." Above the Esplanade, on the river bank is Chand pearl Ghaut, the principal landing place of the city and from this point a noble strand extends northwards, along which are many fine buildings, including the Custom house, the New Mint, and other government offices. Many ghats, or landing places communicate with various parts of the town, and finally the Circular Canal bounds the metropolis at its northern extremity, and separates it from the suburb of Chitpore. A line intersecting the city eastward from Behee Row Ghaut, on the river bank, to the Upper Circular Road, may be regarded as the boundary between the native and the European divisions, the northern portion including the area appropriated to

the native population and the southern comprehending the space occupied by the European community. One point of difference, however observable in the two localities is, that a considerable part of the European division is inhabited by natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their abode in the native quarter. In this last-mentioned division the streets, as in most oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier classes are lofty. Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to a hundred feet each way which when lighted up on the occasion of festivals, has a handsome appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance as well as in population. It has its city and its court end, the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other adorned with the residences of government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter, which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building ornamented with spacious verandahs and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusually been dignified by the appellation of 'The City of Palaces.' Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes designated the Esplanade on which is situate Fort William. This fort is stated to surpass every other in India in strength and regularity. Its form is octagonal five of its sides being landward, and three facing the river. Its foundations were laid by Clive, who commenced the works soon after the battle of Plassey and its completion dates from the year 1778. The fort mounts 619 guns. Owing to its brackish character the water of the river is generally unfit for general use, and the chief dependence for a wholesome supply of this necessary of life rests upon artificial tanks, which obtain their stores from the periodical rains. The number of these reservoirs public and private which have been constructed in various parts of the city, amounts to 1,043. Fifteen of these are situate in Tank Square and is replenished from the river during the freshes in the month of September when the water is sweet to the sea, the majority of the remainder are filled during the rains. The supply required for watering the streets, and other purposes, is raised from the river by means of a steam-engine. Attempts have been made, from time to time to obtain water by boring through the strata in search of subterranean springs, but none were reached at a depth of 481 feet, and at this point the boring operations terminated.

No accurate census of the population appears to have been taken until the year 1850. Various estimates were made from time to time, differing widely from each other and bearing in no instance even a tolerable approximation to the truth. According to the census of May, 1850, taken by order of

the chief magistrate, the population is as follows —

Europeans	6,233
Europeans (progeny of white fathers and native mothers)	4,615
Americans	892
Chinese	847
Amatas	15,842
Hindoo	274,335
Mahomedans	110,918
	<hr/> 418,182

The number of residences amounts to 62,565 consisting of 5,950 one-storied houses, 6,438 of two stories, 721 of three ten of four and one of five stories and 49,445 huts. Among the public buildings are the Government House, erected by the Marquis Wellesley in 1804 at a cost of 130,000; the Town Hall on the Esplanade, built in the Doric style of architecture, the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Madrasah and Hindoo colleges, La Martiniere, an institution in which twenty boys and thirty girls are educated from funds bequeathed by General Claude Martin, originally a common soldier in the French army but subsequently a major-general in the East-India Company's service; Metcalfe Hall, erected by subscription, as a public testimonial of the estimation in which the character of the late Lord Metcalfe was held by the population of Calcutta; the Ochterlony Monument, raised in honour of Sir David Ochterlony and designed in the Saracenic style to mark the friendly feeling which the general always showed towards the followers of the Prophet. At the south west angle of the fort is a ghat, erected to perpetuate the memory of James Prinsep one of the most eminent men of his age and at a short distance from it is the monument commemorative of the victories of Maharajpore and Punnar, constructed from the cannon captured on those fields. There are also the rooms of the Asiatic Society an institution founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones; St. Paul's Cathedral recently erected through the exertions and munificence of Bishop Wilson aided by the grant of 15,000*l.* from the East-India Company, the Scotch church in Tank Square, Writers Buildings in the same locality and the theatre in Park Street, Old Fort and in Calcutta are also located the Bank of Bengal, the Union Bank, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. On the opposite side of the river, and facing Garden Reach, is Bishop's College, situate to the north of the Botanical Gardens. This institution was founded for the purpose of instructing native youths and others in the doctrine and discipline of Christianity in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters, under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Hindoos have 167 buildings devoted to their religion, the Mahomedans 74. There is also a Chinese temple. Other religious denomina-

tions, holding a faith and practicing worship more or less pure have also places of assembly. The Jews have a synagogue there is one Greek and one Armenian church, three Baptist chapels and two belonging to Independents not Baptists, while the adherents to the Church of Rome have five. Of the places of worship connected with the national churches, the Church of England has eight, the Established Church of Scotland one, and the Free Church of the latter country one. Among the charitable institutions are St. James' Schools, instituted by Bishop Middleton, the European Female Orphan Asylum established for the education of female European orphans, the Benevolent Institution designed for the instruction of indigent Christian children, the Free School and Church, the Church Missionary Almshouses, the Luper Asylum, and the General Assembly's Institution. About three miles below Calcutta are situated the Botanical Gardens, occupying the north west bank of the Hoogly at Garden Reach. These gardens were established in the latter part of the last century for the purpose of improving the botanical productions of India and promoting the interchange of plants with other countries.

The highest spring tide in the Hoogly at Calcutta, between the 1st November 1844 and the 30th November 1847 appears to have occurred on the 28th August 1847 when it rose twenty three feet and a quarter above the sill of the entrance-dock at Kidderpore. Under the influence of storms and hurricanes, the tide in the Hoogly has occasionally greatly exceeded its ordinary level. An instance occurred on the 20th and 21st May 1833, when the embankments of the river were destroyed, and great devastation ensued. In the beginning of March the river is at its lowest, and the freshes are at their height in September, when the tides are scarcely visible, and the river water is sweet to the sea. Should there be any foundation for the suspicion that the channel of the Hoogly is gradually silting up, and will ultimately cease to be navigable, it has been suggested that the river Mirutal, flowing about twenty five miles more to the eastward, is well calculated to supply its place, and might be connected with Calcutta by a ship-canal or railway. The most elevated part of Calcutta is in Olive Street, where it is thirty feet above the sea-level at low water. Immediately opposite Olive Street and the Custom house, but on the opposite bank of the river and in the suburb of Howrah, is the terminus of the East India Railway. At this point the width of the river barely exceeds that of the Thames at Waterloo Bridge, and a ferry has been found to suffice for the maintenance of the more limited communication which has hitherto subsisted between the city and its western suburbs. But a different state of things is about to spring up. A section of the railway has been opened, and a stream of population daily pours into Calcutta, while

Another seeks access from the city and a less tedious mode of crossing the river has been found indispensable. Railways and a ferry are not links of the same chain. The latter is to give way and its place is to be shortly occupied by a substantial bridge thrown over the river Hoogly in the immediate vicinity of the terminus. A company has been formed for the purpose of providing the chief cities of India with gas. Calcutta is to be the starting-point for its operations and it may be confidently expected that a very brief period will be permitted to elapse before the present defective system of lighting the city with oil lamps is entirely superseded. The mean temperature at Calcutta is about 66 in January 69 in February 80 in March 86 in April and May 83 in June 81 in July 83 in August and September 79 in October 74 in November and 66 in December. The annual fall of rain during six years, commencing with 1880, averaged sixty four inches. In 1852 an act was passed, authorising an assessment on the owners of houses and landed proprietors and directing the appointment of commissioners, to be elected by the rate-payers, to apply the proceeds in cleaning, improving and embellishing the town.

Calcutta owes its origin to Governor Charnock, who transferred the Company's factory from the town of Hoogly to the opposite side of the river. In 1700 certain villages, occupying the site whereon Calcutta now stands, were assigned to the Company in recognition of a present made by them to Asim, a son of Aurangzeb. They were forthwith fortified, and the new British settlement in compliment to the then reigning king of England, received the name of Fort William. Calcutta was the name of one of the villages transferred and hence the appellation by which the capital of British India has since been known thus suitable was its origin in the last year of the eighteenth century. At the commencement of the succeeding century, it was the place whence strangers from a far-distant country gave law to a large part of India, and half a century more brought the entire country under their control. For a long period no one expected such a result, and circumstances gave little promise of it. In 1756 Saoraj-oo-Dowlah, the then soubahdar or nawab of Bengal whose hatred of the English was extreme, having captured the English factory at Cosimbazar, proceeded to attack Calcutta, which, little prepared for such an assault, and abandoned by some who ought to have been foremost in its defence, yielded after two days' siege. The Company's servants of course became prisoners of war, and were treated with a degree of barbarity hardly to be expected from such a ruler as was the soubahdar of Bengal. It will be unnecessary to give details the horrors of the Black hole have obtained a place in Indian history which will not allow of their being forgotten. Vengeance, however, followed from Madras, though some-

what tardily. Orme had just arrived there from England, and on him happily devolved the duty of commanding the force despatched for the recovery of Calcutta, it being no less happily aided by a squadron under the command of Admiral Watson. Calcutta was retaken, and peace with the soubahdar restored. The disputes between the English and French, however, caused the renewal of war not long after and the well known battle of Plassey terminated in a manner fatal to the hopes of the soubahdar. From this time the English continued to increase in power and influence. In 1765 the emperor of Delhi conferred upon the East-India Company the dewanry of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The duties of dewanry consisting in the collection and management of the revenues, the gift of the dewanry was substantially the gift of the provinces. Thus did this part of India become absolutely British and in this manner originated that mighty empire which in less than ninety years has been matured into that which it is now seen to be. Calcutta is in lat 22 34 long 88 20'

CALICUT in the British district of Malabar, a seaport town. It is situated on the open beach, there being neither river nor haven and ships must anchor in the open sea, large ones two or three miles from land in five or six fathoms water smaller ones within a rocky bank abreast of the town, having on it three fathoms water. Formerly a place of great importance few vestiges of its grandeur remain. The successors of the Tamur rajah or samorin, who once lived here in great splendour are no longer independent princes but stipendiaries of the East-India Company. The haven said to have been once capacious, has been filled up by drifted sand. It was visited by Vasco de Gama in 1498 being the first place in India touched at, either by him or any other European navigator. It then contained many stately buildings, especially a Brahminical temple, not inferior to the greatest monastery in Portugal. In 1510 the Portuguese, commanded by Albuquerque, landed, burned the town and plundered the palace of the samorin who however, rallying his followers, put them to flight, and made them sail away, having suffered heavy loss. In 1613 the samorin concluded a peace with the Portuguese, and permitted them to build a fort, or rather a fortified factory here. In 1616 the English East-India Company established a factory at Calicut.

According to native tradition and accounts, a prince named Cheraman, having divided Malabar among the ancestors of the present chiefs, had nothing remaining to bestow on Tamur, from whom descended the chief whom the Portuguese found in possession. Thereupon he gave that personage his sword, with all the territory in which a cock crowing at a small temple here could be heard. This formed the original dominions of the Tamur, and was called Oolicoodu, or the Cock-

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crowding " Notwithstanding this scanty domain, the Zamor rajah or monarch became by far the most powerful chieftain of Malabar and the family enjoyed great prosperity until the Mysorean invasion of the country in 1766 when the individual who was samorin at that juncture, having endeavoured to propitiate Hyder Ali by submission but finding, subsequently, that no reliance could be placed on that unprincipled adventurer barricaded his house, fired it, and perished in the flames Calicut, having with other parts of Malabar cast off the yoke of Hyder, was, in 1773, re-conquered by the Mysorean ruler, whose forces were, however, in 1782, driven out by the British Tippoo Sultan retook the place in 1789 and treated the inhabitants with a studied and detestable cruelty thus described by Bertolomeo, who was then in the vicinity — " He was preceded by 30 000 barbarians, who butchered every person who came in their way, and by his heavy cannon under the command of General Lally at the head of a regiment of artillery Then followed Tippoo Sultan himself riding on an elephant, and behind marched another corps, consisting of 30 000 men also The manner in which he behaved to the inhabitants of Calicut was horrid. A great part of them, both male and female, were hung. He first had up the mothers, and then suspended the children from their necks The cruel tyrant caused several Christians and heathens to be brought out naked, and made fast to the feet of his elephants, which were then obliged to drag them about till their limbs fell in pieces from their bodies " Such of the men as were not immediately massacred, whether Brahmmins or Christians, were forcibly subjected to the initiatory rite of Mahomedanism, or at best had the option of submitting thereto or being hanged The foreign merchants and factors were expelled, and with the view of utterly ruining it, the cocoanut-trees and mandal-trees in the adjoining country were cut down and the pepper-vines torn up by the roots. The city was almost completely demolished, and most of the materials taken to Nellura, six miles to the south-eastward where they were used to build a fort and town called by Tippoo Sultan, Furruckabad, or Fortunate Town, "a fanny," says Colonel Wilks, which afterwards nearly proved fatal to his troops, by leaving them the choice of a ruin or an unfinished wall as points of retreat and refugeous." In the latter part of 1790 the Mysorean force, having been concentrated in the neighbourhood of Calicut, was attacked by a British detachment commanded by Colonel Hardley, and totally defeated, Tippoo's general was made prisoner with 900 of his men, and 1,500 more laid down their arms at the "fortunate town," whether they had been pursued by the conquerors. Under the treaty concluded in 1792, which deprived Tippoo of half his dominions, Calicut fell to the share of the East-India Company and was formally incorporated with the British dominions. After

this event the scattered survivors of the population returned and rebuilt their dwellings and Buchanan at the time of his visit in 1800, found the number of houses considerable, and the prosperity and population rapidly on the increase. Distance from Bombay S.E. 566 miles, Mangalore, S.E. 130, Cannanore S.E. 50 Cochin N.W. 96, Bangalore S.W. 170 Madras, S.W. 335 Lat. 11 16', long 75 50

**CALIMERE POINT.**—A headland, forming the south-eastern extremity of the British district of Tanjore. It is low and covered with cocoanut-trees. Distance 60 miles S. of Tranquebar Lat. 10 17', long 79 56'

**CALLIAN DROOG** in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, a town six miles W of the route from Madras to Bellary 41 miles S. of the latter Lat. 14 34, long 77 9'

**CALLIANER**, in the British district of Tanjore presidency of Bombay a town situated on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway distant 23 miles N.E. of Bombay Lat. 19 14 long 78 12'

**CALLIAUD** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cannanore to Seringapatam, 20 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 12 1, long 75 40'

**CALLINGER**—See KALLERJUR.

**CALLWA** in the British district of Kurnool presidency of Madras, a town 19 miles S.E. of Kurnool, 90 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15 38 long 78 16

**CALPANNEE** in the British district of Rungpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the left bank of the Gogot river, 80 miles N.W. of Rungpore Lat. 26 1, long 89

**CALPEE**, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town on the right bank of the Jumna. The channel of the river is here a mile and a half wide but during the dry season the width of the stream which then flows under the right bank is only half a mile, the remainder of the bed being a heavy sand. The town stands among rugged ravines, it is general meanly built, the houses being chiefly of mud, though some of a better kind are of kunkur or calcareous conglomerate. A small fort is situate between the river and town, above which its elevation is about fifty feet. The site of the fort is naturally strong having on all sides precipitous ravines, but the works are weak and ill-contrived, and could not resist a serious attack. So slight is the opinion entertained by the natives of the strength of the place, that in 1225, a semindar in the vicinity arming his tenants and labourers to the number of about 500 men, attempted to take it, in the hope of carrying off a considerable treasure there, belonging to the British authorities. The attempt was, however, defeated with the loss of a few lives on the side of the assailants, and the semindar taken

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prisoner Calpee was formerly a more considerable place than at present, and had a mint, now its principal business is the receipt of the cotton of Bundelcund, to be transmitted by the Jumna to the lower provinces. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of the government to extend the cultivation of the American species of cotton to this part of India, but the experiments were unsuccessful. Paper is manufactured here and the refining of sugar carried on to such perfection, that the natives boast, with some reason that it is the finest in the world, and so pure, as to resemble the diamond in appearance. It is, however too high priced to be in general demand. The temperature of the atmosphere during the hot winds in the early part of summer is very great, probably in consequence of the stagnation of air in the deep narrow ravines and the powerful radiation from the calcareous rocks enclosing them. The population in 1653, as ascertained by actual enumeration amounted to 21 812. Calpee is recorded to have been founded by Rasdeo or Vasudeva who reigned at Cambay from the year 330 to 400. The Mussulmans took it in 1196 under the conduct of Kutubuddin Aibak the viceroy of Muham mad the sovereign of Ghor. and in 1627 it passed, by surrender from the Patan dynasty of Delhi to Balor. On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durrane in 1761 it appears to have been in the hands of the Mahrattas, from whom in 1778 it was taken by the British but subsequently relinquished by them. It was transferred to the East-India Company in 1802 by the Peshwa, under the treaty of Bassein, but Nana Govind Rao the jaghiredar of Jaloon who possessed the place assuming an attitude hostile to the British government, Calpee was besieged on the 4th December 1803 and, after a few hours resistance yielded. By subsequent engagement in 1806, Nana Govind Rao surrendered all claim on Calpee to the East-India Company. Distance S.E. from Agra 180 miles S.W. from Cawnpore 46, N.W. from Allahabad 158, N.W. from Calcutta 648. Lat. 26° 7', long 79° 43'.

CALPEE.—See KOLPEE.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, off the coast of Arracan consist of two divisions. The centre of these groups is about lat. 16° 53' long 94° 20'.

CAMAPURAM—A town in the native state of Travancore, in political connection with the presidency of Madras, distant N. from Quilon 30 miles. Lat. 9° 18', long 76° 30'.

CAMBAY—An ancient city, the capital of a small compact territory in the province of Guzerat comprehended between the rivers Myhee and Sabarmutty on the east and west, and bounded by the British collectorate of Kaira on the north, and the Gulf of Cambay on the south. The district extends from lat. 22° 9' to 22° 41', and from long. 72° 20' to

78° 8', and contains an area of about 500 square miles. The population is 37 000. It is under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. The city is situate at the head of the gulf of the same name, on the north or right side of the estuary of the river Myhee here having from two to four fathoms water and a tide so rapid that if a vessel take the ground it must inevitably overset. This decayed city is now only three miles in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall perforated for musketry flanked with fifty two irregular towers, without fosse or esplanade the works are out of repair and the cannon of the towers of little consequence. The palace of the nawab is in good repair but built in a style of architecture little attractive to the eye of taste. The Jumna Mosque or principal mosque a handsome building was formerly a Brahminical temple, and was converted to its present purpose when the Mussulmans subjugated Guzerat.

Cambay was formerly a place of great trade, and Tienfenthaler in 1751 reckoned seventy vessels at anchor here. It was long celebrated for its manufactures of chintz silk and gold stuffs but when the place was visited by Forbes the weavers were few and poor and no merchants or traders of consequence, except the English brokers, were to be found there. Its decline is attributed partly to the oppression of the nawab, and partly to the want of access to it by water having become more difficult. It, however still has some celebrity for agates, cornelians, and onyxes, which are wrought into a great variety of ornaments. The best agates and cornelians are found in peculiar strata, about thirty feet below the surface, in a small tract among the Rajpessla hills on the banks of the Nerbudda. They are not met with in any other part of Guzerat and are generally cut and polished in Cambay. The following account of the processes to which they are subjected is given by a writer of the latter part of the last century.—“On being taken from their native bed, they are exposed to the heat of the sun for two years (the longer they remain in that situation, the brighter and deeper will be the colour of the stone), fire is sometimes substituted for the solar ray, but with less effect as the stones frequently crack, and seldom acquire a brilliant lustre. After having undergone this process, they are boiled for two days, and sent to the manufacturers at Cambay. The agates are of different hues those generally called cornelians are black, white, and red in shades from the palest yellow to the deepest scarlet. Cambay is a very ancient place, and has had a variety of names at different periods. ‘Its last transition was to Cambayot or Khembavat,’ the origin of which name is ascribed to a tradition too trivial to be mentioned. After the erection of the Mussulman kingdom of Guzerat, at the close of the fourteenth century it became the principal place of the surrounding district. Early in the sixteenth century it appears to

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have been a remarkably well built city, in a fertile country filled with merchants of all nations, and with artisans and manufacturers like those of Flanders. The present nawab of Cambay is a descendant of Momin Khan the second of that name, who was chief of Cambay in 1746 and who about ten years afterwards, seized upon Ahmedabad, from which, however after sustaining a long siege he was expelled by the Mahrattas. That marauding nation established in Cambay, as in various other places, their claim to chowth. This tribute seems to have been a subject of dispute between the Guicowar and the Peishwa, the latter of whom, however succeeded in appropriating it, but by the treaty of Bassien it was ceded to the East-India Company. The Company are also entitled to half the customs-duties of the port. The revenue of the nawab is estimated at 3 00 000 Company's rupees, or 30 000*l*. The Company's tribute was rated in the schedule annexed to the treaty at 60 000 rupees, or 6 000*l* and their share of the customs realized in 1825 34 096 rupees, or 3 409*l*. The military establishment of the nawab consists of 1 700 peons and horsemen who are employed indiscriminately in revenue, police and miscellaneous duties a few pieces of ordnance complete the return of military strength. The city of Cambay is distant from Bombay N, 230 miles, from Ahmedabad S, 52, from Mhow, W 302 Lat 22 18', long 72' 39'.

**CAMBAY GULF** *Of* extends between lat 21—22 10', long 71 50—72 40' having a length from north to south of about eighty miles, and a breadth on an average of twenty five. It is shallow and abounds in shoals and sand banks. Numerous and considerable rivers flow into it. Of these the Sabarmuttee running in a south westerly direction from the Aravalli Mountains, enters the gulf at its head, in lat. 22 10' long 72 23 the Myhee flowing from the same range, and having a direction south westerly, enters the gulf in nearly the same latitude as the former river, but more to the east. Lower down and also on the east side in lat. 21 28' the gulf receives the great river Nerbudda still lower down on the same side in lat. 21 3 the Tapiée and on the west side the less considerable streams of the Goona, Oolowtee Gelya, and Sctronjee, flowing from Katiwar. The tides, which are very high rising upwards of thirty feet, rush in with great rapidity causing much danger to shipping and this hazard is greatly increased by the continually shifting shoals caused by the frequent inundations of the rivers. It is, however, an important inlet being the channel by which the abundant and valuable produce of central Guzerat and the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach is exported.

**CAMROOP**—A British district, one of the divisions of Lower Assam. It lies between lat. 25° 47'—26 39', long 90 40—92 10, is ninety two miles in length from east to west

and fifty two in breadth and contains an area of 2,788 square miles with a population of 300 000. Limestone has been recently found in the Ranaka Doon within this district. The discovery is regarded as important, and experimental measures for testing its quality are in progress, under the authority of the government.

**CAMULAPOOR**, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras a town on the right bank of the river Pennar 13 miles N W of Cuddapah. Lat 14 36' long 78 43'.

**CANACON**—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa, on the route from Goa to Honahwar 32 miles S E of the former. Lat. 15 2', long 74 8'.

**CANARA**, a British district under the presidency of Madras, is a tract of territory of some length but of inconsiderable breadth. The name applied to this country is unknown to the natives, and is considered to be a European corruption of *Canara* the name of one of the ancient Hindoo kingdoms of the Deccan. The district now denominated Canara is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Goa and the Bombay presidency on the east by the Bombay presidency the territory of the rajah of Mysore and the British district of Coorg on the south by Coorg and the British district of Malabar and on the west by the Indian Ocean and the territory of Goa. It lies between lat. 12 11—15 30 long 74 9—75 44, and has an area of 7,720 square miles. It is popularly divided into North and South Canara.

**NORTH CANARA** may be regarded as that part of the district lying between lat 13 35—15 30' long 74 9—75 10'. The seacoast of North Canara has scarcely any sinuities, and is a hundred miles in length but within its whole extent there is hardly a landlocked or tolerably safe station for square-rigged vessels. There are however, numerous creeks and inlets. The sheet of water forming the estuary or backwater of Mirj or Mirjan by which the Toodry passes to the sea, is represented as capable of being formed into a useful harbour. The advantages of the place are thus enumerated by the collector of the district and Captain F Cotton of the engineers—"It presents a large natural harbour forming the mouth of a considerable river which runs down from the Western Ghats and is navigable for about fifteen or twenty miles, as far as a place named Oopenputten. Its entrance, which is protected by high hills on each side, has a depth of water over the bar, which as far as could be judged by two measurements, is about sixteen or seventeen feet at high tide, and may be increased during the spring tides to about nineteen or twenty feet. The depth inside the harbour is much greater being about twenty five feet, and in some places more and thus so close to the shore, that vessels of a large size might lie so near as to be laden from the bank without the use of boats at all, and



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there is ample room for almost any number of vessels to ride in deep water. Captain Cotton seems to consider that it presents greater natural advantages as a port than any one on this coast, between Bombay and Cochin.

**SOUTH CANARA** is the portion lying between lat.  $12^{\circ} 11' - 13^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 45' - 75^{\circ} 42'$ . It has the advantage of a seacoast of upwards of a hundred miles in length, with numerous inlets available for fishing boats, and one seaport, Mangalore, now accessible only to vessels of small burthen but capable of being improved so as to admit ships of large draught. There is great diversity in the classes of the population of this district of which the Brahminists are supposed to be the most numerous. The Jains who have nearly vanished from many other parts of India, are here still numerous. The residue is composed of natives professing Christianity descendants of those converted by the Portuguese, and of courses of the Romish church, and Mussulmans and a few Jews. There were formerly many slaves by birth, adscripti glebe, and considered as a sort of live-stock inseparable from the soil. Of those oppressed beings the principal were the Coras, who like the Helots of Laconia, were the descendants of those who once possessed and ruled the country. British India, however by a recent act of its government, has abrogated slavery throughout every part of its widely spread dominions. The population of the two tracts constituting the district will be found under the article MADRAS.

The early history of the country known as Canara is obscure. Soon after the middle of the last century it fell into the hands of the adventurer Hyder Ali and on the fall of his son Tipoo, in 1799 it passed to the East India Company. The principal towns viz in North Canara, Condapoor, Batooli, Honahwar, Coomta, Mirjan, Unkola, Sedashevagurh in South Canara, Mangalore, Buntwalla, Oodapee, Barkoor, Karkull and Jambelbad, are noticed under their names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**CANARAC** in the British district of Pooree or southern division of Cuttack presidency of Bengal, a town on the north western coast of the Bay of Bengal, in this part called the Orissa coast. The land here is rather low having a level and barren aspect, with a steep sandy beach, which may be approached to within one and a half mile by large ships. Five or six miles south from Canarac are the remains of the celebrated temple of the sun, popularly denominated by the British the Black Pagoda. This extraordinary structure will, however, probably soon be quite demolished, as the rajah of Koorda has lately been employing workmen to pull down the finest sculptures, and remove them to embellish the temple of Juggernauth at Pooree. Distance from Pooree, N W 19 miles, Cuttack, S, 43, Calcutta, S W, 235. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 54'$  long.

**CANCANHULLY**—A town in Mysore, distant E. from Seringapatam 48 miles. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 33'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 28'$ .

**CANCOOPA**.—A town in Mysore, distant N from Seringapatam 150 miles. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 22'$ .

**CANDEISH**.—A British collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Akrannee pergunnah the native state of Barwanee and by Holkar's territory, on the east by a detached portion of Scindia's dominions, and one of the recently sequestered districts of the Nizam on the south by the Nizam's dominions and the Ahmednuggur collectorate, and on the west by various petty states, forming the southern portion of Guzerat. It extends from lat.  $20^{\circ} 10' - 21^{\circ} 58'$ , and from long.  $73^{\circ} 37' - 75^{\circ} 20'$ , its greatest length from east to west is 175 miles, its extreme breadth from north to south 128. The area is estimated at 9311 square miles. This district was combined with that of Ahmednuggur until 1849, when it was detached and formed into a separate killah. It is a great valley or rather basin, traversed by the Taptee flowing from east to west, and branched on the north side throughout its whole extent by the Santpoora range, on the south by the range on which are the fort of Chandore and the ghaut of Adjunta, and on the south west by the expansion of the Syadree range or Western Ghats. On the south east the bounding surface is but slightly elevated, sinking gradually to the more depressed territory of the valley of Bernar in the dominions of the Nizam. The lower part of Candesh is in general fertile, the soil consisting principally of a rich mould of a dark reddish brown colour formed, apparently for the most part, of the disintegration of the trappean rock. There is, indeed, a considerable portion of sand as well as hard unkindly soil mixed with gravel yet the better descriptions predominate. Much of the cultivable tract is now covered by jungle but the former prosperity of the province is attested by numerous remains of tanks and buildings. In its existing condition the collectorate presents the features of a province partially recovered from a state of depopulation the villages being scattered and small and the cultivated lands bearing but a very small proportion to the entire area. The scantiness of the population, and the remains of former magnificence and grandeur in decayed and ruined mansions, dismantled towns and dilapidated walls spread an indescribable air of desolation over the face of the country. The district moreover, is infested by beasts of prey. Among them tigers abound in an extraordinary degree. Amidst the hills and coverts where these animals find shelter, they can rarely be attacked with success, except with the aid of elephants. An establishment is accordingly maintained by government for their extirpation, and private effort for their destruction are stimulated by

the offer of rewards. By means of these two systems no less than seventy three tigers were destroyed in Candesh in one year. The inhabitants were principally Maharrattas, described about thirty years ago "as peaceable and unoffensive, but timid, helpless, unenterprising, and sunk under the oppressor and the multiplied calamities to which they were so long exposed." A portion of the population was at the same time represented as bold and restless, from which the predatory forces of Jeesunt Rao Holkar were formerly recruited. Still more restless and less removed from barbarism were the Bheels, a tribe of plunderers supposed to have been the aborigines of Guzerat and the adjacent quarters of Hindostan, and who have been recognised from remote ages as a distinct people. The earliest notice of the race occurs in the celebrated Hindoo poem of the Mahabharat. In the Mahomedan history of Malwa and Guzerat, they are described as a nation inhabiting the jungles and hilly districts of Meywar and Oodipoor and the ancient records of Candesh advert to the residence of the tribe in that portion of the province which lies north of the Taptée. Their settlements are still in the same localities and in Candesh the Bheels are estimated to form one-eighth of the entire population of the province.

During the struggle between the Mahomedans and the Maharrattas, the excesses of the Bheels rose to a great height yet it would appear that Candesh was in a flourishing condition up to the year 1798 when Bajee Rao succeeded on the death of Nana Furnavase, to the free exercise of authority as Peshwa. The decline of this rich province is to be dated from the year 1802, when it was ravaged by Holkar's army. This blow was followed by the famine of 1803, and its ruin was subsequently consummated by the rapacity and misgovernment of the Peshwa's officers. A portion of the population abandoned the plains, organized bands of robbers started up in every direction, the surrounding country was laid waste, and on the occupation of the province by the British government in 1818 anarchy and oppression had reached a fearful height. Successive measures were resorted to for the pacification of the province, some conceived in a mild, others in a harsher spirit but all proved alike unsuccessful. At length in 1825 it was determined to adopt a conciliatory line of policy and to make a more systematic effort for the restoration of tranquillity. A military corps was raised, into which were draughted the more unruly spirits, who disdained any occupation but that of arms. The men received five rupees per mensem with an additional rupee as batta when on outpost duty. Clothing was furnished by government, and, armed with fuzils the levy was drilled as light infantry. At the commencement of the second season of its service, the first opportunity was afforded for testing the discipline and courage of the Bheel corps. The village of Boorwarree

had been attacked and plundered and emissaries from the gang engaged in the work were going about among the hills to collect the disaffected, when a small detachment of the Bheel corps arrived at sunset near the scene of their operations. Captain, now Colonel Outram, who commanded this small force arrived, after a tedious night's march, on the eminence to which the gang had retired, when he was immediately assailed by showers of arrows and stones. A jemadar and many of the recruits were wounded, but the men fought on steadily and the enemy was eventually driven from the commanding position. Fatigued, however with the night march, and indisposed to subject his followers to the severe exertion of following the gang from hill to hill, a retreat was feigned by Captain Outram, and the enemy by this ruse drawn down into the open plain. Here they were charged and dispersed at the point of the bayonet the plunder of the village was recovered, arms and other property were captured, the marauding chief, with many of his followers, killed, and the gang entirely dispersed. The subsequent reception of the corps in the camp of Malkaum, by the 28th regiment Bombay Native Infantry was eminently calculated to conciliate their feelings and secure their attachment. Men of high caste visited and presented them with betelnut, to the no small amazement of the guests. The regiment was complimented by the government on this manifestation of good feeling. At the close of the monsoon of 1827 the corps was reviewed by the brigadier of the district, whose high commendation of their skill and steady performance of intricate manoeuvres was announced in general orders. The results of the conciliatory and enlightened system pursued by the government have been summed up as follows — "Roads," says Captain Graham, "formerly hazardous for armed parties, are traversed in safety at all hours by single unarmed passengers, the formidable list of crimes has dwindled down to the report of a few petty thefts and the Bheels, from outcasts have become members of civil society, daily rising in respectability and becoming useful and obedient subjects of the state." As an illustration of the degree to which confidence and the sense of security prevailed, it is related by the same authority that in a village near the Santpoura range a petty theft had been committed by a few boys, who carried off the cooking utensils from two houses. The patell and the inhabitants who suffered were asked how it happened that the articles had been taken without awakening them and the answer was, "That since the government settlement had been made none in the village ever thought of fastening up their houses at night, considering themselves in perfect security. The population of Candesh is given under the article BOMBAY.

A circumstance which can scarcely fail to attract the attention of the traveller in this district, is the frequent intersection of the

route by excellent cart-roads. Candesh in a remarkable degree enjoys the advantage of cart-traffic. Independently of the great arteries which traverse the province from the Chandore to the Satpura range from Mallagum to the confines of the Deccan on the line to Surat, and from Mallagum and Dhoolia to Sowda and Asseerghur, many districts enjoy the advantage of a passable and often an excellent cart-road from village to village, throughout their entire extent. That portion of the main Bombay and Agra road which traverses this collectorate is in excellent order that from Mallagum to Surat is in tolerable condition, though the extent of traffic on it has not been considered sufficient to warrant any great outlay in its constant repair. The road from Mallagum and Dhoolia to Sowdah leading to Asseerghur and the Berar provinces, which has been marked out and cleared, is a good fair-weather road though heavy after much rain. The province will also be traversed by one of the lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The collectorate abounds with fine cattle, and carts of an improved construction for the transit both of goods and travellers, are in general use. The introduction of these, like the improvement of the roads has been the work of government. Horses and camels are rare. Among the experimental sheep-farms established by government in different parts of the territory subject to the presidency of Bombay, with a view to the improvement of the native breeds, and the production of wool of superior character was one in this province but it shared the fate of the rest, on the results appearing unsatisfactory, and in 1847 was abolished.

The earliest mention of Candesh in authentic history is probably that by Ferishta who states that in the year 1370 a great part of it was granted in jaghure by Ferose Toghlok padshah of Delhi to Mulik Raja, an adventurer whose power so rapidly grew, that in a few years he had an army of 12 000 horse, and levied contributions extensively in Malwa and Rajasthan. Mulik, dying in 1399 was succeeded by his son Mulik Nusser Khan, who by a vile and sanguinary stratagem acquired the strong hill-fort Asseerghur, but his ambition inducing him to enter on undertakings above his strength, his affairs were brought to utter ruin and in 1437 he died broken hearted. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Adil Khan, who sat on the throne till 1441 when he was assassinated by his son. Meeran Mookbarik Khan then succeeded and he dying in 1487 the throne passed to his son Adil Khan, under whose rule Candesh is said to have attained its greatest prosperity. Of this there are many monuments, and among them the remains of the citadel and of several magnificent palaces in Borehanpore survive. Candesh was, however obliged to yield tribute to Mahmound Shah of Guzarat. Adil Khan died in 1503 and was succeeded by his younger brother, Deud Khan, who dying in 1510, his

son Ghasing Khan was placed upon the throne, but fell by poison after a reign of only two days. The direct line of the family failing, a relative named Alam Khan, was raised to the throne, but displaced by a rival Adil Khan, the grandson of Nusser Khan who was supported by his maternal grandfather the king of Guzarat. Adil Khan died in 1520. To him succeeded his son Meeran Mahomed, who, on the throne of Guzarat becoming vacant was raised to it by the chief people of that state, but died in 1536, not long after his elevation, and was followed on the throne of Candesh by his brother Meeran Mookbarik, who was, however excluded from the throne of Guzarat. In his reign the forces of Akbar emperor of Delhi, expelled Bas Bahadur king of Malwa, from that country and pursuing the fugitive into Candesh, sacked the great and wealthy town of Borehanpore but were soon after attacked and routed with great slaughter by Mookbarik, who died in 1566, after a prosperous reign of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Mahomed Khan who died in 1576 after a perilous and troubled reign. His death made way for his brother Raja Ah. This prince, joining his forces with those of Murad Mirza son of Akbar, was in 1596 killed in battle waged against the king of Ahmednuggur. His son Bahadur Khan filled his place until defying the power of Akbar, he was besieged by the forces of the emperor in Asseerghur and after a long blockade, being obliged to surrender was in 1599 sent prisoner to the fortress of Gwalior, and his kingdom, under the denomination of Dandis, reduced into the form of a province of the realm of Delhi. Shah Jehan in 1634 made a new arrangement, adding some districts to Candesh and constituting the whole a subah or province of his empire. During the fierce contests for power and dominion between the families of Holkar and Sondia at the close of the eighteenth and the commencement of the present century Candesh was reduced nearly to the state of a desert by the predatory troops of Jeswant Rao Holkar, and on the final overthrow of the Peshwa in 1818, it was annexed to the British dominions.

**CANDEYAN**—A town in the territory of Mysore under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N W from Seringapatam 101 miles. Lat. 13 25', long 75 38'

**CANE**, a river of Bundelcund, rises among the hills on the southern frontier, towards the Saugor and Nerbudda territory at an elevation of 1 700 feet above the sea, and in lat. 23 54', long 80 18'. It first takes a north-easterly course, and at Pipereah Ghaut, in lat 24 15', long 80 23' about thirty five miles from its source, it forms a cataract falling over the northern brow of the Bundar range. It then takes a westerly direction and flowing parallel to the base of the range, receives in succession the Putna and the Sonar joining it on the left

## CAN—CAP

side the Meerhauser, on the right side, and still lower down the Cornel and the Choudraul, on the left side. The course is generally northwards, inclining to the east and after running 230 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right side at Chilatara, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 47'$  long  $80^{\circ} 35'$ . It has numerous rapids, and in some places cataracts, according to Jaquemont, some not less than 300 feet high. And altogether, 'the bed of the river is too rocky for all the efforts of art or labour ever to render it navigable. It is well stocked with a great variety of fish, and the pebbles which are found in its bed are so exquisitely beautiful as to be in great request for ornaments. They are however merely water-rolled fragments of basalt. Though the river cannot be rendered navigable at all seasons, small craft of little draught proceed in the rainy season from the Jumna as far up as the town of Banda, a distance of thirty five miles. The water of this river is by the natives considered unwholesome.

**CANISTERS**, the name given to three islands of the Mergui Archipelago lying in the course of vessels approaching the harbour of Mergui from Calcutta. The Great Canister, the largest of the three, is in lat  $12^{\circ} 56'$ , long  $93^{\circ} 19'$ .

**CANKJARA**, in the British district of Goalpara, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town 15 miles from the right or northern bank of the river Brahmapootra, 29 miles N W of Goalpara. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 25'$ , long  $90^{\circ} 17'$ .

**CANNANORE**, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras a seaport town and British military cantonment, situate on the north shore of a small bay open to the south but sheltered on the west, or towards the Arabian Sea, by a bluff headland running north and south and surmounted by a fort and some other buildings, which render it easily distinguishable at sea. Ships may anchor abreast of the fort in five or five and a half fathoms water, but a close approach is dangerous, as the water shoals, with rocky bottom on which some fine ships have been wrecked. It is a populous place but very irregularly built yet has many good houses, especially that of the Mopla or Mussulman family proprietors of the town. This residence is described by Buchanan as large, and one of the best native houses which he had seen. The possessions of the Mopla proprietor of Cannanore are confined to the town and a small tract about two miles round it on every side. For these possessions an annual rent of 14 000 rupees is paid to the East-India Company. Some of the Laccadive islands are also subject to this family yet so scanty is their revenue that they are compelled to resort to commerce, and carry on trade with Arabia, Bengal Suมาตรา, and some other places the customs of Cannanore are however all received by the East-India Company. A proposal has been recently made to the Beebe for the transfer to the British government of the Laccadive is-

lands, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent. It is a port of considerable trade, principally in pepper grain timber and cocoanuts, vast quantities of the last of which are exported to the countries northwards where none are produced. The soil and climate in the vicinity are peculiarly favourable to the growth of this species of palm which is so abundant that the whole country in every direction appears covered with forests of it. The British cantonment is situate close to the seashore, and to the north west face of the fort, which, since its acquisition by the East-India Company has been improved and strengthened according to regular rules of fortification. The cantonment has barracks for a European regiment and two native regiments, and a regiment of native foot artillery with an extensive and well-arranged hospital. There is a jail here. Cannanore is a place of great antiquity, but the present Mopla family acquired it at a comparatively late period by purchase from the Dutch who had wrested it from the Portuguese. On the invasion of Malabar by Hyder Ali in the year 1768 he found ready submission and aid from Ali Raja the Mopla chief of Cannanore. In the year 1784, in the war with Tippoo Sultan it was garrisoned by the British but on the conclusion of the treaty of Mangalore was given up to the Mopla family. It soon fell into the hands of Tippoo Sultan and in the year 1781 having been besieged by a British force under General Abercromby, it was, after a brief resistance, unconditionally surrendered since which time it has been the principal British station in Malabar. Distances from Mangalore, S.E. 79 miles, Bombay, S.E. 615, Cochin, N.W. 148, Bangalore, S.W. 168, Madras S.W. 845. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 52'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 26'$ .

**CANOUE**—See KURROU.

**CANTALBAREE**—A town in the native state of Bhotan distant N from Rungpoor 63 miles. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 36'$ , long  $89^{\circ} 9'$ .

**CAP**—An island "forming the west side of the Tavoy river's entrance. It is moderately high, bluff covered with trees and may be easily known by the cap a small round bushy islet, bearing from it W by S. about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles." Lat.  $13^{\circ} 32'$ , long  $98^{\circ} 18'$ .

**CAP ISLAND**—A small island or rather rock, situate about a mile from the island of Ramree (coast of Arracan), on which coal has been discovered. The rock is constituted chiefly of sandstone, and runs up to a peak. The coal is found to the seaward point of the rock, and barely above high water mark. It has never been worked. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 23'$  long  $93^{\circ} 32'$ .

**CAPTAINGUNJ** or **KAPTANGUNJ**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Bethah 22 miles N.E. of the former, 60 W of the latter. According to Buchanan's description

of it at the time of his survey, forty years ago it contains about 250 houses, or rather huts but some of them are tiled and for its size it carries on a good deal of trade. Distant N W from Dnapore 115 miles. Lat. 26 56', long 83 42'

**CAPTAINGUNJ** or **KUPTAIN GUNJ** in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Lucknow 55 miles W of the former Buchanan describes it as having 'only twenty five shops' Lat. 26 48' long 82 34'

**CAPTAINGUNJ** or **KUPTAINGUNJ** in the British district of Azimgurh lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Seorora, in Oude, and 13 miles N W of the former Lat. 26 12' long 83 4'

**CARAGOLA**, in the British district of Purneah lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Ganges 80 miles S. of Purneah Lat. 25 20' long 87 25'

**CARAMNASSA**.—See **KURUMNASSA**.

**CARANGOOPLY** in the British district of Chingleput presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Trichinopoly, 49 miles S W of the former It was taken by surprise by a British force under Captain Davis, in 1780 Lat. 12 32' long 79 57'

**CARANJA ISLE**.—See **KARANGA**.

**CARIHULLY**.—A town in the territory of Mysore, under the administration and control of the government of India, distant E from Seringapatam 56 miles. Lat. 12 20' long 77 35'

**CARLEE**.—See **KARLEE**.

**CARNATIC**.—A division of Southern India. Its limits were probably at no time very accurately defined. According to Rennell, it anciently comprised all that part of the peninsula which lies south of the Gundacama river and of the river Tumbudra, from the coast of Coromandel eastward, to the Western Ghats on the opposite coast. These limits would comprise the present territory of Mysore, Poodocottah, and the British districts of Bellary Cuddapah, Nellore Chingleput, North and South Arcot Salem, Coimbatore Trichinopoly Madras, Tanjore and Tinnevely According to Wilks, the ancient name of the Carnatic was Canara, and the 'Canara language is only found within a district bounded by a line beginning near the town of Beder about sixty miles north west of Hyderabad, waving south east by the town of Adoni, thence by Anantpore and Nunddroog along the Eastern Ghats, to the pass of Gungelbutty, thence by the chain of the Western Hills between the towns of Coimbatore Palachi, and Palgaut northwards, along the skirts of the Western Ghats to the source of the Kistna, and thence eastward to Beder' The tract thus defined appears in the first instance to have

been comprised within the boundaries of the Hindoo kingdom of Carnata or Byganagar Upon the subversion of this monarchy its territory was partitioned between the Mahomedan kingdoms of Beempore and Gondwada and upon the annexation of these realms to the empire of Delhi in the reign of Aurung zebe the whole of the Carnatic merged into the soubah of the Deccan. By Hamilton the Carnatic is said to commence at the south frontier of Guntoor and to extend to Cape Comorin and this writer ascribes to it an average breadth of only seventy five miles By Hamilton also it is divided into the South, the Central and the Northern Carnatic The first name is by him assigned to the country south of the river Coleroon, which comprises the native state of Poodocottah and the British districts of Tinnevely Madras, part of Trichinopoly and Tanjore To the Central Carnatic he assigns the country between the Coleroon and the Pannar rivers, comprising the larger portion of the district of Trichinopoly and the districts of North and South Arcot Chingleput, and a section of Nellore The Northern Carnatic he limits by the river Pannar on one extremity, and Guntoor on the other including within it the remainder of Nellore. Modern custom seems to incline rather to Hamilton's view of the limits of the Carnatic which may be understood to extend from lat. 8 10 to lat. 16 and from the sea on the east to long 77 20 on the west This country was the theatre in which, during the last century the French and English governments contended for mastery in India. The notorious Mahomed Ali bore the title of Nabob of the Carnatic but in 1801 that title became merely nominal in his successors, the British government obtaining all actual power of which indeed it had long exercised the chief portion The last nabob dying in 1856 without heirs, the titular dignity of his house expired, and thus perished one more of the Mahomedan dynasties of India.

**CARROOR**, in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, a town situated on the left or north bank of the river Ambrautty, and on a gentle rising ground, near which are the ruins of a considerable fort, containing a large temple Distance from Calicut, E. 160 miles Mangalore, S.E., 256. Lat. 10 58' long 78 9'

**CARRAREE**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Durbunga to Purneah 32 miles E of the former Lat. 26 7' long 86 29'

**CARRICAL**.—See **KARRICAL**.

**CARUNAPALE**, on the seacoast of the territory of Travancore a small town at the northern extremity of an extensive inlet communicating with the Indian Ocean. Distance from Cochin city S.E., 60 miles. Lat. 9 16', long 75 28'

**CARWAR**.—See **CADAYAUD**

**CASHMERE.**—The name now given to the extensive tract of country in Northern India, constituting the dominions of Gholab Singh. It is bounded on the north by the Karakorum Mountains, separating it from Thibet, which also forms its eastern frontier on the south by the British districts of Spiti and Lahoul and by the Punjab and on the west by the Punjab and the Huzarah country. It extends from lat 32 17 to lat 36 and from long 73 20' to 79 40 its extreme length from east to west being 350 miles, and its breadth about 270. The area is about 25 000 square miles and the population has been estimated at 750 000. Within its limits are included the valley of Cashmere the provinces of Jamu Buiti or Iskardoh Ladakh, Chamba, and others of less consequence. The more important among them form the subject of separate articles, which will be found under their respective names. The remainder of this notice will be restricted to a description of Cashmere proper. The valley of Cashmere is a tract enclosed by lofty mountains having in the centre a level expanse, and in all other parts a very uneven surface formed by numerous ridges and gorges, extending from the plain to the surrounding highlands. If its limits be considered as determined by the culminating ridge of the tortuous range of mountains which on every side enclose it, Cashmere will be found to be 120 miles long from the Snowy Panjal on the south-east, to the Durawar ridge in the north, and sixty five miles broad from the Buiti Panjal on the south to Quesha Nag at the north-east. The superficial extent is about 4 500 square miles, or a little less than four-fifths of the size of Yorkshire. The shape of the outline is irregular but has a remote resemblance to an oval. The tract thus defined lies between lat 33 15'—34 35 long 74 10'—75 40. Hügel estimates the plain forming the bottom of the valley to be seventy five miles long and forty miles broad, having a superficial extent of about 2 000 square miles. The general aspect of Cashmere is simple and easily comprehended it being a basin bounded on every side by lofty mountains, in the inclosing range of which are several depressions, called popularly passes as they afford means of communication between the valley and the adjacent countries. In the middle is the extensive alluvial tract intersected by the Jhelum and its numerous tributaries which flow down from the mountains, and are fed by the abundant snow and rains falling in those elevated regions. All these streams find their way by the sole channel of the Jhelum through the Baramulla Pass, to the plain of the Punjab, in their course to the ocean. With the exception of one summit south of Buitul Pass the elevation of the inclosing range falls far short of that attained by the summits of the Himalaya or of the Hindoo Kooh. The number of the passes into Cashmere over the mountains is very variously stated by Abul Fazel at twenty-six, Ferchata at three Elphinstone at seven. Hügel men-

tions twelve and adds that the four following of these are practicable at all times of the year 1 The Nabog on the eastern frontier 2 the Banihal, on the southern frontier 3 the Baramulla Pass southwards, or Punch Pass, on the western frontier, 4 Baramulla Pass westward, or Dubb Pass, on the same frontier. Vigne enumerates twenty and adds, that "an active mountaineer could enter the valley in many places besides the regular passes." Eleven of these passes are said to be practicable for horses. There is no carriage way into the valley but the Mogul emperors frequently brought elephants by the Pir Panjal Pass or that through which the Bimber road lies. These huge animals being wonderfully sure-footed and capable of making their way in difficult places, were used to convey the females of the household. The Sikhs invaded the valley through the Baramulla Pass, and took with them a six pounder, along on poles and borne by thirty two men at a time. That European skill and perseverance could make these passes practicable for artillery cannot be doubted. When the Mogul emperor Akbar visited Cashmere in 1587 he appointed seven maleks or chieftains as hereditary wardens, one for each of the passes considered to be the most important, and allotted to each a revenue, from lands and villages, proportioned to the support of an armed force deemed requisite to defend the post committed to his care. The descendants of these maleks retain the titles, but their revenues and powers are now little more than nominal. The grandeur and splendour of Cashmirian scenery results from the sublimity of the huge inclosing mountains, the picturesque beauty of the various gorges, extending from the level alluvial plain to the passes over the crest of the inclosing range the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered often more striking by cataraets the luxuriance and variety of the forest-trees and the rich and multiform vegetation of the lower grounds. The attractiveness of the scenery, the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, make Bernier conclude that it was actually the site of the garden of Eden, and Abul Fazel describes it as a garden in perpetual spring.

The zoology of Cashmere does not appear to be rich. Bears, both brown and black, are very numerous. They are said at particular seasons to descend from the mountains and rob the fruit-trees. The wolf is rare. Vigne mentions the hyena, but doubts its existence. A panther or sort of leopard, of a white colour with small black spots, is common in the mountains. The other beasts of prey are the jackal fox otter mongoose or Johnstone and stoat. A large and fine variety of stag occur wild in the more retired valleys, and sometimes in severe weather great herds enter from the neighbouring wilds, and commit great havoc in the cultivated grounds. The gazelle ibex wild goat, musk-deer and some other species of deer frequent the wilder parts. Though of inferior size, Hügel represents the

horns as strong, lively, of great bottom, and very tractable. It is represented as amusing to see one of them mounted by a native dash at a gallop across a shallow river over the bed of which, covered with loose stones, no other horse could venture but with the greatest caution. Hügel has known these hardy creatures carry each a weight of 800 pounds during the course of a day nearly forty miles across the elevated pass of Pir Pajal. The climate in its effect on vegetation is described by Jacquemont as wonderfully resembling that of Lombardy and we consequently are not surprised at finding its flora bearing a strong affinity to that of Europe. Of the character of the vegetation an accomplished naturalist Dr Royle remarks that there is so great an extension of the herbaceous parts as well as of the flowers of plants, that many of them rival in luxuriance those of tropical climates. Of trees, the *deodar* or Himalayan cedar merits notice. Its botanical range extends from 7 000 to 12 000 feet above the level of the sea, and in its most congenial locality attains a great height and a circumference of above thirty feet. So durable is its timber that some used in the building of one of the wooden bridges over the Jhelum was found little decayed after exposure to the weather for above 400 years. The forests of Cashmere also contain the *Pinus longifolia* and two other species of pine a species of fir one of yew and one of juniper. The *chunar* (*Platanus orientalis*) is also considered an exotic, but is probably nowhere found more abundant or luxuriant than in Cashmere. By order of the Mogul emperors a grove composed of *chunars* and poplars was planted in every Cashmirian village and these, now arrived at their full growth are among the greatest ornaments of the valley. Most of these are ascribed to the philanthropic governor of Cashmere, Ali Mirdhan Khan, who exercised his office under Shah Jehan from 1642 to 1657. So tastefully have they been disposed, that, according to Hügel, a judicious landscape-gardener could scarcely wish one to be added or removed throughout the whole valley. Hügel does not mention the oak. Dr Royle states, on the authority of Falconer that few, if any oaks descend on the northern side of the Pir Pajal into the valley. The maple, willow and white thorn are common. Birch and alder trees approach the limit of perpetual congelation.

The most celebrated manufacture of Cashmere is that of shawls. The wool used for this purpose is of two kinds one called *pashm shal* (or shawl wool) and obtained from the tame goat; the other the fleece of the wild goat, wild sheep and other animals, named *ash-tas*. In all instances it is a fine down, growing close to the skin under the common coat, and is found not only on the animals just mentioned, but also on the yak or grunting ox, and on the dog of the intensely cold and arid tracts of Tibet. The greater part is supposed to be produced in Chan Than, a tract in the west of

Tibet, and is in the first instance sold at Rodokh a fort near the frontier towards Ladakh to which it is conveyed on the backs of sheep there usually employed as beasts of burden. It is purchased by the Cashmirians at Le, the chief place of Ladakh and carried thence to Cashmere, either on men's shoulders or on the backs of horses. There is also some brought by Moguls from Pamir or from the vicinity of Yarkund. There is much division of labour in this manufacture one artisan designs the patterns another determines the quality and quantity of the thread required for executing them a third apportions and arranges the warp and woof (the former of which is generally of silk) for the border. Three weavers are employed on an embroidered shawl of an ordinary pattern for three months but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for eighteen months. Of late years the annual value of the shawl manufacture of Cashmere has been declining the decay of this branch of trade being attributable to several causes. In Hindostan, British officers have to a great extent superseded the class of natives with whom this sort of manufacture was in chief demand. The reduced prosperity of the Ottoman and Persian nations has also greatly contracted the supply to those quarters. In Europe the taste for these costly articles is on the wane and generally throughout the world shawls of British manufacture are displacing those of Cashmere. The essential oil or celebrated attar of roses made in Cashmere, is considered superior to any other a circumstance not surprising as according to Hügel the flower is here produced of surpassing fragrance as well as beauty. A large quantity of rose-water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel placed over night in a cool running stream and in the morning the oil is found floating on the surface in minute specks, which are taken off very carefully by means of a blade of the sword lily. When cool it is of a dark green colour and as hard as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below that of boiling water. Between 500 and 600 pounds weight of leaves are required to produce one ounce of the attar.

The greater part of the population are Mahometans, of whom the Sunis, or those considered the orthodox class, are much more numerous than the Shias, or votaries of Ali. The population of the valley is calculated at present not to exceed 200 000 persons, to which number it has been in thirty years reduced from 800 000 by the awful dispensations of earthquake, pestilence, and famine. In 1828 a dreadful earthquake destroyed 1 500 persons, and was in two months followed by the cholera, by which 100 000 perished in the course of forty days. In 1833 an unseasonable fall of snow caused the failure of four-fifths of the rice-crop. The roads were covered with the corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Parents frequently sold a child for a rupee, to prolong existence

for two or three days, mothers killed and devoured their own offspring. Pestilence followed, and from these successive calamities resulted the almost unexampled depopulation stated above. The population of the capital Serinagar which was estimated by Elphinstone at from 150 000 to 200 000 is now not more than 40 000. The other towns, besides the capital, are Islamabad, Shuayon Pampur Sopur Bijbahar Baramulla, Shahbad.

The early history of Cashmere which lies rather within the province of the oriental antiquarian than the limits of the present work, has been drawn from darkness, and methodized by the varied learning and cultivated judgment of Professor Wilson. Still there is much uncertainty regarding it until the reign of Shams-ud Din who ascended the throne in 1315 and introduced Mahometanism. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul emperor Akbar and became an integral part of his vast empire. In 1752 it was subjugated by the Afghan Ahmed Shah the founder of the Durani empire, and remained under Afghan sway until 1819 when it was conquered by the Sikhs. From that time it was ruled by a governor appointed by the maharajah of the Punjab until the year 1845. An unprovoked aggression on the British territory by the Sikh army in the month of December of that year led to hostile operations which resulted in the occupation by the British of Lahore where a treaty was concluded, under which the hill country between the Beas and the Indus including the province of Cashmere was ceded to them as indemnification for the expenses of the war. The larger portion of this territorial cession was at once transferred in independent possession to its present ruler Gholab Singh in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent. By the terms of the treaty Gholab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the British government, and binds himself to assist them with troops, under certain contingencies in return he is to be aided in defending himself from his enemies. According to the returns of 1848, the military force maintained by the ruler of Cashmere consisted of 1 200 artillery 1 979 cavalry and 20 418 infantry exclusive of an irregular force furnished by his feudal chiefs but an intimation had been received by the British government of his intention at a fitting opportunity to effect a reduction in the strength of his army.

**CASIMABAD** in the British district of Ghazipur, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazipur to Gorakhpur 15 miles N. of the former. Lat. 25 45 long 83 48.

**CASSAWAREM PETTA**, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town five miles N. of the projected line of railroad from Madras to Mami 10 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 13 10' long 79 41.

**CASSEAHGOW**—A town in the native

state of Nepal, distant N. from Jemlah 25 miles. Lat. 29 40, long 81 49.

**CASSERGURJE**, in the British district of Mymensingh, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, 25 miles S.E. of Jhumalpor. Lat. 24 47 long 90 28.

**CATCHOOA** in the British district known as the Soonderbunds, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Backergunge to Jessore, 22 miles W. of the former. Lat. 22° 37' long 89 52.

**CATMANDHOO**—See **KATHMANDOO**.

**CATTYWAR**—See **KATTIWAR**.

**CAUDWIN**—A town in Nagpore, distant N.W. from Bustur 23 miles. Lat. 19 24, long 81 36.

**CAULY NUDDY**—A river of Western India, rising in lat. 15 33' long 74 47' in Belgaum, twenty miles north-west from the town of Dharwar and flowing southerly for eleven miles, through the collectorate of Belgaum and fifty miles through that of North Canara, it turns west, in which direction it flows for thirty miles and falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Sadaashivagur in lat. 14 51 long 74 11.

**CAUSFERODE** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Mangalore to Cannanore, 26 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 12 30', long 75 8.

**CAUVERIPURAM** in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Cauvery 80 miles N.E. of Coimbatore. Lat. 11 54 long 77 48. The pass of Cauveripuram which is thirty miles in length, winding through two lofty ranges of mountains was traversed in 1799 by the detachment under Colonel Read on the march to Seringapatam.

**CAUVERY**, a river of Southern India, rises in the British district of Coorg in lat. 12 25 long 75 34, and taking an easterly direction for thirty-three miles, turns north-east for eight miles, at which point it touches on the territory of Mysore and for twenty miles forms its boundary towards Coorg, still flowing north-easterly. It then enters Mysore, through which it flows in a direction generally south-easterly for ninety-five miles, to Tullacand, from whence its course being first north-easterly and subsequently easterly it becomes the bounding line between the Mysore territory and that of the British district of Coimbatore for forty miles when it finally leaves Mysore. Taking a direction south-east for forty-seven miles, it then makes its way at the pass of Cauveripuram through the range of the Eastern Ghats, and continues to hold a course generally southerly for forty-seven miles, to Yirodu, where it turns south-east. It subsequently turns east, and after a further course of ninety miles to the vicinity of Trichinopoly divides into several streams, embracing a delta seventy



# CAU—CAW

miles in length from the apex to the sea, and having a base of eighty miles. The most considerable branch is the Coleroon, the course of which is the furthest to the north. The length of the Coleroon is ninety two miles, and the length of source from the source of the parent river, in Poorey, to the mouth by which the Coleroon enters the sea, is 472 miles. The branch which continues to bear the name of the Cauvery is of inferior magnitude, much of its volume of water being drawn off to irrigate the neighbouring lands. The principal tributaries of the Cauvery are the Hemnavathy flowing from the north west and joining it on the left side close to Kistnareppoor the Lechman Teer, which flowing from the south west, joins it about eight miles lower down but on the opposite or right side the Cubbany, a considerable stream also flowing from the south west and joining it on the right side, the Shimsa, flowing from the north and joining it on the left side the Arkavata flowing also from the north and joining it on the left side the Bhovani descending from the Neilgherry group flowing east, and falling into it on the right side the Noyel river, running a course nearly parallel to that last mentioned and joining the Cauvery on the right side the Ambrawathy which flowing north-east, falls into the Cauvery on the right side. There are many others of less importance and which though large and rapid during the monsoon rains are at other times totally or nearly devoid of water such is the case with the Cauvery itself in the low country during March April, and part of May but, replenished by the south west monsoon the volume of water early in July becomes considerable and in August the inundation is great. The course of the Cauvery is over an extensive and generally barren surface of granitic rocks, with scarcely any woods or jungle on its banks. It consequently brings down no vegetable alluvium, but a rich clay rendering the plains of Tanjore the most fertile portion of the south of India. During the inundation, the river is navigable through the low country far afloat. Those in use are represented to be circular baskets, from nine to fourteen feet in diameter, covered with buffalo leather. In these cotton, sandal wood, saltpetre, and other wares, are brought down the river and as the violence of the current precludes their upward navigation they are taken to pieces, the basket-work abandoned and the leather taken back on men's heads. The Cauvery passes from the tableland of Mysore to the low country by two falls the upper, or that of Gungan Zooka, being 870 feet, the lower or that of Burr Zooka 460. During the periodical inundations, the vast body of water and enormous falls combined with the sublime scenery adjacent, render these cataracts inferior to none in grandeur. Various public works connected with the Cauvery have of late years been undertaken by the government. An expenditure estimated at 50 000l was sanctioned in 1841, for completing certain

unnecessary or dams thrown across the river to collect the waters for purposes of irrigation, and a sum of between 2 000l and 3,000l at a later period was assigned to the construction of a bridge over the river at Fraserpet, being on the main line of communication between Bangalore and the western coast.

**CAUVERYPAAUK**, in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town situate on the route from Madras to Arcot and in the midst of a fertile district, artificially irrigated by means of one of the most magnificent tanks in the south of India, 11 miles E of the latter Lat. 12 54, long 79 38'

**CAUZZEE** in the British district of Silhet, Lieut. gov of Bengal, a town on the south or left bank of the Soomah river 10 miles W of Silhet. Lat 24 54 long 91 42'

**CAWNPORE** under the Lieut gov of the N W Provinces a British district named from its principal town. It is entirely within the limits of the Doab extending from the Jumna to the Ganges, the latter river forming its north-eastern boundary and dividing it from the territory of Oude the former the south western boundary separating it from the British districts of Humeerpoor and Calpee and from the Bundela state of Bownee. On the north west it is bounded by the British districts Etawah and Furruckhabad, on the south east by the British district Futtehpore Cawnpore lies between lat. 25 55 and 27 long 79 34—80 37' is seventy five miles in length from north to south, and sixty five in breadth and has an area of 2 337 square miles. The population in 1853 as ascertained by actual enumeration was 1 174 556 of whom 1 085 132 were Hindoos, and 89 424 Mahomedans. The following classification of towns and villages is furnished by official returns — Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants 3 814 ditto more than 1 000 and less than 5 000 214 ditto more than 5 000 and less than 10 000 8 ditto more than 10 000 and less than 50 000 1 ditto more than 50 000 1 total, 3 536 The greater part of this district lies on the scarcely perceptible slope extending westward or south westward from the slightly elevated crest of the Doab and consequently the Curru and Rhind, and the Kurun or Singur the only streams of much importance flow towards the Jumna, and ultimately discharge themselves into it. The Eam flows in a direction from north west to south east twenty miles through the north eastern angle of the district. The Pandoo traverses the whole district in the same direction and falls into the Ganges at the south eastern corner. In addition to the means afforded by the Eam, the Jumna, and the Ganges (all of which are navigable in their course through this district) a farther channel of water carriage will soon be opened in the prolongation of the Ganges Canal, which leaves that river on the right side at Kan Khal about two miles below Hurdwar and proceed

ing down the Doab, is intended to rejoin the main stream at Cawnpore. Besides the inclination of the surface of the country towards the Jumna, a general slope from north west to south east is indicated by the direction of the courses of the two great rivers in that direction.

Rice is scarcely cultivated though some may be observed about the cantonment of Cawnpore, in the valley of the Rann and a few other places the alimentary crops being chiefly wheat, barley, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, sugar, and potatoes. Millet is cultivated not so much for its grain, which is small and meagre, as on account of its straw which is ten feet long and an inch in circumference. Sugar cane and maize thrive luxuriantly growing to the height of eight or ten feet, and grow so closely as to exclude the light of the sun. Indigo considered indigenous in this tract, and found wild in great luxuriance and of fine quality is cultivated but to no great extent, more land being now cropped for seed which is exported than for preparing the dye. The poppy, which has been but recently introduced, thrives well, and its culture is likely to contribute to the prosperity of the district. Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) is also extensively cultivated for dyeing cottons a rose colour. The cotton plant thrives well, and is an important crop. An excellent judge on this subject says, "The cotton plants which I saw in many places from Agra to Allahabad seemed more prolific than any which I have seen elsewhere. The soil and climate are well suited for producing fine tobacco which is especially cultivated in the vicinity of Kanauj. Under the existing revenue settlement of the North West Provinces, the lands of this district are not liable to any increased assessment on the part of government until the year 1870."

Schools in this district are numerous. The scholars are exclusively males, except in one of the missionary schools, called the Native Female Orphan Asylum, which contains fifty girls, who are maintained as well as educated. The schools are classed as Persian, Arabic, Hindoo, Sanscrit, and English. It is stated that the desire for instruction has increased. This is attributed to the general encouragement afforded to education by government, as well as to a supply of useful vernacular books from the same quarter. In facilities of communication this district has many advantages. Besides those afforded by the great rivers, and the East-Indian line of railway it possesses others in a number of excellent roads. The great trunk road connecting the north of India with the capital passes completely across the district. It is metalled and kept in admirable repair. From the city of Cawnpore to Calpee there is another metalled road completed about five years since. Besides these the district is intersected in every direction by convenient roads, annually repaired at the close of the rains. While these prevail the roads are in some places flooded, and consequently

for a time impassable. To remedy this, bridges are gradually constructed as funds are available. The whole management of the roads (with the exception of the great trunk road) being vested in a committee composed of Europeans and natives. The great trunk road is under the charge of an officer of engineers.

The tract comprised within this district was, in 1195 subdued by the Mahomedans, under Shalabuddin Ghori. In 1529 Baber subdued and added it to his dominions and in 1540 it was the scene of the arduous struggles of his son Humayun with the Patan chief Sher Khan by the event of which the former was expelled from the sovereignty of Delhi which passed over to his rival. In the dismemberment of the empire, in the eighteenth century it came into the hands of Sadfer Jung nawab of Oude. By the treaty of Fyzabad, concluded 1775 between the East-India Company and Amud owlah the then nawab of Oude the former stipulated to supply a regular brigade for the defence of the latter, and Cawnpore was selected as the station of this force. Subsequently in 1801 the subsidy stipulated by the nawab for the maintenance of the auxiliary British force was commuted by the cession of the provinces of the Southern Doab and some others and in virtue of this treaty the tract comprised in the present district of Cawnpore was embodied with the territory of the East-India Company.

**Cawnpore** the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate in the pergunnah or subdivision of Jaunpur. The site is on the right bank of the Ganges situated by Von Orlich to be here 500 yards wide in the season when the stream is lowest when swollen by the periodical rains, in the latter part of summer it was found to be about a mile wide, and very rapid but on that occasion the river was unusually low in consequence of the small quantity of rain which had fallen that season. The city covers an area of 690 acres contains about 11 000 houses of all descriptions, and nearly 50 000 inhabitants. The population of the cantonments amounts to 49 975 making a total of 108 796 exclusive of the military. The commerce at the ghat or landing place is busy and important the Ganges being navigable downwards to the sea, a distance of above 1 000 miles, and upwards to Sukertal a distance of 800. The scene is vividly described by Skinner — "Every description of vessel that can be imagined was collected along the bank. The pinnace, which with its three masts and neat rigging, might have passed for a ship, budgerows—the elum, most of all clumsy things—with their sterns several times higher than their bows and bauleahs, ugly enough but lightly skimming along like gondolas compared with the heavy craft about them, the drifting haystacks, which the country boats appear to be when at a distance with their native crews straining every nerve upon their summits, and cheering

themselves with a wild and not unfrequently a sweet song, panchways shooting swiftly down the stream, with one person only on board, who sits at the head steering with his right hand, rowing with his foot and in the left hand holding his pipe. A ferry boat constantly plying across the stream adds to the variety of the scene by its motley collection of passengers—travellers, merchants, and *faguirs*, camels, bullocks, and horses, all crowded together. The vessels fastened to the shore are so closely packed, that they appeared to be one mass, and from their thatched roofs and low entrances, might easily pass for a floating village." The commerce of Cawnpore must gain a great increase on the completion of the navigable canal projected to proceed from it up the middle of the Doab and rejoin the river on the right side, two miles below Hurdwar. The immediate environs of the place though on a sandy plain broken occasionally into ravines are so much embellished by art as to have considerable picturesque beauty. On the right bank of the Ganges, many hundred bungalows the barracks of the troops, and the bazaars, extend in a semicircle for nearly five miles, which imparts to the whole a striking and splendid appearance. The bungalows or lodges of the officers and residents are large and commodious, and though either tiled or thatched and individually perhaps, unsightly have upon the whole, a striking and pleasing appearance amidst their compounds, or inclosures which are usually handsomely planted. These compounds or gardens, intermixed with forest trees, give the place a very luxuriant appearance during the season favourable to verdure. The gardens are considered some of the finest in India, and produce in abundance, and of excellent quality most European vegetables grapes, peaches, mangoes, shaddockes, plantains, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, custard apples. In the centre of the cantonments, and on the highest ground, are two stone buildings of very imposing exterior—the Assembly rooms and the theatre. A church also was built some years since, when the government granted a sum of 5,000 rupees in aid of a private subscription, and allotted a piece of ground for its erection. In the cold season horse-races are held in an extensive piece of open ground to the north-west of the cantonments. The native town is ill built and dirty yet has a pleasing appearance as seen from without. The bazaars are well supplied with the wares of Europe, China, and India. The jewellers are considered excellent workmen and the place is celebrated for the manufacture of leather and of the articles fabricated from that material. Butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables are abundant and excellent and game abundant, the feathered kind consisting chiefly of quails, snipes, and wild ducks. During the hot winds ortolans come in such great flocks that fifty or sixty will drop at a single shot. In midwinter the cold at night is

sufficient to freeze water exposed to the atmosphere in shallow earthen pans. The ice thus formed is carefully collected and stored in an ice house, and the quantity obtained suffices throughout the year for the supply of the European families. In the dry season the friable nature of the soil causes the dust to be a very serious annoyance, especially during the exercising of troops. Bacon describing a military review observes, "Arriving upon the ground just after the evolutions had commenced, the only evidence I had of the military operations going forward was in the trampling of horses, the rattling of accoutrements, and the discharges of artillery not one single man or horse of the whole martial array did I behold until after the display, and then a light breeze springing up, by great good fortune carried off the huge white curtain of dust which had hitherto hung over the scene."

These exercises take place on an extensive piece of open ground adjoining the town, and on which in the cool part of the year corresponding to the midwinter of more northern climes, the infantry of the cantonment encamp.

Regular streets and squares of canvas stretch over an immense tract each regiment is provided with its bazaar in the rear and far beyond the lines, the almost innumerable camp-followers, of every description form their bivouacs." The artillery encamp on another piece of ground, beyond some ravines. The cantonments are six miles long by about half a mile broad, and contain an area of upwards of ten square miles. These in themselves form a town, having a population of about 60,000 exclusive of the military and European gentry. There is accommodation for 7,000 troops. The climate does not appear to be complained of by the residents as they assured Heber that during the rains it was a very desirable situation that the cold months were remarkably dry and bracing and that the hot winds were not worse than in most other parts of the Doab. It is said to be inferior in salubrity to Meerut to which place it has been determined to remove the head quarters of the artillery. Heber remarks that there are many handsome mosques, and the view of the town from the course gives quite the idea of a city," and adds, "On the whole, it is in many respects one of the most considerable towns which I have seen in Northern India, but being of merely modern origin it has no fine ancient buildings to show. The European architecture is confined to works of absolute necessity only and marked by the greatest simplicity and few places of its size can be named where there is so absolutely nothing to see. The importance of this place is, indeed, altogether of recent date and resulting from its selection, in A.D. 1777 as a military cantonment by the British authorities. It does not appear to be mentioned by Baber in his narrative of military operations in the Doab, and it is passed over in the *Ayeeen Akbery*. The first notice of it is perhaps that by

# CEY-CHA.

**Bennell** The elevation above the sea is probably about 580 feet. The distance N W from Calcutta is 628 miles by land, 964 by water. From Delhi it is distant, S E. 266 miles. Lat. 26 29 long 80 25

**CEYLON**—A large and fertile island lying at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal and separated from the continent of India by the Gulf of Manar and Palk Strait. In strictness it does not fall within the compass of this work which is intended to embrace only continental India, with such oceanic appendages as are under the government of the East-India Company. Ceylon is not under that government, but is subject to the colonial department of the British administration, an arrangement strongly opposed by that great Indian statesman the Marquis Wellesley when it was first made. The extreme length of the island is about 270 miles its breadth varies greatly but the average is 100 miles. It lies between lat 5 56 and 9 46 long 79 34—81 58. The early history of Ceylon is mixed up with the mythological absurdity which distinguishes that of other eastern nations, and which destitute of the beauty which pervades that of Greece and Rome is not less repulsive than despicable. The Portuguese arrived here early in the sixteenth century. In the following they were succeeded by the Dutch who contrived to expel their predecessors but the permanent acquisitions of those nations were restricted to the maritime parts of Ceylon. During the war originating in the French revolution the Dutch settlements fell to the British in whose possession they have ever since remained. The centre of the island was occupied by the native kingdom of Candy. With that kingdom the British in 1803 became embroiled but the war was productive of neither honour nor advantage to either party engaged in it. It was most unsatisfactorily terminated by what has been termed a tacit suspension of hostilities. A number of British prisoners had been massacred in cold blood but all effort to obtain either redress or vengeance was discontinued. In 1815 however, the British government suddenly saw reason to change its course. A force despatched against the Candian dominions took possession of them almost without resistance the movement being aided by the unpopularity of the ruling monarch with his subjects. Some disturbances a few years afterwards were very readily suppressed, as were others still more recent, occurring during the government of Viscount Torrington.

**CHACHLA**.—A town in the native state of Cutb in political connection with the presidency of Bombay distant N W from Bhooy 81 miles. Lat 23 36, long 69 26

**CHACHOWRA**, in Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia a town on the route from Goomoh to Mhow 40 miles S.W. of former, 145 N.E. of latter. It has a good bazaar, and water is abundant from wells. In the early

part of the present century it was taken by Bapteste, one of Doulut Rao Scindia's generals, and since that time has fallen into great decay. Lat 24 10, long 77

**CHACHUR**.—A town in the native state of Bahawalpore in political connection with the government of India, distant S.W. from Bahawalpore 81 miles. Lat 28 55' long 70° 34'

**CHACHYR**, in the territory of Rewa, or Baghelcund a village on the direct route from Miraspore to the diamond mines of Paona, and 71 miles W of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade of 362 feet, formed by the Behar a stream which three or four miles farther down falls into the Tons. Elevation above the sea 990 feet. Lat. 24 47', long 81 21

**CHACKI** in the British district of Mongheer, a town on the direct route from Mongheer to Jansongunge 52 miles S of the former. Lat 24 35 long 86 26

**CHAHIN** in the Rajpoot state of Jeasul mere a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jeasulmeer and 62 miles N.E. of the latter. The inhabitants are no torious marauders, making frequent forays to carry off cattle and other plunder. It contains 100 houses supplied with water from five wells 180 feet deep. Lat. 27 13 long 71 53

**CHAHIR** in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansi to Ludiana, and 68 miles N of the former town. It is situate in a country slightly undulated in low sandy swells and in some places overspread with jungle, but in general cultivated. Distance N W from Calcutta 1044 miles. Lat 30 2' long 75 59

**CHAH MAH**—A town in the British territory of Assam inhabited by the Naga tribes, distant 90 miles S.E. from Nowgong. Lat 25 34 long 93 52

**CHAITASSA** in the British district Singh bhoom, a town the seat of the civil establishment, and probably the only place in the district to which the name of town can with propriety be applied. There is a jail and here also is stationed a detachment of the Bangurh light infantry and some local horse. Distant S. from Hazaribagh 100 miles. Lat. 22 36' long 85 45

**CHAIL** in the British district of Allahabad, a town 13 miles W of the city of Allahabad. It is situate in the pergunnah or subdivision of Allahabad which from it is sometimes called that of Chail. Lat. 25 25' long 81 48

**CHAKKI**—A river of the Panjab, rising in lat. 32 15, long 76 5', and falling into the Beas in lat. 31 43 long 75 33

**CHAKSOO** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nussorabad 142 miles S.W. of former 80 E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and has a bazaar. Lat. 28 36, long 76°

**CHALA** in the British district of Sudiya, in Assam, West-gov of Bengal, a town four miles from the left bank of the river Brahmaputra, 40 miles E. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 48' long. 96° 22'

**CHALADOKPO**, in Basseah, a torrent of the district of Koonawur. It rises in Chinese Tartary about lat. 32° and after a north west course of between twenty and thirty miles, falls into the Li or river of Spiti, on the left side in lat. 32° 2' long 78° 39' at an elevation of about 10 600 feet above the sea. About three miles above its mouth Gernard crossed it on a sango or wooden bridge sixty-one feet above the stream which is there a rapid violent mountain torrent.

**CHALAIN MEW** in Burmah an old town on the route from Semoah Ghewn in Burmah to Aeng in Arracan. Around it are the remains of a lofty brick wall, at some places fifty feet high. This town is said to have been built above 1,500 years ago. It was almost destroyed by fire during the first war with the Burmese. It contained 10 000 inhabitants and is the capital of the district of Chalaín. The country around is fertile and highly cultivated chiefly with rice. Lat. 20° 34' long 94° 42'

**CHAMBA**.—A town in the southern division of the kingdom of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh situate among the southern mountains of the Himalaya, on the river Ravee at the foot of a lofty peak covered with snow. Its situation is very picturesque and beautiful. The number of houses is estimated at 1 000. They are built of wood and ranged about a rectangular open space, 500 yards long and eighty broad. Chumba is the residence of the rajah of the neighbouring country. The population is probably about 5 000. It appears to have decayed since the time of Forester who calls it Jumbo and describes it as "a mart of the first note in this part of the country." The division of which this is the principal place is one of the provinces transferred by the British to Gholab Singh in 1846. Its area is 4 500 square miles. Lat. of the town 32° 29', long 75° 10'.

**CHAMBURGOONDY** in the British district of Nasick, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Sholapur to Seroor 23 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 18° 33' long 74° 44'.

**CHAMOREREL**.—A lake in Ladakh in the elevated table-land of Rupeshu situate between the valley of the Sutlej and that of the Indus, called by Trebeck, Tummurun. It is 15 000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains, which rise in some places 5 000 feet above the surface of the water. The general breadth is about two miles and a half, the length, which is in a direction from north to south, is about fifteen miles. The circumference about forty. The water is brackish of a blue colour and Trebeck conjectures it deep. Lat. 32° 55', long 75° 15'.

**CHAMPAMUTTEE**.—A river rising on the southern slope of the great snowy range of the Himalayas in lat. 27° 58' long 90° 5' it flows in a southerly direction for 120 miles through the native state of Bhotan and twenty five miles through the British district of Goalpara and falls into the Brahmaputra on its north or right bank in lat. 26° 11', long 90° 22'.

**CHAMPANEER**, in the British district of Ajmere, West-gov of the NW Provinces a town on the route from Oodeypoor to Kishen gurih 40 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 26° long 74° 58'.

**CHAMPANEER**.—A hill fort of Guzerat situate on an isolated rock of great height. The fortifications inclose a space about three-quarters of a mile in length and three furlongs in breadth and within the inclosure are two forts, an upper and a lower. The upper is the smaller but stronger being according to the notions of the natives, impregnable. It contains a famous Hindoo temple dedicated to the female divinity Kali. The lower fort is also very difficult of access, and in all respects of great natural strength and contains some curious Hindoo monuments of remote antiquity. There are no other buildings within the fort but a small gateway, with apartments for a commanding officer so that there appears to be no accommodation for a strong garrison and when Captain Miles visited the place in 1812 the force holding it did not exceed 300 men. At the base of the mountain is a poor straggling town containing about 2 000 inhabitants but everywhere around amidst the dense jungle, now infested with tigers and other wild animals, are the remains of temples, fine houses, good tanks and mosques. Previously to the invasion of this part of India by the Mussulmans, Champaneer was held by a Chohan succession of Rajpoot rajahs, the last of whom stated to have 60 000 followers, was, after a blockade of twelve years, obliged to surrender to Mahmood, king of Guzerat, who reigned from 1459 to 1511. This event took place in 1484 and from the capture of this fort and that of Joonsgarh, according to popular tradition Mahmood received the surname of Bigarrah, the number two in the Guzerat language being called bi, and the name of a fort garra. The kings of Guzerat retained Champaneer until 1584, when Humayun, emperor of Delhi, in person surprised the fort, ascending the precipitous rock by means of great iron spikes driven into its face, and opening the gate admitted the main body of his troops advancing to storm. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi in the latter part of the eighteenth century it was seized by the Maharrattas, and ultimately fell into the hands of Madhajeo Scindia but was so neglected by his successor Dowlut Rao Scindia, that on the 17th of September 1802 it surrendered to a small British detachment under the command of Colonel Woodington.

It was subsequently with unaccountable facility, restored in 1808 to Dowlut Rao Sandia, by the treaty of Serjees Anjengannu. It is also called Pawangurh, from its exposure to the winds, in consequence of its elevation. Distance N from Bombay 250 miles E of Bhow vid Dhar Bhopawar and Baroda, 240 Lat 22° 30' long 73° 30'

**CHAMPAPORE**—A town in the British district of Bograh, lieut. gov of Bengal, 16 miles S W of Bograh. Lat 24° 43', long 89° 9'

**CHAMPAWUT** or **KALEE KEMAON** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town near the south eastern extremity of the district, containing about sixty houses. Though its elevation above the sea is considerable, it is surrounded by much higher grounds so that it lies in a valley which during the rainy season is under water for a considerable time and hence the locality is very unhealthy at that season. On that account, the cantonment which was formerly at this place has been abolished and the troops removed to Lohughat, six miles further north. Elevation above the sea 5 467 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta by Lucknow and Pilibut, 868 miles. Lat. 29° 20', long 80° 8'

**CHAMTANG**—A town in the native state of Nepal distant E from Khatmandoo 100 miles. Lat 27° 50' long 86° 53'

**CHANAYAPALEM** in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Nellore to Ongole 36 miles N of the former. Lat. 14° 59' long 80° 6'

**CHANCE ISLAND**—One of the most southern islands of the Morgan Archipelago. It has a high peak, that may be seen ten or twelve leagues off and may be considered as one of the Aladin group. Lat. 9° 24', long 98° 1'

**CHANDA** in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoagarh, and 70 miles N E of the former. It is well supplied with water. Lat. 29° long 80° 5'

**CHANDAH**, in the territory of Nagpore, a town on the south western frontier towards the territory of the Nizam and situated on the left bank of the river Erac, near its junction with the Warda. It is of considerable extent, the walls being six miles round. Their direction is frequently broken, and they are surmounted by a high parapet. They are built of cut stone are from fifteen to twenty feet high and flanked with round towers, large enough for the heaviest guns. Within the place, and equidistant from the north and south faces, but nearer the eastern than the western wall, is a citadel and the rest of the interior consists of straggling streets, detached houses and plantations. Chanda is distant from the city of Nagpore, S, 85 miles Hy derabad, N 187 Madras, N 480, Bombay, E, 430 Lat. 19° 57', long 79° 25'

**CHANDAN**, in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut. gov of Bengal, a town 48 miles S W of Bhagulpore, 96 miles N E. of Hazareebagh. Lat 24° 39', long 86° 41'

**CHANDANOS**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 46 miles N of the former. It has a bazaar and a market, and is abundantly supplied with water. Lat 28° 5' long 77° 55'

**CHANDEORA**—See **CHANDSIRA**.

**CHANDERL**—See **CHANDRAIKER**.

**CHANDERNAGORE**—A French settlement with a small adjoining territory on the right bank of the river Hoogly and surrounded by the territory of the British district of Hoogly presidency of Bengal. It is delightfully situate in the extremity of a recess of a beautiful reach of the river the bank of which on this side is considerably more elevated than on that opposite. It has an air of ruined greatness, its fine quay, and well built streets opening on it, being now overgrown with grass, and nearly devoid of life, while the ancient residences of the governor is in ruins, the present chief officer occupying a less-assuming residence. Adjoining the French town is the native one a collection of huts and humble dwellings huddled together, among which are many Brahmical temples having in front ghats or flights of stairs, giving access for the purposes of ritual ablution to the waters of this most revered branch of the Ganges. The Hoogly here had formerly sufficient depth of water to allow the navigation of ships of the line. The French establishment here consisted in 1540 of four judicial or police officers, a medical officer, a chaplain two military officers, and a sort of council of management. This petty territory consists of 2 330 acres, and contains some villages, as well as the town. The authorities at Chandernagore are subject to the jurisdiction of the governor, who resides at Pondicherry and to whom is confided the general government of the French possessions in India. The total population is estimated at 82 670 of whom 218 are Europeans and 435 of mixed descent the rest of unmixed native lineage. In consideration of the revenue derived by the British government from the consumption of salt in Chandernagore, an annual payment is made to the local French authorities and under an agreement executed in Paris by the British and French authorities, the limits of this settlement have been defined, whereby sundry obstacles which retarded the construction of a portion of the Calcutta Railway have been removed.

Chandernagore appears to have been in the occupation of the French as early as 1700 the year in which Calcutta first became a British settlement. Forty years later while the metropolis of British India continued in a state of comparative insignificance, the French settle-

ment, under the influence of Duplex, had attained a high degree of opulence and splendour, and which it retained until its capture by Clive in 1757. France recovered Chandernagore, with the rest of her factories in India, under the treaty with England of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1798 upon the breaking out of the republican war and finally restored to its present possessors at the general peace of 1816. Distance from Calcutta, N, 17 miles Lat. 22 50 long 88 28'

**CHANDERPOOR.**—One of the districts in the British territory of Nagpore. Its centre is about lat 20 10' long 79 40'

**CHANDGURH.**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family, distant S.E. from Indore 60 miles Lat. 22 16 long 76 40'

**CHANDHAIREH,** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town in Malwa, in a hilly and jungly tract yet with a considerable quantity of fertile ground. It is at present much decayed, in consequence of Marhatta oppression the desolations of war and the diminution of its manufactures, undersold by the cheaper fabrics of Britain, but the extent and number of its ruins and architectural excellence displayed in them, indicate its splendour and importance in former ages, when according to the Ayeen Akbery it contained "fourteen thousand stone houses three hundred and eighty-four markets three hundred and sixty caravanserais and twelve thousand mosques." The fort of Chandhairee consists of a strong rampart of sandstone flanked by circular towers, and situate on a high hill, and was formerly considered impregnable. Nearly forty years ago it was taken by blockade, by Bapatia one of Scindia's generals. Among many remains of former greatness is a pass cut through a solid rock 100 feet high. It bears an inscription, stating that the lofty gate of Goomtee and Keroli near the tank, was made in 1801 by order of Ghiasuddin, sovereign of Delhi. During the period of the independence of Malwa, it was a place of great importance and its chief, a feudatory of Mahmood Khilji, the king having revolted, was besieged by that prince in Chandhairee which surrendered after a siege of eight months. Rana Sanka, the formidable Rajpoot adversary of Baber had wrested Chandhairee from Ibrahim the Patan sovereign of Delhi, about the year 1526, and gave it in feudal grant to one of his followers. Baber, in 1528, besieging the place vowed to wage a holy war against it and entering it by escalade, the Rajpoots, after performing their fearful rite of jubar by the massacre of all their women and children rushed naked and desperately on the Musalmans, until they were slain to a man. As already mentioned Bapatia, Scindia's general about the year 1816, took Chandhairee from the Boondela chief who at that time held it. With the surrounding territory it, under Marhatta sway became a haunt of freebooters, very trouble-

some to the neighbouring tracts under British rule or protection and on the conclusion of the treaty of 1844 it was, among other lands, assigned for the maintenance of the increased Gwalior contingent, commanded by British officers. Distant S. of Gwalior fort 105 miles, S of Agra 170 S. of Delhi 280 S.W. of Calpee 140 Lat. 24 41 long 78 12'

**CHANDIAH.**—A town in the native state of Rewah or province of Beghelownd distant S.W. from Rewah 72 miles Lat. 23 39 long 80 47'

**CHANDINA KOLLI** in the Damaun division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the river Indus, 82 miles S. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan Lat. 31 20 long 70 49'

**CHANDIPOOR,** in the district of Aldemaun territory of Oude a fort situate on the right bank of the river Ghoghra, 40 miles S.E. of Faizabad, 115 E. of Lucknow Lat. 26 33' long 82 45'

**CHANDKOH** in Sindh a district stretching along the right bank of the Indus between lat. 26 40—27 30 and long 67 25'—68 It is intersected by the Narra, the great western offset of the Indus, and several other watercourses. It is level, and extensively flooded during the season of inundation. From the latter circumstance and the nature of the soil (a rich mud deposited by the river), it has a fertility scarcely anywhere exceeded. Under the Talpoor dynasty it belonged to the Hyderabad amiera, and yielded a considerable proportion of their revenue. It is called Chandkoh from being principally held by the Beloochee tribe of that name. Pottanger who mentions it under the name of Chandookees, estimates the revenue derived from it by the amiera at 100 000*l.* per annum but there can be little doubt that this is an exaggeration.

**CHANDKOWTA** in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bombay a town 52 miles S. of Sholapoor 29 miles E. of Bejapoor Lat. 16 58', long 76 11'

**CHANDNA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore 82 miles S.W. from Joudpore and 80 miles N.E. from Deesa. Lat. 25° 11', long 72 47'

**CHANDNUGAR,** in the British district of Moradabad bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 27 miles W. of the former Lat. 28 52' long 78° 27'

**CHANDODE,** in Guzerat, a town situate on the right bank of the river Nerbudda. Distance from Baroda, S.E., 30 miles. Lat. 21 58, long 73 30'

**CHANDORE,** in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Mbow to the local capital, 215 miles S.W. of the former 148 N.E. of the latter. It is a flourishing place, and contains a population of about 7,000. Holkar holds the

patelshup of the town, and some of the family appear to have formerly resided here, in a magnificent building called the Rung Muhl erected by them in the centre of the town. The fort is situate on a nearly inaccessible summit of one of the hills of the Chandore range, and commanding an important ghat or passage on the route from Candesh to Bombay. Its natural strength is thus described by the British commander Wallace, to whom it surrendered in 1804 — The hill on which it stands, or rather which forms the fort, is naturally the strongest I ever saw being quite inaccessible everywhere but at the gateway where alone it is fortified by art, and where it is by no means weak. There is but one entrance of any kind. Restored by the subsequent capitulation with Holkar it was, in 1818 surrendered to a detachment sent against it by Sir Thomas Hislop, in pursuance of the cession by Holkar under the sixth article of the treaty of Mundwore. Distance from Hyderabad N W 350 miles from Nagpore W 330 Lat. 20 20', long 74 14'.

**CHANDPOOR**, in the British district of Bynour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Meerut, 42 miles N W of the former place. It is of considerable size having a population of 11 491 persons. Distant N W from Calcutta 930 miles Lat. 29 8, long 78 20'.

**CHANDPOOR** in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal distant E from Bhopal 43 miles Lat. 23 24, long 78 4.

**CHANDPOOR**—A town in the territory of Nagpore distant N E from Nagpore 51 miles Lat. 21 31 long 79 50'.

**CHANDPOOR**, in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Sangor to Jubulpore 20 miles S E of former 65 N W of latter. Elevation above the sea 1,575 feet Lat. 23 36 long 79 8'.

**CHANDPOOR**, in Sirmoor a peak in the mountains between the Giree and Tone rivers, and about four miles from the right bank of the latter. It is surmounted by a small Hindoo temple, which was a station of the large series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 8 561 feet. Lat. 30 45' long 77 48'.

**CHANDPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior, a small town or village on the route from Gwalior fort to Sangor 38 miles S.E. of former 162 N.W. of latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Sindh which has here a channel about 200 yards wide, and sandy breadth of stream in dry season forty yards, and from one and a half to two feet deep banks steep and out into deep ravines. Lat. 25 51 long 78 27'.

**CHANDPOOR** or **CHUNDUNPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route

from Bareilly cantonment to that of Furruckabad, and six miles N.E. of the latter Lat. 27 27', long 79 42'.

**CHANDPORE**—A town in the British district of Bulloah, lieut. gov. of Bengal 33 miles N W of Bulloah. Lat. 23 16', long 90 39'.

**CHANDRA RIVER**.—See **CHENAB**.

**CHANDRAGIRI**.—See **CHUNDREZZERY**.

**CHANDSIRA**, or **CHANDEORA** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmoor to the city of Joudpore and 39 miles E of the former. It is situate on the southern boundary of the Little Desert where it is terminated by the well watered and fertile tract along the course of the river Loonee. It contains 100 houses supplied with water from some shallow wells rudely excavated and unprovided with brick lining. Lat. 25 02', long 72 2.

**CHANDSUMA**.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territories of the Gujowar distant S from Deesa 45 miles. Lat. 23 37' long 72 4.

**CHANDUN** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmere and 24 miles N E of the latter Lat. 26 59, long 71 20'.

**CHANDWAR** in Malwa, a town in the native state of Bhopal, distant N W from Bhopal 26 miles. Lat. 23 32, long 77 9'.

**CHANE SOOPE** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village with a temple, on the route from Almora to Petoagarh eight miles N E. of the former Lat. 29 39' long 79 48'.

**CHANENI**.—A town in the native state of Cashmere or Ghohal Singh's dominions, 75 miles S. from Sreenagar and 30 miles N E from Jammu. Lat. 33 1' long 75 18.

**CHANGAMAH**, in the British district of South Arcot presidency of Madras, a town 58 miles S.W. of Arcot, 61 miles N E of Salem. Lat. 12° 19', long 78 51.

**CHANGO** in Bussahir a collection of four hamlets in Koonawur on the left bank of the Lee or river of Spiti. It is situate in an alluvial plain or rather on the level bottom of a valley down which a stream holds its course and falls into the Lee. Lat. 31 58', long 78 38.

**CHANGREZHING**, in Bussahir a hamlet of Koonawur near the north eastern frontier dividing that district from Chinese Tartary is situate three miles east of the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti. It forms the remotest limit to the attempts of Europeans to penetrate into Chinese Tartary in this direction, as the Chinese population of the adjacent country to the eastward vigilantly and effectually interfere to prevent their progress. Close to this place Gerard was stopped by these people, who however, showed a mild and hospitable



# CHA

disposition, musing on his receiving some grain and a fat sheep as marks of their good will, and would receive no money in return. Elevation above the sea 12,500 feet. Lat 32° 3', long 78 40'

**CHANGSHEEL, or CHASHIL**, in Bussahir, a lofty ridge of mountains, proceeding in a south westerly direction from the Himalayan range, forming the southern boundary of Koonawur. Its crest forms the dividing limit between the waters of the Pabur to the west and those of the Rupin to the east. It stretches about twenty miles, between lat 80 56—81 20', long 77 55—78 12' and is traversed by numerous passes having elevations of between 13 000 and 14 000 feet above the sea.

**CHANIRGHUR**, in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow 24 miles N W of the former 104 S E of the latter Lat. 25 40' long 81 35

**CHANMUHUN**—See CHOMOOA.

**CHANPOOR**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S. from Khatmandoo 109 miles Lat. 26 52' long 85 14

**CHAOPOOR**, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad and 87 miles N of the former. It is situated near the left bank of the Ganges Lat. 28 20' long 78 23'

**CHAORAS** in British Gurkhal, a village on a feeder of the Tons, and distant about six miles from the right bank of that river. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6 568 feet Lat 31 2, long 78 1

**CHAPADONE**—A river of Tenasserim rising in lat 15 45 long 98 10' and, flowing generally in a south westerly direction for forty miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 15 33 long 79 49'

**CHAPANER**, in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda a town on the right bank of the river Nerbudda 30 miles S.W. of Hoshungabad Lat 22 33 long 77 20

**CHAPERBA**—A town in the native state of Rajpore distant N W from Nurmagurh 44 miles. Lat. 23 58 long 76 23

**CHAPORA**, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, a town on the seacoast, 12 miles N W of Goa. Lat. 15 36' long 73 49

**CHAPRA**—See CHERTAKOT

**CHARAMAEK**, in Bussahir a lake near the summit of the Burenda Pass, in lat. 81 28' long 78 11' and at an elevation of 13 830 feet. It gives rise to the river Pabur whose stream immediately precipitates itself over a ledge of rock in a curve of a hundred feet, and is instantly buried in the snows piled along its rugged course for a mile, when it reappears, gliding in crystalline brightness under arching vaults of snow. Above the lake, upon a ridge, is a massive bed of snow,

at least eighty feet in thickness, which topples over and will eventually fall into it.

**CHARCHUT**—See CHARSUT

**CHARCOLLEE**—A town in the British district of Backergunje lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 43 miles S.W. of Backergunje. Lat. 22 28' long 90

**CHAREE**—A town in the native state of Bhotan distant N E from Darjeeling 78 miles Lat 27° 39' long 89 23'

**CHARGAON** in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 80 miles S.W. of Jubbulpore, 76 miles E. of Hoshungabad Lat. 22 40 long 78 55'

**CHARRATTA**, in the Punjab a small town in the Derajat, about 12 miles W of the Indus and nine miles W of Dera Ghasee Khan. It lies in a low country intersected by canals from the Indus. Population about 1,000 Lat 30 8 long 70 42'

**CHARSHUT**—A small district of Jareegah Rajpoots, in the north western part of the province of Guzerat, situate between lat. 23 45 and 24 and long 71 20 and 71 25. Charshut pays a species of black mail to Radhunpore. The population amounts to about 2 500. It depends for protection on the British government. Its connection with that government commenced on the expulsion of the numerous hordes of plunderers from Guzerat in 1819 and subsequently in 1826 an agreement was signed between the parties. The policy observed towards Charshut is that of non interference with its internal affairs, the protecting government exercising control over the external relations only of the protected territory. The district is divided among four chiefs.

**CHARUNG PASS**, in Bussahir traverses a mountain in the district of Koonawur. The ridge is a prolongation of the huge summit of Ruldung and rises between the valley of the Bospa river and that of the Tidung. Its passage by Gerard in the beginning of July, appears to have been one of the most adventurous, perilous, and arduous exploits anywhere recorded. Having departed from Shulpeea, in the valley of the Bospa, and at the highest limit of vegetation and the elevation of 14 300 feet he held his way sometimes amidst fragments chasms, and precipices of gneiss, sometimes through loose or half melted snow, in which the lower limbs sank to the thighs. He reached to where, about the height of 15,300 feet, there commenced the perpetual snow in continuous beds the next half mile was also on a gentle acclivity over the snow which gave way to the depth of two feet, and lastly he ascended the steep slope to the pass. It was scarcely half a mile but it surpassed in terror and difficulty of access anything I have yet encountered. The angle was 37½°, of loose stones gravel and snow which the rain had soaked and mixed together so as to make

moving laborious and miserable, and it was so nearly impracticable, that although I spread myself on all fours, thrusting my hands into the snow to hold by it, I only reached the crest by noon and then under great exhaustion. The danger and horror of the scene were heightened by the incessant fall of great masses of rock one of which, of immense size bounded down the steep within a few feet of the traveller. At the crest of the pass the mercury of the barometer gave symptoms of congelation, losing its lustre and adhering to the cup and fingers as if amalgamated. It snowed heavily all the way and the traveller describes his sufferings as dreadful. "I actually thought at every step I should leave a foot in the snow, my hands had passed through the stages of torpor and freezing several times, and that sensation of returning warmth which you know is worse than the contact of solid ice. The crest of the pass has an elevation of 17 848 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 24 long 78 35

**CHARUNG LAMA** in Bussahur a pass on the north-eastern boundary of Koonawur and on the route from Chang to Changresing being about six miles from each. The rock formations in the vicinity are limestone and clay slate but the crest of the pass itself consists of pebbles, imbedded in clay and bearing marks of the action of water though the bed of the Spiti or Lee the nearest river is 3 000 feet below it. The pass is at the elevation of 12 600 feet above the sea. Lat. 32 1, long 78 38'

**CHARWAH**—A town in the native state of Gwahar or possessions of Scindia distant S E from Indore 80 miles Lat. 22 2', long 76 55

**CHASHIL PASS** in Bussahur over the Changshil Chashil range has an elevation of 12,870 feet. Lat. 31 13 long 78 8

**CHASS**, in the British district of Pachete, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a small town or village on the route from Bankura to Hazareebagh 71 miles N W of former 67 S E of latter. It has a bazaar. Lat. 23 34 long 86 12'

**CHATARI**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Moradabad and 14 miles N E of the former. It is supplied with water from wells, has a bazaar and is surrounded by a mud wall and ditch. Lat. 28 6', long 78 18'

**CHATELI**—A town in the native state of Sukhet (Trans-Sutlej territory) 10 miles S W from Sukhet, and 35 miles N W from Simla. Lat. 31 28, long 76 49

**CHATMAY**—A village situate on the seacoast of Arracan. About two miles from the shore are the small islands called North Round Island and Rooky Island, three miles distant from each other. Lat. 18 58', long 94 10'

**CHATNA**—A town in the native state of

Nepal, distant N E. from Khatmandoo 30 miles. Lat. 27 58', long 85 39

**CHATNA**—A town in the British district of Pachete, lieut. gov. of Bengal eight miles N W of Bankura. Lat. 23 20' long 87

**CHATOOR**, in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Tinnevely to Madras, 47 miles N of the former. Lat. 9 21, long 77° 59'

**CHATRO**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh, 89 miles W from Srinagar, and 34 miles N E from Rawal Pind. Lat. 34, long 73 30'

**CHATTUR**, in the British district of Ramgurbh, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Damoodah river five miles S. E. of Ramgurbh. Lat. 23 39 long 85 39'

**CHATTWYE, or CHETWA**, in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras a town on an island or strip of land extending for twenty seven miles, nearly from south-east to north west, between lat 10 9—10 33' long 76 6—76 17' with a breadth varying from two to four miles. Wreathed from the Portuguese by the Dutch, it was in 1776 taken from the latter by Hyder Ali, and ceded to the British under the pacification of 1792, by his son Tippoo Sultan. Distance from Cochin, N W 41 miles Calcutt S E 54. Madras, S W, 340. Lat. 10 32 long 76° 6'

**CHATTUR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi and 22 miles N W of the former. Here is a large fortress of fine exterior appearance, but in the interior exhibiting nothing but decay. There is a bazaar in the town. Lat. 27 45' long 77 34'

**CHAUNDOO** in the Reechna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the river Chenab 50 miles S W of the town of Ramnagar. Lat. 31 55, long 72 59'

**CHAUNG LAMA**—See CHONGRA PASS.

**CHAWPARRAH** in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda a town on the route from Jubalpoor to Nagpore 67 miles S of former 89 N of latter. It is situate on the north or left bank of the Wyne-Ganga here passed by ford. Lat. 22 24 long 79° 40'

**CHAWULPATA**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Nerbudda river 60 miles S W of Dumoh. Lat. 23 3 long 79 4

**CHAYANAPPOOR**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S. E. from Khatmandoo 50 miles. Lat. 27 21, long 85 59'

**CHAYANPOOR**—A town the chief place of a district of the same name in the native state of Nepal distant E. from Khatmandoo 115 miles. Lat. 27 20, long 87° 8'

**CHEBOO**, in the British district of Bandah,

# CHIL

a town 56 miles E. of the town of Bandah, 43 W of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 18', long 81° 11'

**CHIEDING, CHADON, or SADING**—A village standing on a headland on the seacoast of Mergui, in lat 11 23' long 98 46' It has only been established of late years, and owes its origin to Commissioner Maingy who induced a Malay chief with his followers to settle here for the purpose of populating and cultivating the country

**CHIEDOO**—A station on the top of the Youmadoung Mountains, on the road from Ramree to Burnish by the Talak Pass distant N E from Aong 50 miles. Lat 20 30', long 94° 24'

**CHIEDUBA**.—An island situate to the west of the coast of Arracan and south west of the island of Ramree It was anciently called Inoon When the Burmese took the province of Arracan its name, from what reason does not appear was changed to Mekawuddee and it is now known by that at the head of this article. Chieduba constitutes part of the district of Ramree and is subordinate to the jurisdiction of its functionaries. It lies between lat. 18 40'—18 56' long 93 81—93 60' It is about twenty miles from north to south and seventeen from east to west, and contains an area of about 250 square miles. The climate of Chieduba is considered more favourable than that of Arracan being an island it has the advantage of the cool sea breezes and it is, moreover generally free from the miasms which prevail on the continent The eastern quarter of the island is the least healthy being less exposed to the sea and the air being in some measure contaminated by that from the mainland. The general character of its soil is rich and productive Rice to bacco, cotton, sugar-cane pepper hemp and indigo are among the productions of the island but the first-mentioned is the staple produce being of excellent quality and grown as well in the valleys as in the fertile plains, which extend round the hills to within a short distance of the beach. It is trodden out by buffaloes and the hreaking is performed by a wooden mill put in motion by two men, which it is said will clean about thirty maunds in a day Hemp and indigo are cultivated to a more limited extent as is also tobacco which however is of excellent quality The geology is said to afford some curious instances for study Along the coast are situate numerous earthy cones, from whose summits are emitted mud and gas The mineral productions of the island are various, but exist in small quantities. Specimens of copper iron and silver ore have been found, but the principal mineral production is petroleum The mode of collecting it is remarkable. The spot where it is known to exist being fixed upon a space of about twenty yards square is dug to a depth of two feet, which becomes filled with water In a short time the surface of the pool is covered with

oil of a greenish colour, which is skimmed off with bamboos, and put into pots. In the dry season the water disappears, and the opportunity is then taken of turning up the soil, which by this means yields an increased quantity of the article The oil possesses a strong, pungent smell, and is a useful ingredient in the composition of paint, as it possesses the property of preserving timber from insects, especially the white ant Trees do not abound those which exist are limited for the most part to the hill tracts where they attain considerable size The trade, as may be imagined, is not extensive the only articles exported being oil and rice The amount of the latter is pretty considerable and many vessels from the western shores of Bengal, from Sandoway Ramree and even Bassein return laden with this article of merchandise. The extent of the population of the island has not been ascertained, but it probably amounts to above 9 000 The inhabitants are of the Mugh persuasion They are quiet and peaceably inclined simple, cheerful contented, and possess many good traits of character Their customs and habits so closely resemble their continental neighbours, that it will be needless again to notice them An account will be found under the article Arracan Its history is also comprised under that of Arracan with that province it fell into the possession of the Burmese in the latter part of the last century and with it in 1824, was relieved from Burmese oppressors, by its occupation by the English

**CHEEAPUT** in Sude a small town between Hyderabad and Khyerpoor and 50 miles S of the latter place It is important as forming with the contiguous town of Dungee, a commanding post in the communication of Khyerpoor and Emaum Ghar with the part of the desert adjoining this last fort. Cheeaput is in lat 26 55' long 68 20

**CHEERAH**—A town in the British district of Midnapore lent gov of Bengal, 21 miles S.W of Midnapore Lat. 23 15', long 87 6'

**CHEECHAWUTNEE**, in the Baree Doonab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee river 72 miles N E of the town of Mooltan Lat 30 30' long 72° 38'

**CHEEHUN** in the British district of Tan nah presidency of Bombay a town on the seacoast, 68 miles N of Bombay Lat. 19 58', long 72° 43'

**CHEERLEE**, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town 84 miles S.E. from Surat, 120 miles N of Bombay Lat 20 42' long 73 6'

**CHEELA** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Jessulmere, and Nagar to Noswerabad and 184 miles N W of the latter It is supplied with good water from three wells 300 feet deep. The surrounding country is open and barren Lat. 27 2' long 72 35'

# CHE

**CHEEMPA**—A town in the native state of Bhutan distant N E from Darjeeling 80 miles Lat 27 36 long 89 28'

**CHEEMULGA**, in the British district of Sholapur presidency of Bombay a town on the left bank of the Kistnah river, 30 miles S. of Bejapoor Lat. 16 22' long 76 54'

**CHEERAEEDONGORREE** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town 58 miles S E of Jabulpore 58 miles N E of Beum Lat 23 25 long 80 28

**CHEERAKA**—A town in the native state of Cutch presidency of Bombay distant N W from Bhooj 27 miles Lat. 23 30' long 69° 25'

**CHEERTOREE**—A town in the native state of Cutch presidency of Bombay distant E from Bhooj 58 miles Lat. 23 20' long 70 36

**CHEERUNG**—A town in the native state of Bhutan, distant F from Darjeeling 100 miles. Lat 26 57' long 89 56'

**CHEETAPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude 52 miles N from Lucknow and 69 miles E from Puttighurh Lat 27 35 long 80 45

**CHEETUL** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town situate on the Toli, a stream tributary to the river Sitronjee Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 130 miles Bombay N.W., 220 Lat 21 44 long 71 14

**CHEHERUT** in the British district of Allypore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to Moradabad, and four miles N E. of the former Lat 27 58, long 78 9'

**CHELLOOR**, in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Rajahmundry to Coringa 19 miles E. of the former Lat 16 50 long 82 8

**CHELLUMBRUM**, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras a considerable town on the seacoast, on the route from Tranquebar to Arcot, 29 miles N of the former It was captured by the British in 1780 during the war in the Carnatic and in 1781 during the war with Hyder Ali, it was unsuccessfully attacked by Sir Eyre Coote Lat 11 25 long 79 45

**CHEMRA**—A town in the native state of Bombar, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 25 miles E. from Sumbulpore, and 35 miles N.W. from Bombar. Lat. 21 30', long. 84 25'

**CHENACR**—A river in the Punjab and generally considered the largest of the five by which that country is traversed Moorcroft who ascended, as he conjectured, to within thirty miles of its source supposes it to rise about lat 32 48', long 77 27, in Lahoul, south of Ladakh, or Middle Tibet. The source

must be very elevated, as the river holds its course through the Ritanka Pass which is 18 000 feet high The spot from which it proceeds is, according to Vigne a small lake called Chandra-Bhaga, or the Garden of the Moon, and in the upper part of its course the river is called the Chandra. At Tandi it is joined by the Suraybhaga, a stream of less magnitude, running from the north and thenceforward the river is known by the name of the Chenaub or Chinab and sometimes of Chandra-Bhaga. The length of the streams contributing to its formation varies from forty miles in the case of the Suraybhaga to eighty five in that of the Chandra-Bhaga. After their confluence Moorcroft found the stream about 200 feet broad, with a full, steady current. It takes a north west course of about 150 miles to Kishtawar and there receives the Muruwurdun or Sindud a considerable tributary from the north Vigne calculates the height of Kishtawar at 5 000 feet and consequently the Chenaub must have descended 8 000 feet in less than 200 miles, or at the rate of above forty feet in the mile At Kishtawar Vigne found the Chenaub flowing in a deep rocky channel twenty five yards wide The river thence proceeds south west, by a very tortuous course, through a rugged country, to Riasi, a distance of about ninety miles, where it leaves the mountains, and flows into the lower ground of the Punjab It is here about 200 yards wide, deep and tranquil, yet rapid. At Aknur about fifty miles lower down it becomes navigable, at least for timber-rafts which are despatched from it down the Punjab It continues a south westerly course to Vasserahad, about seventy miles lower down where Von Hugel found the stream unfordable, and half a mile wide Macartney measured it there in the month of July when nearly at the fullest, and found it one mile three furlongs and twenty perches wide, with a depth of fourteen feet, and a current running five miles an hour From this point it holds a south west course for about thirty miles, to Ramnuggur where, in the middle of February, and consequently in the low season, it was found 300 yards wide, and with a depth of nine feet where greatest, the current running a mile and a half an hour Hough states that it is fordable near this place in the season, but there is much reason to question this statement It thence pursues a south west course for about 150 miles, to its confluence with the Jhelum, a little above the ferry of Trimu Arrian describes the turbulence of the confluence as terrific, but Burnes, who visited it at midsummer, when the streams are usually highest found it free from violence or danger The total length of the course of the river to this point is about 505 miles Below the confluence with the Jhelum the Chenaub flows south west for about fifty miles, to its confluence with the Ravee a much smaller river, which joins it through three mouths, close to each other

# CHE.

The Chennamb was here at the end of June, the season of the greatest height of water three-quarters of a mile wide, and above twelve feet deep. From this place it continues its course south west for 110 miles, to the confluence of the Ghara. At the intervening ferry opposite Mooltan Burnes found it 1 000 yards wide at midsummer the season of greatest inundation. The meeting of the Chennamb and Ghara is very tranquil the water of the former is red that of the latter pale and these respective colours may be distinguished for some miles downwards in the united stream the red on the right or western the pale on the left or eastern side. The total length of course from the source to this confluence is about 765 miles. Thence the united stream is called Punjnad (five rivers) a name which it bears to its fall into the Indus. The ancient name of Chennamb is admitted unquestionably to have been Acesines.

**CHENDRAVADAH**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant S W from Aurungabad 14 miles Lat 19 40', long 75 17

**CHENG BANG**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munnepoor distant N W from Munnepoor 26 miles. Lat. 25 5 long 93 42

**CHENG OOR**—A town in the native state of Bhotan distant N from Goelpara 80 miles. Lat 27 18, long 90 31

**CHENNAPUTTEN or CHINAPATAM**, in the territory of Mysore, an open town having adjacent a handsome stone fort. The town has some manufactures, especially of glass, and of steel wire for the strings of musical instruments. This ware is much esteemed and is sent to all parts of India. Chennaputten is distant N E from Seringapatam 38 miles Lat. 12 40 long 77 16

**CHENNOOR** in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras a town on the route from Cuddapah to Hyderabad, five miles N of the former Lat 14 33 long 78 52

**CHENNUMPULLY** in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, a town 48 miles E. of Bellary 48 miles S.W. of Karnool. Lat 15 19' long 77 40

**CHEPAL**, in the Cis-Sutlej hill state of Joobul a fort on a ledge of land projecting from the south eastern declivity of a mountain extending from the Chour to the Wartoo peak. It was surrendered to the British by the Ghoorka garrison almost immediately after being invested by the irregular troops in the service of the East-India Company, aided by the mountaineers of Joobul. Lat 30° 57', long 77° 39

**CHERAGUL**, a town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras. The rajah of this district, formerly a powerful chief, was a scion of the Kolastri family one of those among whom Cheruman Permal, the achiever

of the independence of Malabar divided the country. The country was in 1789 dreadfully devastated by Tippoo Sultan, and the rajah dreading to be forcibly circumcised by the order of that bigoted tyrant met death by inducing one of his followers to shoot him through the head. The town is two miles from the seacoast, and three miles N of Cannanore. Lat. 11 55, long 75 25

**CHERAJOLEE**, in the British district of Durrung in Assam a town on the route from Durrung to Bishnath, 29 miles N E. of Durrung Lat. 26 40' long 92° 27

**CHERAND** in the British district of Saran a town on the left bank of the river Ganges 16 miles N W of Dinapoor Lat 25 42 long 84 58

**CHERCHANPOOR**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant 8 E from Nagpore 100 miles Lat 20 40', long 80 39

**CHERGAON**, in Bussahir, a village on the right bank of the Pabur immediately below the confluence of the Andrytes. Elevation above the sea 5 985 feet. Lat. 31 15', long 77 56

**CHERGAON**, called also **THOLANG** in Koonawur a district of Bussahir is a small town near the right bank of the Sutlej and on a small stream flowing into it. There are between fifty and sixty families, living in substantial houses covered with roofs of tempered clay overlying layers of birch bark supported on horizontal beams. Here are several temples, dedicated to various divinities. The rajah of Bussahir resided here when the Goorkhas had possession of the rest of his territory. Opposite to this place and on the right side of the Sutlej was fought an action between the Koonawaris and Goorkhas, in which the latter were defeated, and subsequently stipulated not to enter Koonawur as long as an annual tribute of 7000 was paid. Elevation above the sea 7 800 feet Lat. 31 31 long 78 7

**CHERPELOHERRY** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras a town 28 miles E of Ponany 43 miles W of Cannabore. Lat. 10 53 long 76 23

**CHETEROWN** in Surmoor a summit of the mountains between the Tons and Ghee and about two miles from the left bank of the latter. It is surmounted by a Hindoo temple which was a station of the series of small triangles during the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7 048 feet. Lat. 30 50', long 77 24

**CHETKOOL**, in Bussahir a village situate in the upper extremity of the valley of the Bussah, and on the right bank of the river of that name. Chetkoool is the residence of a lama or Tibetan priest, who subsists by writing and printing sacred texts and ejaculations for the praying-mills of the villagers. Those singular instruments of superstition consist of drums or hollow cylinders, each set up horizontally on an iron axle. Inside the wheel

are deposited the scrolls inscribed with prayers or pious exclamations, and the act of devotion consists in making the machine revolve, and its contents whirl about, either by the hand, by wind, or by water. Chetkool is at the elevation of 11 480 feet above the sea. Lat. 81 20' long 78 31

**CHETPOLL**, in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Darapooram to Polachy 11 miles W of the former Lat 10 48' long 77 28'

**CHETTAPPORE** in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Berhampore to Ganjam four miles S.W of the latter Lat 19 22, long 85 3

**CHETTULWANO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, distant S.W from Joudpore 140 miles. Lat. 24 53, long 71 37

**CHETTYPOLLIAM** in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Coimbatore to Dindigul, nine miles S.E of the former Lat 10 55 long 77 7

**CHEWLEEA**, in the British territory of Saur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbalpore to Sumbulpore 22 miles S. of the former Lat. 22° 50 long 80 10'

**CHEYLAR**, in the British province of Sonda, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Comerkote to Deesa, 29 miles S E of the former Lat 25 long 70

**CHICACOLE**, in the British district of Ganjam presidency of Madras a town with a military cantonment on the left or north bank of the river Naglaudee. The town is built in an irregular straggling manner with narrow crooked streets, which in rainy weather are overflowed to a considerable depth. Population about 50 000 Distance from Vizagapatam N E, 58 miles Madras N E 435 Calcutta, S.W, 415 Lat. 18 18 long 83 58'

**CHICHACOTTA**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, distant S E from Darjeeling 81 miles. Lat 26 32 long 89 30'

**CHICHEBOULY**, in Sirhind, a town, the principal place of a protected Sikh state of the same name, on the route from Sukhampore to Subathoo and 27 miles N W of the former place. It is situate in an open, level, well cultivated country and is surrounded by a mud wall. There is a bazaar. Distant N W from Calcutta 981 miles. The petty state of Chicherouly contains an area of sixty three square miles, with a population of 9,387 Lat. 30 18' long 77 25

**CHICHEERRY** in the British district of Palamou lieut. gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Palamou to Chanchama, 30 miles S of the former Lat. 23° 24, long 84 12'

**CHICHOLEE**, in the British territory of

Saur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town 23 miles N W of Baltool, 50 miles S of Hoshungabad. Lat. 22° 1', long 77 40'

**CHICKA MALLINHULLY**—A town in Mysore, distant N from Chittal Droog 21 miles. Lat 14 82' long 76 34'

**CHICKLEE**—A petty native state in Western India, under the superintendence of the agent for the Bheel chiefs in Candesh, presidency of Bombay. The young chief was sent for education to the government college at Poona. His conduct and attention to study were at first commendable, but he subsequently became refractory and inattentive, and finally absconded. Chicklee the principal place, is in lat 22 19 long 74 41

**CHICKLEE**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant N E, from Jaulnah 42 miles. Lat. 20 19' long 76° 20'

**CHICKMOOGLOOR**—A town in Mysore, distant N W from Seringapatam 88 miles. Lat 13 19' long 75 51

**CHICKNAIGHULLY**, or **CHICA NA YAKANA HULLI** in the territory of Mysore a town of considerable size distant from Bangalore, N W 73 miles from Seringapatam N 69 Lat. 13 2, long 76 41

**CHICKKOWLEE**.—See **CHICHEBOULY**

**CHIKIGURH**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, distant E from Bhopal 48 miles Lat. 23 5', long 78 8

**CHIKULDIE**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, distant S from Bhopal 53 miles Lat. 22° 47', long 77 20'

**CHIKULWAHUL**, in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Nasick to Dhoolia, 22 miles S.W of the latter Lat. 20 35', long 74 38'

**CHILACULLNERP**—A town in Mysore, distant N E. from Bangalore 58 miles. Lat. 13 38 long 78 8

**CHILBULA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Rewa, and 36 miles S.E. of the former city Lat 25 10 long 82 11'

**CHILKA**—An extensive lake dividing the British district of Ganjam, in the Madras presidency from that of Pooree, in the presidency of Bengal. It is forty two miles in length from north-east to south west, and fifteen in breadth and bounded towards the east and south by a narrow strip of sand, and on the north west by the mountains which extend from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery. It receives the waters of one branch of the Mahanuddy, and communicates with the sea by a very narrow and deep outlet, in lat. 19° 42', long 85 40' The lake is studded with several islands, and its waters are salt and shallow

## CHI

**CHILKALURPADU**, in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town 28 miles S.W. of Guntoor 41 miles N. of Ongole. Lat. 16° 8' long 80° 13'

**CHILKANA**, in the British district of Saharunpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small ramous town on the route from Saharunpore to Sulowra, and 10 miles N.W. of the former town. The surrounding country is level, open and slightly cultivated and the road in this part of the route is good. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat. 30° 5' long 77° 32'

**CHILKAURER**, in Guzerat, a town in the petty native state of Sazze in the division of Rewa Gaunta, presidency of Bombay. Distance from Ahmedabad, N.E., 97 miles. Lat. 23° 20' long 74° 2'

**CHILKEEA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a place of considerable trade on the northern frontier, towards Kunson, situate in the Dik kales Pass, or gorge by which the river Konda flows to the plain. Heber describes it, at the time of his visit, in the beginning of December as a wretched assemblage of cottages, half buried in high grass and adda. The first appearance of the inhabitants of Chilkea was not prepossessing. They had the same yellow skins the same dull, yet fierce look the same ragged and scanty clothing the same swords and shields, as those in the other parts of these inhospitable plains. In summer the air is so pestilential that it is then entirely abandoned. Elevation above the sea 1,076 feet. Lat. 29° 21' long 79° 10'

**CHILKORE**, in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Bhagulpore to Calcutta 14 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° long 86° 57'

**CHILLAHTARA**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Futtahpore to that of Banda, and 22 miles N.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, here crossed by ferry. Though a small place, much business is done here in shipping cotton, which is largely grown in the neighbouring districts, and conveyed down the river to the lower provinces. The river Cane empties itself into the Jumna on the right side, immediately above the town. Its water is considered unwholesome by the natives who take much trouble to obtain their supply from the Jumna above the confluence. Distance N.W. from Allahabad 105 miles, from Calcutta 600. Lat. 25° 47' long 80° 56'

**CHILLAKAR**, in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Nellore, 21 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 14° 8' long 79° 55'

**CHILLERA**, or **CHULERA**, in the British district of Boondahbuhur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi,

and 12 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 34' long 77° 24'

**CHILLIANWALLA**, in the Jetch Doosab division of the Panjab, a village situate five miles from the left bank of the river Jhalum. The place has acquired celebrity from a sanguinary battle which took place there on the 13th January, 1849, between a British force under Lord Gough and the army of the Sikhs. On both sides the greatest determination and most heroic bravery were displayed, on both sides the loss was frightfully severe and though the British remained in possession of the field the victory was dearly purchased. The annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer or more arduous conflict. An obelisk erected here, by order of government, preserves the memory of those who fell in the Sutlej and Panjab campaigns. Chillianwalla is 85 miles N.W. of Lahore. Lat. 32° 40' long 78° 39'

**CHILLOO CHUNGEE**, in the Peshawar division of the Panjab, a town situate on the route from Jhelum to Attock eight miles W. of the town of Rawul Pind. Lat. 35° 40' long 72° 54'

**CHILMAREE**, in the British district of Rungpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town 36 miles S.E. of the town of Rungpore. It is situate on the right or west bank of the Brahmapootra amidst luxuriant groves and fine gardens but it is an ill built place containing no building of any importance. Lat. 25° 25' long 89° 48'

**CHIMALI** in Gurwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhageserree as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It is situated in a fertile tract cultivated principally for the growth of the opium poppy. Elevation above the sea 2,942 feet. Lat. 30° 34' long 78° 23'

**CHIMARY** in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Deesa to Rajkot, 40 miles N.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 19' long 72° 4'

**CHIMMAPOODY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E. from Hyderabad 116 miles. Lat. 17° 22' long 80° 18'

**CHIMMOOR**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant S. from Nagpore 49 miles. Lat. 20° 30' long 79° 29'

**CHINA BUKEER**—The name given to one of the rivers forming the delta of the Irawady it falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 16° 19' long 86° 10'

**CHINALGARH**, in Sirmoor, a village on a picturesque site, on the summit of a rock overhanging a feeder of the river Julal. Here, in 1814, an irregular force in the service of the East India Company was defeated by the Goorkhas in the war with that power. Lat. 30° 42' long 77° 18'

# CHI.

**CHIN AMMAPETTA**, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town 29 miles N of Ellore, 60 miles W of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 3' long. 80° 57'.

**CHINAT CHOKKEE**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to Lucknow seven miles E of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy, sandy, and bad. Lat. 26° 53', long. 81° 2'.

**CHINCHLEE** in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Kutnah, 52 miles N E of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 34' long. 74° 53'.

**CHINDGOOR**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant N E from Hyderabad 150 miles. Lat. 18° 33', long. 80° 25'.

**CHINDWARA** in the territory of Nagpore, a town on the route from Saugor to the city of Nagpore 82 miles S of the former 167 N of the latter. It is situated in the mountainous tract called Deogur above the Ghats on an elevated table-land having an open space of ground free from jungle on the summit, of about four and a half miles in circumference. In consequence of its considerable elevation its climate is one of the most agreeable and salubrious in India and from this advantage it has many visitors in search of health or recreation. Elevation above the sea 2,100 feet. Lat. 22° 8' long. 78° 58'.

**CHINEANE**, in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Himalaya. It is situated on the Tau river, which about fifty miles lower down falls into the Chenab. Chineane is a place of considerable size, is neatly built, and has a palace still belonging to the deposed rajah of the town and district though his possessions have been seized by Gholab Singh the present ruler of Cashmere. Chineane is in lat. 33° 5' long. 75° 22'.

**CHINEELEE**.—See CHIMALI.

**CHINEPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Bhopal distant S E from Bhopal 52 miles. Lat. 23° 3' long. 78° 12'.

**CHINGLEPUT**.—A British district within the limits of the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Nellore, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the British district of South Arcot, and on the north west and west by the British district of North Arcot. It lies between lat. 12° 14' and 14° long. 79° 35'—80° 25'. Locally situated within its limits is a small tract containing the city of Madras and the portion of territory within its municipal jurisdiction, extending about eight miles from north to south along the seashore with an average breadth of four and having an area of thirty square miles. Exclusive of this area, the district of Chingleput contains according to official return, 2,993 square miles. In proportion to its area,

the extent of seacoast is considerable, being about 120 miles. The only considerable river is the Palar, which, rising near Jungumoota, in Mysore, holds its course first south-eastward, subsequently eastward, through the British districts of Salem and North Arcot, and entering this district on its western frontier, continues its easterly course through it for about sixty three miles, to its fall into the Bay of Bengal, about four miles south of Sadras. The climate during the dry season is characterized by great heat, the thermometer having been known to reach 115° in the shade. In the vicinity of the sea it is, however, considerably mitigated by the refreshing sea-breeze. The population of the district is given under the article MADRAS. Madras Chingleput, Conjeeveram, Sadras, Walajahabad, Pallavaram, and other of the principal towns are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The chief routes are—1 From east to west, from Madras, through Arcot, to Bangalore. 2 From north-east to south west, from Madras to the town of Chingleput. 3 From north to south from Madras to Cuddalore. 4 From south to north, from Madras to Nellore. The district is also traversed by one of the lines of the Madras Railway Company.

**CHINGLEPUT**.—A large town in the British district of the same name within the presidency of Madras. The fort of Chingleput is situated at the northern extremity of a valley upwards of a mile broad, and is bounded on the eastern and greater part of the northern faces by a tank or artificial lake, two miles long and one broad, from which the ditch is supplied with water. The fort is 400 yards in length from north to south and 280 in breadth from east to west, and is divided into two parts by a rampart and ditch. The eastern part is considerably elevated, and forms what is called the inner fort. The entire western face and part of the northern, are bounded by rice fields, irrigated from the lake, the water of which is retained by an embankment 1,000 yards in length. On the top of this bank runs the high road leading from Madras southward. The town of Chingleput consists of one long street and is half a mile to the south-east of the fort equidistant from which, in a different direction, is another town, or collection of dwellings, called Nullam. The river Palar flowing to the south west affords the means of drainage, and during the greater part of the year an abundant supply of water but during the dry season the latter totally ceases even the tank is nearly exhausted, and the decayed weeds and slime in its bed taint the air with offensive and pestiferous exhalations. The public buildings of the district are within the rampart of the fort and consist of the court of justice the jail place of arms, and hospital. The civil establishment comprises a judge, a collector and magistrate, and an adequate number of officials European and



native. A detachment, consisting generally of two companies of native infantry stationed here, live in huts on high grounds about a quarter of a mile to the south. Notwithstanding the malaria caused by the tank it is in general considered a remarkably healthy place. There is a manufacture of pottery here, which in 1845 attracted the attention of government, with a view to its improvement for the purpose of prosecuting experiments with this object, a grant of 2 000 rupes per annum for two years was made. Distance from Tanjore N 145 miles Cuddalore, N 65 Bangalore, E 162 Arcot, E 45 Madras S W, 36 Lat. 12 41 long 80 2'

**CHINGONG** in Bundelcund, a town in the native state of Jhansse 19 miles N E from Jhansse and 60 miles S E from Gwalior Lat 26 24, long 78 54

**CHINI** in Buseahur a village of the district of Koonawur about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlyj. It is situate in a slight depression on the southern slope of a lofty mountain down which numerous rills flow and, watering the soil, discharge themselves into the Sutlyj which runs about 1 500 feet below the village. The intervening space is covered in the season with thriving crops and vineyards, loaded with a profusion of large and finely flavoured grapes. The cattle are generally a hybrid breed between the yak and common kine than which they are stronger and harder with longer and thicker hair great horns, and large bushy tails. They are invariably black and less wild than the yak. Chini is a considerable village, connected with seven or eight others of less extent, and was the favourite residence of Lord Dalhousie the Governor-General of India during his sojourn in the hills. Elevation above the sea 8 770 feet Lat. 31 31 long 8 18'

**CHINNA HURRY**—A river rising in the Mysore territory, in lat. 14 10' long 76 25 about four miles S W of the town of Chittel Droog. It flows in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and the British district of Bellary and falls into the Hugry a feeder of the Tungabudra, in lat. 14 56' long 77 7'

**CHINNA SALEEM**, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Saem to Cuddalore 50 miles E of the former Lat. 11 39' long 78 56'

**CHINNOOR**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town belonging to the rajah of Palensha, a feudal holder of an extensive tract on both banks of the river Godavery in the vicinity of the confluence of the Pranbeeta Distance from Hyderabad, N E 186 miles Madras, N, 410 Lat. 18 56, long 79 47'

**CHINRAIAN DROOG**—A town in Mysore, distant N from Bangalore 50 miles Lat. 18 36, long 77 16'

**CHINRAIPATAM** in the territory of Mysore, a town situate on the side of an extensive tank. It has a fort, well built of

stone and lime, and a temple dedicated to Vishnu. There is here a weekly fair, but no trade of moment. Distance from Seringapatam N W, 38 miles. Lat 12 54 long 76 27'

**CHINSURA**—A town with a small annexed territory on the right bank of the river Hooghly formerly belonging to the Dutch, and a place of considerable trade. It was among the oceans on the continent of India made by the king of the Netherlands in 1824, in exchange for the British possessions on the island of Sumatra, and is now included within the British district of Hooghly presidency of Bengal. It is described by Rennell about seventy years ago as a very neat and pretty large town and by another authority as requiring at the period in question three-quarters of an hour to walk round it. Its site is said to be better than that of Calcutta, and it is considered one of the healthiest places in the lower provinces of Bengal. The government has established here an extensive military depot for Europeans, with magnificent barracks and an immense hospital. Within the town is the government educational establishment denominated the Hooghly College and in the vicinity is the field where Colonel Forde under the order of Clive defeated the Dutch troops in 1759. Forde had applied to Clive for written authority to commence the attack. Clive was playing at cards when he received the note and without quitting his seat, wrote in pencil,— Dear Forde, fight them immediately and I will send you the order of council to-morrow. Distance from Calcutta, N, 20 miles Lat 22 53 long 88 23

**CHINTACOONTA** in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Cuddapah to Bellary 36 miles N W of the former Lat 14 42' long 78 24

**CHINTALAPOODY** in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Ellore to Kurnummitt, 23 miles N of the former Lat. 17 4 long 81 5

**CHINTAMUN**, in the British district of Dinejpoor, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinejpoor to Bograh, 21 miles S E of the former Lat 25 22 long 88 56'

**CHINTAPILLY** in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, a town on the right bank of the Kistnah 35 miles N W of Guntoor Lat 16 43' long 80 11'

**CHINTOLL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant N from Moodgal 49 miles Lat 16 42' long 76 32'

**CHINTOMNIPETT**—A town in Mysore, distant N E from Bangalore 43 miles Lat. 18 23' long 78 6'

**CHIOMOK**—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh 88 miles S W from Srinagur and 38 miles N E from Jhelum. Lat. 33 20', long 73 50'

# CHI

**CHIPLOON**, in the British district of Rutnagherry, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Kolapur to Bombay 108 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 17° 30', long 73° 38'.

**CHIPURAPILLE**, in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the north west coast of the Bay of Bengal 16 miles S W of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 34', long 83° 10'.

**CHIRGONG** or **CHURGAON**, in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Calpee to Goonah, 81 miles S.W. of the former and 124 N.E. of the latter. It was formerly the principal place of a jaghire 'stated in 1832 to comprise twenty five square miles, and to contain ten villages, with a population of 8 800 souls and to yield a revenue of 25 000 rupees. It was subject to a money payment of 7 500 rupees to the state of Jhans. In 1841 the jaghiredar became contumacious his followers committed depredations and on remonstrance he assumed such an attitude of defiance, that military operations were commenced against his fort of Churgan, which he had the temerity to defend. In April in that year the place was invested by a force amounting to about 2 000 men. The garrison assembled by the jaghiredar was conjectured by the British commander to have amounted to 4 000 native report made their numbers much greater. After cannonading the fort for two days, it was determined to attack a position without the wall, where the enemy had thrown up a stockade for the protection as it subsequently appeared of some wells. On the approach of the British detachment, they were received by a vigorous discharge of matchlocks seconded by rockets and firepots. Ultimately a hand to hand contest decided the fate of the stockade which was carried, though not without considerable loss. Preparations were made for establishing a breaching battery on the captured position. These were nearly completed, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fort, of which the British forthwith took possession. The fugitive jaghiredar lost his life in the following year having whilst marauding fallen in with some British troops. His jaghire was confiscated, and transferred to the British district of Jaloun. The revenue is now estimated at from 40 000 rupees to 50 000 rupees, subject to the annual payment to Jhans of 7,500 rupees. Lat. 25° 34' long 78° 53'.

**CHIRING** in the British district of Gurwhal, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village with small fort formerly held by the Goorkas, at the southern base of a ridge of the Himalaya. It is situate on the right bank of the Pindur a considerable feeder of the Alukunda, 40 miles N W of Almora fort, 39 E. of Sreenuggur. Lat. 30° 7', long 79° 28'.

**CHIRKANWAN**, in the British district of Behar, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town 23 miles

W of Gaya, 19 miles N W of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 45', long 84° 41'.

**CHIRKAREE** in Bundelcund, a town the principal place of a small native state of the same name, on the route from Gwalior to Banda, 41 miles S.W. of the latter. It is rather large, and occupies a picturesque site at the base of a lofty rocky hill surmounted by a fort accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, but of such size and of so gentle an acclivity that they are practicable for elephants. The fort is, however, commanded by two elevations at no great distance. Below the town is a fine lake swarming with fish. The raj or territory of Chirkaree is estimated to comprise 880 square miles, and to contain 259 villages, with a population of 81 000 souls. The estimated annual revenue is 460 830 rupees. The rajah pays to the East-India Company an annual tribute of 9 484 rupees and maintains a force of 800 cavalry thirty artillery, and 1 000 infantry. The Feisabwa having by the treaty of Bassein in 1808 ceded to the East-India Company his sovereign claims over a portion of Bundelcund, within which Chirkaree was comprised the British government confirmed in the raj Bak ramajit who then occupied it in right of his descent from Chutursal the founder of Boon dela independence. Bikramajit died in 1834, and was succeeded by his illegitimate grandson Ruttun Singh, whose claim was recognised by the British authorities. The succession was disputed by Dewan Khat Singh the representative of a junior branch of the reigning family and his claim appears to have been well founded. His pretensions were, however, satisfied by a grant in the first instance of 1 000 rupees per mensem, and subsequently, in 1842, by the raj of Jeypore which was then bestowed on him. The family is Hindoo and claims Rajpoot descent. The practice of suttee has been abolished in Chirkaree. The town of Chirkaree is in lat. 25° 24', long 79° 49'.

**CHIRRA POONJEE** in Eastern India, a town situate on the Cossya Hills, in lat. 25° 14' long 91° 40'. It was formerly the site of a British sanatorium which after due experiments, proving unsuccessful was abolished in 1834. The station has an elevation of 4 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its average temperature throughout the year is stated to be twelve degrees of Fahrenheit below that of the plains of Bengal, while during the hot months the difference increases to twenty degrees. Coal exists in all parts of the hills, of superior quality and in profuse abundance. The mines have been transferred by the government to lessees who however would appear to have exhibited no great amount of enterprise in the speculation. Iron-ore is equally abundant, and it is believed that works might be established in those hills for the manufacture of iron and steel on a very extensive scale, and under a favourable combination of circumstances.

## CHI

**CHIRTAOL**, in the British district of Mizurumgur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the chief place of the pergunnah of the same name with a population of 5,111. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 38'$  long  $77^{\circ} 39'$ .

**CHIRWAKKUM** in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Trincomopoly to Arcot, 2 miles N of the former. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 32'$  long  $79^{\circ} 8'$ .

**CHIT** in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 17 miles S W of the city of Agra. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 59'$  long  $77^{\circ} 54'$ .

**CHITEA** in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Beetapore, and 3 miles S E of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 11'$  long  $80^{\circ} 1'$ .

**CHITTIALLA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant S E from Hyderabad 80 miles. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 38'$  long  $79^{\circ} 30'$ .

**CHITMAPOOR** in the British district of Mysore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alighurh to that of Mysore, and 20 miles N W of the latter. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 24'$  long  $78^{\circ} 52'$ .

**CHITOR** in the territory of Cochin, a town the principal place of a subdivision of the country of the same name, distant from the city of Cochin N E 63 miles. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 43'$  long  $76^{\circ} 48'$ .

**CHITRACOOTAM**—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor in Orissa, under the political superintendence of the government of Madras, distant 25 miles S. from Jeypoor and 80 miles N W from Vizianagrum. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 40'$  long  $82^{\circ} 24'$ .

**CHITRAKOTE**, or **CHATARKOT**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the river Pannun, 50 miles S E of the town of Banda. Though latterly scarcely noticed by any writer it is described by Tieffenthaler between seventy and eighty years ago as the resort of all India, being the residence of Rama and his wife Sita, after they had left Ayodha. It is crowded with temples and shrines of Rama and his brother Lakshmana. The clear river Pannun here expands into a small shallow lake, enclosed by a border of masonry having numerous ghats or flights of stairs, to give votaries access to the water ablution in which is deemed to absolve from offences. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 17'$  long  $80^{\circ} 47'$ .

**CHITRIYA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant E from Khatmandoo 101 miles. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 32'$  long  $86^{\circ} 58'$ .

**CHITTA** in the British district of Jaunseer, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village in the hilly tract on the right of the Jumna and four miles west of that river. Skinner describes it as situated in a most delightful country, and having to the north a sublime

view of the Himalaya. Chitta is in lat.  $30^{\circ} 37'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 2'$ .

**CHITTAGONG**—One of the districts within the presidency of Bengal bounded on the north by independent Tipperah on the east by the Youmadong range of mountains, separating it from Burmah on the south by Arracan and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. It extends from lat.  $20^{\circ} 40'$  to  $23^{\circ} 25'$  and from long  $91^{\circ} 32'$  to  $93^{\circ}$ ; its length from north to south is 135 miles and its extreme breadth 100 containing an area (irrespective of the elevated and woody tract on the eastern frontier inhabited only by hill tribes) of 2,717 square miles. The mountainous tract is a portion of the great chain which running from Assam southwards, extends to Cape Negrais and attains in the Blue Mountain on the frontier of Chittagong an elevation of upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its inhabitants are wild tribes who have never submitted to any government. It sends forth several rivers the most important of which is the Kurumsoolee which, taking a westerly direction, passes the town of Chittagong or Islamabad and discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal. Elephants abound in the forests of Chittagong and large numbers are annually caught for the use of government. The mode of catching them consists in surrounding a herd of these animals by a numerous body of hunters, and a barricade of trees being formed, with the addition of a trench a number of tame elephants are sent into the inclosure which is called a keddah, and the wild elephants are secured by ropes attached to the tame ones. Of agricultural products rice is the staple article the other crops are sugar-cane, hemp, oats, tobacco, mustard, and betel nut. The population of the district is given under the article **BENGAL**.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century the district was wrested from the rajah of Arracan by Aurungzebe and added to the imperial dominions. It was ceded to the East-India Company by the nabob of Bengal in 1760 and confirmed to them by the grant of Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi, in 1765. Previous to the Burmese war of 1824 its cession was demanded by the king of Ava, on the ground of its being an ancient dependency of Arracan, then a portion of the Burmese dominions.

**CHITTAGONG** or **ISLAMABAD**—The principal place of the British district of the same name situated on the river of the same name about seven miles from its mouth. It was formerly a place of considerable trade and noted for its shipbuilding establishments. This, however, is no longer the case. Rice, the great article of export, is now sought in the ports of Arracan where it is obtained at a cheaper rate and large vessels have ceased to be built in its marine yard, Moulmein having supplanted it in that respect. A succession of small round hills, planted with coffee, pepper-vines, and bamboos, and surrounded by the

villas of the English residents, give to the surrounding country an interesting and romantic appearance. The climate is not considered healthy. Owing to the great extent of an cleared land and the influence of the neighbouring mountains, continual fogs prevail during the rainy and the winter season, engendering ague and asthma. but during the hot months the air is cooler than that of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 20' long 81° 54'

**CHITTAIR**—A river rising within the presidency of Madras, in lat. 14° long 78° 45' and flowing in a north-easterly direction for seventy five miles, through the British district of Cuddapah falls into the Pennar in lat. 14° 25' long 79° 13'

**CHITTAPET** in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras a town on the route from Arcot to Cuddalore 30 miles S of the former. Lat. 12° 30' long 79° 25'

**CHITTAVALI** in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras a town situated 40 miles S.E. from Cuddapah 46 miles S.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 10', long 79° 24'

**CHITTLEDROOG**—A town with a fort on the summit of one of a circular range of hills enclosing a basin or plain ten miles in length and four in breadth. The range is covered with small stunted trees and jungle. Chittledroog was formerly a place of some strength having made an obstinate, though ineffectual resistance, to the power of Hyder Ali, by whom it was taken in 1779. The town, which is situate in the plain, at the foot of the rock on which the fort is built, is of considerable size, and so strongly fortified by Hyder Ali as to be impregnable to native attack. The fort was used by Tipoo as a state prison in which among many other captives, native and British General Matthews was incarcerated. A mutiny took place in 1809 among the British troops stationed in this place. Seizing the public treasure, they deserted the post intrusted to their care and marched in the direction of Seringapatam to join the disaffected garrison of that place but were intercepted and completely routed by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs. Chittledroog is the principal place of a division of the same name. Distant from Seringapatam, N, 128 miles. Bangalore, N.W, 120, Bellary S. 70. Mangalore, N.E., 141. Madras, N.W 275. Lat. 14° 14', long 76° 27'

**CHITTOOR**, in the British district of Arcot (northern division) presidency of Madras, a town with a fort, situate on the south side of the river Penna, a feeder of the Palar. The river during the monsoon rains is four hundred yards in width, and then several tanks are replenished from it, but in the dry season the stream shrinks to a small rivulet. Elevation above the sea 1100 feet. Distance from Bangalore, E., 104 miles. Vellore, N, 20, Arcot, N.W, 28. Cuddalore N.W 112. Madras, W, 80. Lat. 18° 15', long 79° 8'

**CHITTOOR, or CHITTORGURH** in Rajpootana, in territory of Oodeypoor or Mewar an ancient town with fortresses formerly of great importance, but now much decayed. The site is conspicuous from a considerable distance, by the high rock on which the fortress stands and which from its steep sides and the buildings scattered along its crest, sufficiently denotes its nature. The town is situate on the river Baroh or Berw here traversed by a fine bridge of nine arches, that in the middle being semicircular having four Gothic arches at each side. Within the inclosure of the fortress are several antique buildings one of which, called Nolakha Bindar, is a small inner citadel with masonry and lofty walls and towers another, a palace of the Rana is a plain building but spacious, and in good taste, its ornate battlements having a fine effect. There are also two vast temples dedicated to Krishna. Near these temples are two tanks or reservoirs, each one hundred and twenty five feet long fifty wide and fifty deep constructed of large blocks of stone. On the crest of the hill is a large temple, dedicated to the destroying powers having the trident of Shiva erected before the entrance. The style of architecture is good and the masonry excellent. The most remarkable building is the Kheerat Khumb or Pillar of Victory erected in 1429 to commemorate a victory gained over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat by Rana Khumbho who reigned in Mewar from 1418 to 1468. It stands on a terrace forty two feet square is one hundred and twenty two feet in height, and each of the four faces is, at the base, thirty five feet in length. There are nine stories, and on the summit a cupola. The whole is one mass of the most elaborate sculpture executed in white marble, and representing various subjects of Hindoo mythology. About the centre of the hill top is a curious Jain pillar built in 896. According to native report there are eighty four cisterns within the fortress, but when Heber visited the place, in an unusually dry season but twelve retained water. One of these is fed by a perennial spring. At the south western extremity of the hill on which the fort is built, but quite detached from it, is a small hill which would completely cover an attacking force on that side from the fire of the garrison and in this part the hill is easiest of access. Chittoor was taken in 1803 by Alaudin the Patan monarch of Delhi, who, however subsequently granted it to the nephew of the former ruler on condition of his payment of tribute and furnishing an armed contingent of 5000 horse and 10000 foot. Bahadur Shah king of Gujarat, took it in 1538, but was soon after expelled by Humayun padshah of Delhi who reinstated the Rajpoot prince. It was taken by storm by Akbar in 1567 the Rajpoots, when they considered their circumstances desperate, slaughtering their wives and children and rushing on the enemy, were

almost to a man cut off. It appears to have been subsequently recovered by the chief of Mewar but about 1676 surrendered to the forces of Aurangzeb. It reverted to the Rajpoots on the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Distance direct from Neemach N W, 80 miles, Nussersbad S 100 Agra, S.W., 270 Mhow N.W., 175 Lat. 24 62' long 74 41

**CHITRA**, in the British district of Ramgurh, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town in a wild and hilly tract, overrun with forest and jungle. Chitra is distant from Hazareebagh N W 82 miles from Calcutta, N W by Hazareebagh 250 Lat. 24 13 long 84 57

**CHITRAVUTTY**—A river rising in the eastern division of Mysore in lat. 13 85 long 77 54. It flows first in a southerly direction for twenty miles through Mysore, and fifty through the British district of Bellary then turning north east, it continues its course for fifty miles through the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and falls into the Pennar in lat. 14 47 long 78 45

**CHITUNG**, in Sirhind, a small river or torrent which passes off from the Sursooty about lat. 30 15 long 77 15 and takes a south west direction. It is important in an agricultural point of view as a few miles west of Saffedun and in lat. 29 23' long 76 32' it is joined by the celebrated canal of Ferousbah the water of which it conveys westward to Hissar and thence proceeds in the same direction winding among the sandhills of Bhi-kaur or more properly speaking along the northern boundary of the sandy desert until it is lost in the plains of Bhutiana, about thirty-seven miles west of Hissar its total length of course being about 150 miles

**CHITUR**.—See CHIROR.

**CHOBALINGAPOORAM**, in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, a town situated 29 miles S of Madras, 51 miles W of Ramanad. Lat. 9 30' long 78 9

**CHOBANA**, in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 80 miles S E of Leis, 48 miles N of the town of Mool-tan Lat. 30 45, long 71 30'

**CHOBEE KE-SERAI**, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpore and 26 miles S E of the latter. It has a bazaar and water from wells. The country is level and cultivated Lat. 26° 50', long 81 10'

**CHOBIFPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehpore, and 16 miles N W of the former. There is a bazaar Lat. 26 37' long 80 15'

**CHOCUKPOOR**, in the British district of Ghaseepoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces,

a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 26 miles S W of Ghaseepoor cantonment by water, 10 by land. 625 N W of Calcutta by water Lat. 25° 30' long 83 23

**CHODHON** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmer and 27 miles E. of the former. It contains 150 houses Lat. 26 19 long 73 38'

**CHOGDA**—A town in the British district of Nuddea, lieut. gov. of Bengal it is situated on the left bank of the Hoogly river, 37 miles N from Calcutta. This place was formerly celebrated for human sacrifices by drowning it is still a famous place for burning the dead and corpses are conveyed to it for that purpose from great distances. Lat. 23 5, long 88 30'

**CHOHAGAON**—A town in the native state of Nepal, distant S W from Khatmandoo 20 miles Lat. 27 34 long 85 1

**CHOILNA**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat distant S from Rajkote 90 miles. Lat. 21 2' long 70 40'

**CHOKA**, in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 20 miles S W from Sangor 45 miles N E. of Bhilai Lat. 23 40' long 78 31

**CHOKHUN**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town eight miles S E of Almora, 62 miles N of Pilleebheet. Lat. 29 50' long 79 49

**CHOLAWARUM**, in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, a town on the left bank of the river Kistnah, 20 miles S W of Masulipatam Lat. 15 59' long 81

**CHOLUH**, in the British district of Boon-dshuhur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Delhi, and 37 miles N W of the former Lat. 28 20', long 77 50'

**CHOMOOA** in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 16 miles N W of the former Lat. 27 16 long 77 54

**CHONDA**, in the territory of Gwalior, a small town or village 18 miles N W of the fort of Gwalior. This place and Maharypoor were the two keys of the position of the Mahatta army in its engagement with the British under Sir Hugh Gough, on 29th of December 1843. The Mahattas, who probably mustered about 15 000 men with a numerous and well appointed artillery were attacked by the British, little inferior in number, and being driven from all points of their position, fled to the fort of Gwalior having lost fifty six guns and all their ammunition waggons. The British loss was 106 killed 684 wounded, and seven missing Lat. 26° 27', long 78

**CHONGBA PASS**, in Buzahur, near the north-eastern boundary of the district of Koonawur, is over a ridge rising on its eastern

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side with a gentle acclivity and on its western, sloping down to the left bank of the Lee or river of Spiti. The river there is from 120 to 130 feet broad but in one place narrows to ninety two feet and is at that point crossed by a mango or rude wooden bridge. Elevation above the sea 11 900 feet. Lat. 32° long 78 37

**CHOOHURPOOR**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi and 11 miles N W of the former Lat. 28° long 78° 8

**CHOOKANEEPARA** in the British district of Camroop, in Assam a town 34 miles S E of Goalpara, 40 miles S W of Gowhaty Lat. 25 52' long 91 5'

**CHOOLEERA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 28 miles S W of the latter It is situated in a well watered, fertile, level, and well cultivated country Lat. 28 13' long 79 10'

**CHOOMBI**—A town in a strip of territory belonging to Tibet, lying between the north western boundary of Bhutan and the eastern boundary of Sikkim distant N E from Darjeeling 53 miles. Lat. 27 30' long 89

**CHOOKANAPANE** in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village and small military station on the route from Birm Deo guard house to Chumnapur, and four miles N W of the former Elevation above the sea 1,500 feet. Lat. 29 8' long 80 9

**CHOONGA**—A village in Bahawalpore, on the route from Subulcote to Shikarpore and 80 miles S W of the former place It is situated on the east bank of a deep and extensive dead, or pool of water replenished by the inundations of the Indus Choonga, by the draft treaty of November, 1842, was to have been transferred to Bahawalpore Subsequently the limits of the cession were altered and the village was not included within them. Lat. 27 48, long 69 4

**CHOONHURUH**—See **CHOOLEERA**.

**CHOOCHIN** in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a halting place on the route by the Unta Dhura Pass, from Almora fort to Hundes, or South western Tibet, 156 miles N E of Almora The Chinese frontier is marked by a low wall about a mile north of this place Elevation of encampment about 15 000 feet. Lat. 30 35 long 80 17'

**CHOOREEA**, in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut. gov. of Bengal a town three miles from the right bank of the river Damoodah 23 miles N E of Lohadugga. Lat. 23 31, long 85 7'

**CHOOBHA**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly

to Seetapoor and 18 miles E of the former Lat. 28 18' long 79° 45

**CHOOBHUT**—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelkund, distant E from Rewah 25 miles Lat. 24 24' long 81 45'

**CHOOROO** a town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, on the eastern frontier towards Shakhawattee, lies on the route from Kanound to the town of Beekaneer and 105 miles E. of the latter It is situated on the eastern border of the desert, in a tract of extreme desolation Elphinstone who visited it in 1808 thus describes its state at that time —

It is near a mile and a half round without counting its large but mean suburbs and though situated among naked sandhills, it has a very handsome appearance. The houses are all terraced and both they and the walls of the town are built of a kind of limestone of so pure a white that it gives an air of great neatness to everything composed of it. It is, however soft and crumbles into a white powder mixed here and there with shells. It is found in large beds in many parts of the desert. The chief of Chooroo is a dependant, rather than a subject of the rajah of Beekaneer Chooroo was formerly a flourishing place but at the time of the British mission to Beekaneer in 1835 Boileau found that its commerce had been lost, from causes which he does not distinctly specify Its merchants had removed, its bazaar had become desolate and its fortifications had fallen to ruin Lat. 25 14 long 75 1

**CHOPALLA** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situated on the route from Jhelum to Pind Dadun Khan, eight miles S.W. of the town of Jhelum Lat. 32 57, long 73 30

**CHOPRA** in the British district of Candahar presidency of Bombay a town about eight miles from the right bank of the river Taptee 51 miles N E of Dhooha. Lat. 21 14 long 75 27'

**CHOPRAKOT**, in the British district of Gurwhal, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 30 miles S E. from Sreenagar 33 miles N W of Almora. Lat. 29 59' long 79 14

**CHOPRA TUCKEA** in the British district of Panceput, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurouni and 27 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 29 19 long 77 3

**CHORE**, in the British province of Sonde presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Hyderabad to Jessulmeer, 90 miles E. of the former Lat. 25 30' long 69° 55'

**CHORLA** a small river of Sonde, rises in the Keertar range of mountains, generally lat. 25 05, long 67 50 It has a course generally northerly of about thirty five miles, and is lost in the arid tract west of Schwan, in lat. 26° 20', long 67 45 In the upper part of its course it is called the Mulicere lower down, the Joornah, and finally, the Chorla. It is dry

for the greater part of the year but water may be always obtained by digging in the bed.

**OHORWAUR**, in the peninsula of Katty war province of Guzerat, a town lying on the south west coast, where the small river Vriddi falls into the Arabian Sea. It is stated to contain 1 500 houses but far from being fully inhabited. Distance from Ahmedabad S W 210 miles, Baroda, S.W., 215 Lat 21° 2', long 70 16

**CHOTA BHOWANEE** in the British district of Huriana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hanece to Neemuch, and 11 miles S. of the former Lat 28 56' long 76° 7'

**CHOTA BULLEAH**, in the British district of Mongheer lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Mongheer to Chupra, 10 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 25° 24' long 86° 25'

**CHOTADEKOTE**, in the Mooltan division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the west or right bank of the river Indus 13 miles S. of the town of Dera Ghazee Khan Lat. 29° 52' long 70 49'

**CHOTA KALLEE SIND**—The name of one of the principal feeders of the Chumbul. It rises in lat 23° 50' long 76 15 in the territory of Dewas and flowing in a south westerly direction for 104 miles through the territories of Dewas Gwalior Holkar's territory and Jhalawar falls into the Chumbul on the right side in lat 23° 59' long 76 23

**CHOTA NAGPORE, or NAGPORE THE LESS**—A British district of Bengal, under the control and management of an officer designated the Political Agent for the South west Frontier and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to whose jurisdiction it was transferred in 1835 having previously been part of the sikkah of Ramgurb. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Palamow and Ramgurb on the east by the British districts Pachete and Sanghboom on the south by the British district of Singhboom and the native states of Bonee Gangpoor and Jushpoor on the west by the native states of Odeipoor and Sirgooja and lies between lat 22° 28'—23 40' long 83 54—85 56 The area is 5 304 square miles. The country is but very imperfectly known, and trustworthy notices respecting it are scanty. It is represented as for the most part being a table-land with an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea, but the surface undulates. The north eastern part of the district is drained by numerous tributaries of the Soobun Reeka, flowing to the south-east, and falling into the Bay of Bengal the south and west parts are drained by the Coel and other tributaries of the Byturnee, holding a course nearly south. Much of this district, especially the hilly part is overrun by jungle and forests, abounding in fine timber among which the sal (Shorea

robusta) and teak are the best. There are besides, the aeco, various descriptions of palm, ebony and many others. An experimental coffee-plantation was formed in this district by the British government in 1844 but was subsequently disposed of to a native planter.

The climate is little modified by the great general elevation of the surface. The range of the thermometer in the plains may be said to be from 72 to 88 in the twenty four hours during the rainy season, from 78 to 93 in the hot season and from 68 to 82 in the cold season at which last time, in January the thermometer has been known to fall to 28. Coal is found in many situations in Chota Nagpore but the veins are said to be deficient in thickness. It is conjectured that some better worth the cost of working might be discovered but the remoteness of good markets and the want of good roads would for some time preclude any extensive or certain demand for the commodity. Iron probably exists but the district does not appear to be rich in mineral productions. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**. The military head-quarters are at Dorunda where is stationed the principal force of the Ramgurb light infantry and four guns, together with two companies of local horse. The principal routes are—1 From north to south, fewa Hazaree bagh through Kuthenpoor and Dorunda, to Sumbulpore. 2 From north-east to south west, from Hazareebagh through Lohardugga, to the city of Nagpore.

In 1832 serious disturbances broke out in this district, and rapidly extended to the adjacent district of Palamow. A state of complete disorganization ensued, and it was only by the employment of a strong military force and after considerable resistance, that order was at length restored. The disturbed districts, previously parts of a collectorate under the ordinary regulations, were thereupon placed under a system of administration, which judging from the results, is better suited to their condition and thenceforward were tranquil.

**CHOTA OODEPOOR**.—See OODEPOOR.

**CHOTA ORAMPAD** in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras a town on the route from Cuddapah to Madras, 41 miles S.E. of the former Lat 14° 8', long 79 20

**CHOTA SERYE**, in the territory of Gwalior a village on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort 40 miles S. of former 81 N.W. of latter. It is a small place all supplied with water from one well and has a mud fort at the head of deep ravines extending north to the channel of the Chumbul. Lat 26 37, long 77 57'

**CHOTEE** in the Mooltan division of the Punjab a town situated 38 miles S.W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, 65 miles N. of the town of Mithun Kote. Lat 29 52', long 70 19'

**CHOTEYLA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar provinces of Guzerat, a town near the northern frontier. It is situate close to a mountain of considerable elevation denominated from the town and is the principal place of a subdivision having a population of 1 840 persons and paying a tribute of 232 rupees to the British government. Distant from Ahmedabad S.W. 100 miles. Lat. 22° 24', long. 71° 11'.

**CHOTUN**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore distant S.W. from Joudpore 141 miles. Lat. 25° 31', long. 71° 3'.

**CHOUBEPOOR**, in the British district of Benares, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Ghazepoor 12 miles N. of the former 84 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 28', long. 83° 5'.

**CHOTCHUCK**, in the Bareilly division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Ravee 60 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31°, long. 73° 28'.

**CHOUDANS** in the British district of Kumaon, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small Bhoi mahall or subdivision lying between the rivers Kales (Eastern) and Dhoulie and extending upwards from the bifurcation at their confluence. It is about twelve miles in length from north to south, and eight in breadth and lies between Lat. 29° 57'—30° 8', long. 80° 37'—80° 47' containing probably between eighty and ninety square miles of area, all consisting of lofty and steep mountains or rugged ravines as it is situate among the summits of the main chain of the Himalayas.

**CHOUDHA**—See CHODHUR

**CHOUDWAN** in the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town situated 49 miles S.W. of Dera Ismael Khan 56 miles N.W. of the town of Lohi. Lat. 31° 26', long. 70° 14'.

**CHOUGUL**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh 84 miles N.W. from Baramulla and 111 miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 34° 23', long. 74° 31'.

**CHOUL**—See CHOWUL

**CHOUMOOH** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town 18 miles N. of the city of Jeypoor the principal place of a zemindary or fee estimated to yield an annual revenue of 115 000 rupees. Lat. 27° 12', long. 75° 50'.

**CHOUNTERA**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated 20 miles N.W. of Kala Bagh, 70 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 4', long. 71° 10'.

**CHOUPEKHEEA**, in the British district of Kumaon, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village with a temple and a small military station, five miles E. of Pitoragurh cantonment. Lat. 29° 35', long. 80° 20'.

**CHOUR**, a remarkable peak on the northern boundary of Sirmoor is the most elevated summit among the mountains rising over Hindustan to the south of the Himalayas, with which

range it is connected by a transverse ridge running nearly north and south a distance of above fifty miles. The Chour forms a striking object as seen from the plains of Sirmoor and affords a noble prospect from its summit. Nothing observes Royle could be more magnificent than the view from this culminating point, having the plains of India indefinitely extended to the southward and on the north the snowy peaks of the Himalayas towering even above this great height. Elevation above the sea 12 149 feet. Lat. 30° 52', long. 77° 52'.

**CHOURAR**—A petty district of Jareeguh Rajpoots, in the north western part of the province of Guzerat. During the rains, when the Runa fills Chourar is almost an island. It lies between lat. 23° 35' and 23° 56' and long. 70° 13' and 71° 11' and is bounded on the north and south by the Indus, on the east by Warye and on the west by Cutch. It is about twenty five miles long, and seventeen broad. The country is flat and open. Salt is found in large quantities. The great road from Pallee and Hindustan, which is also the line of transit from all parts of Northern Guzerat to the Mundavie Bunder and the whole of Cutch passes through this district. The population amounts to about 2 000. The chiefs entertain twenty five soldiers for their own protection but, like the neighbouring districts, look for support from foreign invasion to the British government. The revenue average about 9 000 rupees per annum. Chourar pays no tribute to any government. The connection of Chourar with the British government first took place in 1819 upon the expulsion by the latter of the marauders from Guzerat. Further engagements were entered into in 1826. In its internal affairs no interference is exercised by the protecting power.

**CHOUASAR** in the district of Pertabgurh, territory of Oude, a town 13 miles W. of the town of Pertabgurh 85 S.E. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 4 000 all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat. 25° 55', long. 81° 47'.

**CHOUSALLA**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam distant 8 from Jaulnah 80 miles. Lat. 18° 42', long. 75° 46'.

**CHOUTHKA BUREWARA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 60 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 22 miles S.E. from Tonk. Lat. 26° 5', long. 76° 19'.

**CHOWBEESA**, in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Nerbudda river 58 miles E. of Jubbulpore. Lat. 23°, long. 80° 55'.

**CHOWDHERA** in the British district of Boolundshahr, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Moradabad and 18 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 9', long. 78° 14'.

**CHOWGONG**—A town in the British district of Rajshahye, head gov. of Bengal, 16



# CHO—CHU

miles N E of Natore Lat 24 33', long 89 12'

**CHOWHAREE** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 37 miles S E of the former city Lat 25 9 long 82 14

**CHOWKA**, a tributary of the great river Ghoghra, rises in the British district of Bareilly about lat. 23 59', long 80 4 It takes a south-easterly direction through the districts of Bareilly and Shahjehanpore and at the distance of forty miles from the source and in lat. 28 48' long 80 10 it on the left side is joined by an offset from the river Ghoghra. At the distance of 100 miles lower down, it, in lat. 27 41 long 81 7 receives on the right side the Wool or Ool a river of smaller size Continuing a south-easterly course for about forty miles farther it falls into the Ghoghra on the right side in lat 27 9 long 81 30 It is navigable throughout the year Buchanan magnifies this river by the Bhakra, which he mentions falls into the Ghoghra about forty miles below the confluence of the Setganga

**CHOWKAAD** or **CHAUGAT** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea communicating with the estuary of a considerable stream descending from the Western Ghats Distance from Calcutta by Chitwa N three miles Calcutt, S E., 51 Lat. 10 35, long 76 6'

**CHOWKY** —A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant N from Nagpore 82 miles Lat 23 12' long 78 31

**CHOWMHAN** in the British district of Muttra lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 13 miles N W of the former Lat 27 37, long 77 39'

**CHOWNDIA** in the Rajpoot state of Joud pore a village containing thirty houses on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Amere and 36 miles N W of the latter Lat 26 34, long 74 14

**CHOWREGURH** in the British territory of Saur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a fort among the Mahadeo Mountains. During the great Mahratta war in 1818 it was held by a garrison for the rajah of Barar or Nagpore, and evacuated on the approach of a British detachment, which took possession of it. In the same year it was ceded, with the rest of the Saur and Nerbudda territory, to the British government by the treaty of Nagpore. In the close of the same year a party of 2,000 Gonds attempted to retake it The garrison consisted of only thirty men commanded by a native officer But these maintaining a good countenance, deterred the besiegers from an assault by the constant fire of their guns, until a relief appeared, when the enemy were repulsed with

great slaughter Distant S W from Jubbul pore 70 miles Lat. 22° 45' long 79

**CHOWRYE** —A town in the territory of Nagpore distant N from Nagpore 60 miles. Lat 22 8, long 79 16

**CHOWSA** or **CHOUNSA**, in the British district of Shahabad, lieut gov of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Kurumna. Reber describes it as 'a large town, with some neat mosques and the remains of a fort It, how ever appears to be at present in a ruinous state Here in 1539 the fate of the empire was decided in a battle between Humayun the padshah of Delhi and his Afghan rival Sheer Shah Nearly the whole of the army of Humayun was driven into the river and drowned and Humayun himself was saved from the same fate by floating upon a water bag which had been inflated for the purpose by one of the fugitives Reber mentions that he visited Chowsa. Distant N W from Calcutta 374 miles by the river's course 399 by land *vid* Casseram and Buzar Lat 25 27 long 83 58

**CHOWUL** or **CHOUL**, in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay a town and seaport of the Northern Concan 28 miles S of Bombay Lat 18 34 long 72 59'

**CHOYAH NUDDEE** —A river of Sindh rising in lat 30 48 long 76 50, and, flowing in a south westerly direction for twenty miles through the British district of Umthala, and seventy miles through the native territories of Patialah and Nabha, becomes absorbed in Patialah about lat 30 4, long 70 50'

**CHRYAKOT** or **CHERIAKOT**, in the British district of Asimgurh, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name is on the route from the town of Asimgurh to that of Ghaseepoor 40 miles S.E. of the former 24 N W of the latter 45 N E. of Benares, and in lat. 25 53' long 83 24

**CHUASI** —A town in the Trans-Sutlej hill state of Sukhet, 28 miles S E from Sukhet, and 20 miles N E from Simla Lat 31 23, long 77 20

**CHUBRAMOW** in the British district of Furruckabad a large straggling town on the trunk road from Calcutta to Delhi and 18 miles S W of Futehghur It is mentioned by Theftenthaler under the name of Zebramac and probably in the Ayen Akbery under the name of Clupramow Lat 27 9, long 79 32

**CHUCH** an extensive plain to the east of Attock and from its proximity to that place, sometimes called the Plain of Attock Its extent from east to west is according to Vigne, twenty miles, and from north to south about fifteen miles Its centre is in lat 33 50', long 72 25

**CHUCK**, in the British province of Scinde presidency of Bombay, a town on the left bank 212

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of the Indus, 29 miles W of Sukmalote Lat. 28 15', long 69 30'

**CHUCKEREEA**.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, lieut. gov. of Bengal 49 miles S of Chittagong Lat. 21 42', long 92° 10'

**CHUCKURDUPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Singbhum, on the south west frontier of Bengal 20 miles N W from Chai basa, and 69 miles S E from Lohadugga. Lat. 22 41 long 85 28

**CHUCKWADEE**.—A town in the British district of Ramgurb, lieut. gov. of Bengal 70 miles N E of Hazarebagh. Lat. 24 20' long 86 20

**CHUHKOWAL** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situated on the route from Attock to Pind Dadun Khan 60 miles S of the town of Attock. Lat. 33 5', long 72 27

**CHUKA**.—A town in the native state of Bhutan distant E from Darjeeling 68 miles. Lat. 27 5' long 89 23

**CHUKDEHA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 37 miles S E of the former city Lat. 25 14 long 82 11

**CHUKHERA** in the British district of Futehpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futehpore and seven miles N W of the latter Lat. 20 59' long 80 43'

**CHUKSANA**, in the native state of Bhurt-pore a village on the route from Agra to the city of Bhurt-pore 23 miles W of the former 11 E of the latter Lat. 27 11 long 77 43

**CHUKUN** in the British district of Poonah presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Poonah to Narayangaum 20 miles N of the former Lat. 18 48 long 78 51

**CHUKURPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and 12 miles W of the latter Lat. 20 20 long 80 15'

**CHULERA**.—See CHILLERA

**CHULEYSUR** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree and seven miles N E of the former Lat. 27 13 long 78 10

**CHULGULLY**.—A town in the native state of Surgoojah 23 miles N E from Surgoojah and 51 miles S W from Palamow Lat. 23 20' long 83 25'

**CHUMALARI**.—A lofty peak in the snowy range of the Himalayas having an elevation of 23 929 feet. Distant N E from Darjeeling 80 miles. Lat. 27 49', long 89 19'

**CHUMARPOORA** in the British district of Moradabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to

Delhi and 42 miles W of the former Lat. 28 27' long 78 52

**CHUMATANG**.—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh 205 miles S E from Srinagar and 178 N E. from Simla Lat. 33 20', long 78 27

**CHUMBA** in Gurwal a summit in the ridge stretching from Surkanda to the right bank of the Bingerettes, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. During the time the Goorkhas occupied the country 1 000 of their troops held the stockade constructed here It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 5,567 feet. Lat. 30 20', long 78 28'

**CHUMBAGURH**, in the Cis Sutlej hill state of Hindoor a fort on the steep ridge which rises over the left bank of the Sutlej is continued in a south-east direction to Ramgurb and joins the Sub Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 4 400 feet Lat. 31 13, long 76 48

**CHUMBALLA**.—A strong stockade situated on the Aracan river about 16 miles S of the town of Aracan The fortification formed an object of contest during the Burmese war in 1825 Lat. 20 23 long 93 20

**CHUMBELA** or **CHUMBLA**.—A river rising in the Vindhya Mountains near the town of Dhar and in lat. 22 40' long 76 14 It holds a northerly course of about seventy miles, in some degree parallel with the Chambul into which it falls on the left side in lat. 23 24 long 75 28' It is confounded by Ratter with the Chambul.

**CHUMBUL RIVER**, a considerable tributary of the Jumna, rises in Malwa, in lat. 22 26 long 75 45' about eight or nine miles south west of the British station of Mhow the elevation of which above the sea is 2,019 feet. The source is four miles south east of the town of Hasulpore and two miles west of Burgoonda, and on the north side of the line of waterheads which determines the flow of the streams rising on that side towards the Jumna, those rising on the south side taking their course to the river Nerbudda The cluster of summits of the Vindhya range, amidst which the Chumbul rises, has the local appellation of Janapava. Malcolm considers this merely the normal source, observing This part of the river is dry in the hot season, during which it owes its waters to other tributary streams Such is probably the case but for a very short distance, as the Chumbul, where crossed by the route from Mhow to Dhar at Achana Munas Ghat about fifteen miles from its source is sixty yards wide with steep banks, small stream throughout the year and sandy bottom according to Garden who is likely to be correctly informed. Flowing northerly it, after a course of about eighty miles, receives on the left side the Chambela, or Chumbla, a river of nearly equal length and size with itself, and which holds like it a northerly course. About ten

miles below it on the same side the Chumbul receives the river Wageri flowing from the south west. At the town of Tal fifteen miles lower down the river turns to the north west, and five or six miles farther receives on the left side the Molanea, a tributary of greater extent of course than that of the Wageri. Thence winding with a strongly marked detour round the fortress of Nagutwara, it flows to the south-east for ten miles, at which distance it turns to the north east and on the right side fifteen miles lower down receives the Seepra, a stream like itself flowing from the Vindhya range, and little inferior in length of course or volume of water. The Chumbul eight miles below the confluence of the Seepra receives also on the right side the Chota Kallee Sind so called in continuation to a more considerable river the Kali Sind holding its course farther east. From the confluence of the Chota Sind, the Chumbul takes a north westerly course, and twenty miles farther it receives on the left side the Chow and on the same side, five miles farther down the Sardo, both inconsiderable streams. Then turning to the north east, it finds its way through the gorges of the Mokundara range to the more depressed tract of Harouni. Previously to entering this rugged tract it is crossed at the Gujrat (that on the route from Neemuch to the Mokundara Pass). It is there fordable after the first of November and during the rains there is a ferry boat in attendance. The banks of the river are steep and its bed of rock and loose stones. At the entrance into the elevated tract or irregular plateau of Mokundara it is stated by Tod on hearsay report, to be seventy yards wide, and confined between cliffs perfectly perpendicular. About forty miles farther down, and two hundred and nine from the source of the river which still holds a course either northerly or north easterly the stream expands into a lake from the other extremity of which it flows through a deep and narrow channel in the rock. The scene is thus described by Tod — Nothing seemed to disturb the unruffled surface of the lake until we approached the point of outlet, and beheld the deep bed which the river has excavated in the rock. This is the commencement of the falls. Proceeding along the margin one rapid succeeds another, the gulf increasing in width and the noise becoming more terrific, until you arrive at a spot where the stream is split into four distinct channels and a little farther an isolated rock appears, high over which the whitened spray ascends the sunbeams playing on it. Here the separated channels, each terminated in a cascade fall into an ample basin and again unite their waters, boiling around the masses of black rock, which ever and anon peep out and contrast with the foaming surge rising from the whirlpools (sheolis) beneath. The width of the stream is in one place only three yards and consequently its depth and velocity must be very great as a few hundred yards lower down the width is five hundred

yards and when visited by Tod in the middle of February during the dry season the depth in the same part was forty feet. The fall is estimated by Tod to be under two hundred feet in the mile intervening between the lake and the isolated rock the descent of the principal cascade being about sixty feet. At the city of Kotah about fifty miles farther down than this remarkable scene and two hundred and fifty nine from the source, the Chumbul is at all seasons a large deep stream which must be crossed by ferry even elephants making the passage by swimming but six miles lower down the stream Hunter crossed it in the end of March by a ford which is described as 'stony uneven and slippery'. Twenty five miles lower down the stream, it is crossed, at the ford of Parabar by the route from Agra to Mhow at a point where during part of the year the river is about three hundred yards wide the bed of heavy sand banks steep and cut into deep ravines. During the dry season the stream is usually about thirty yards wide and from two to two and a half feet deep.

The bed of the Chumbul, for some distance above and below the Parabar ford is sandy and is known to the natives by the name of Koonuk. Ten miles farther down, it receives on the right side the Kali Sind (the larger river of that name) a considerable stream flowing from the Vindhya range, and about thirty five miles farther down on the same side the Parbati rising also in the Vindhya, a few miles to the east of the source of the Kali Sind and flowing nearly parallel to it. From this confluence the course of the Chumbul hitherto northerly turns north east, and twelve miles farther down receives on the left side its greatest tributary the Banas which rising in the Aravalli range drains or fertilizes a large portion of Rajpootana. The Chumbul after this junction is a great river probably in few places fordable and continuing a north easterly course forty five miles farther down it is crossed by a ferry on the route from Mussarah to Gwalior. Continuing to flow in the same direction about fifty five miles further it passes by the city of Dholpore situated on its north western or left bank, where it is so deep as to be passable by ferry only yet fordable at Khitor nearly four miles higher up though there three-quarters of a mile broad in the dry season. In the rainy season when the channel is full the prospect of such a body of running water bounded by hills, which rise in a variety of fantastic shapes, forms a landscape peculiarly interesting.

At Dholpore the Chumbul is a beautiful clear stream flowing gently over a bed of fine sand. In the close of April 1805 it was forded in this vicinity probably at Khetra, by the British army under General Lake, marching from Bhurtpore to Gwalior and on that occasion the approaches to the stream were found so difficult, that it was necessary to make a road for the passage of the troops, who amounted to 80,000 fighting men. About forty five miles

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below this city it takes a south easterly direction and forty three miles lower down in the vicinity of Burghwah, on the route from Etawah to Gwalior is crossed by ferry but is fordable for elephants and camels in December. Continuing in a south easterly course for thirty five miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 26° 30' long 79° 19'. Its total length of course by the windings of the stream is 570 miles, described in a form nearly semicircular the diameter being about 330 miles, from the source near Mhow to the mouth forty miles below Etawah. Its average volume of water is said to be so considerable that on its junction with the Jumna the Chambul has been known when flooded to raise the united stream seven or eight feet in twelve hours. Deccan however who saw the Chambul in the end of December and during the dry season states it then to have but a small volume of water. It does not appear to be used for navigation, which is probably incompatible with the average declivity of its bed amounting to nearly two feet and a half per mile and still more so with the general rugged and rocky character of its channel. In the early wars waged by the Mogul dynasty of Delhi for the establishment or extension of their power it seems to have been an important military frontier and is repeatedly mentioned by Baber.

**CHUMKOOR**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ropar to Ludiana, and seven miles S W of the former place. It is situate on the western brow of a high bank formerly apparently the left bank of the Sutlej which now flows four miles farther north. The tract intervening between the village and the river is level low much intersected by watercourses and in consequence always moist and covered with luxuriant grass and jungle. Lat 30° 54' long 76° 30'.

**CHUMMOO** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Pokharn to the town of Joudpore and 48 miles N W of the latter. It is supplied with water from a well 100 feet deep. Lat. 26° 40' long 72° 42'.

**CHUMMOOREA** in the British district of Camroop, in Assam a town 39 miles E of Gowpara, 34 miles S W of Gowbatty. Lat. 26° long 91° 11'.

**CHUMORA**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village near the right bank of the Ramganga (Eastern), and on the route from Almora cantonment to Serakot, 30 miles N E of the former. Lat 29° 47', long 80° 10'.

**CHUMPAPOOR** in the British district of Saron, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town 21 miles N E of Betmah. Lat 26° 53' long 84° 54'.

**CHUMPAWUT** —See CHAMPAWUT.

**CHUMUR**.—A town in the native state of Cashmeer or territory of Gholab Singh, 136 miles N E from Simla. Lat. 32° 40', long 78° 35'.

**CHUNAHULLY**—A town in Mysore

under the administration and control of the government of India, distant N from Seringapatam 50 miles. Lat 13° 9', long 76° 50'.

**CHUNAB, or CHUNARGURH** in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town with fort on a sand stone rock, close to the right or south-eastern bank of the Ganges, here at all times navigable for craft of fifty or sixty tons, completely commanded by the batteries. The rocky eminence rises abruptly from the edge of the stream to the height of 104 feet but attains its greatest elevation about 200 yards farther south east, where it is 146 feet high. The space inclosed by the rampart is 760 yards in length from north to south, its greatest breadth (about 800 yards) being at its northern face fronting the Ganges the circuit measured round the rampart is 1850 yards. At short intervals there are many towers along the rampart which is from ten to twenty feet high. A great part of this inclosure is generally merely an open space under grass, and a few fine trees amongst which are the bungalows or lodges of the officers and in some interior inclosures are the governor's house the hospital and the state prison in which was confined Tyimbukji Daulghia, an active instigator and promoter of the Mahratta confederacy in 1817-18 against the British power. In the midst of this inclosure and on the highest point of the rocky eminence is the antique Hindoo palace a massy vaulted edifice, containing a well fifteen feet in diameter sunk to a very great depth in the solid rock and always containing water, but of so indifferent quality that it is not to be used except in cases of emergency. Here is also a subterranean dungeon it was used only as a cellar. In a small square court overshadowed by a pipal tree is a large slab of black marble, on which according to Hindoo belief the Almighty is seated personally though in visibly for nine hours every day removing during the other three hours to Benares and hence the sepoys conclude, that the fort cannot be taken except between the hours of six and nine in the morning. The exterior rampart is of no strength as was proved in the course of its siege by the British in 1784 when it was in a few hours breached by a slender battering train. The steepness of the face of the rock would however make storming very hazardous and a number of large rudely made stone cylinders are stored in all parts of the fortress for the garrison to roll down on storming parties. The citadel or principal stronghold is in the north eastern part of the greater inclosure. It mounts many cannon and has a fine bomb-proof powder magazine. Outside the fortifications, and on a slope to the east of them is the native town with houses all of stone generally two stories high with verandas in front, let out into shops. The population is returned at 11,068. Behind and lower down the slope, are the European dwellings and gardens. The English church which be

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longs to the Church Missionary Society is built in a good and solid style and embellished with a Gothic steeple. There is also here a chapel erected at the cost of the government, aided by private subscriptions, for the use of soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Chunar is a principal invalid station for European troops, though the intense heat felt here during the sultry season seems ill calculated to qualify it for such a purpose. The number of troops located here amounted in 1849 to 280 exclusive of British officers. Outside the town is the tomb of a certain Kaseem Soliman and of his son reputed as saints by the Mussulmans, and whose memory has been honoured by one of the sovereigns of Delhi with a splendid mausoleum and mosque.

The buildings and the grove in which they stand, are very solemn and striking, and the opening of the principal gateway and of the stone lattice with which the garden is inclosed, is more like embroidery than the work of the chisel."

Chunar was a place of importance as early as 1029 when it was held by a garrison of Baber who then visited the place and mentions that its vicinity was infested by the elephant, tiger and rhinoceros. It soon after fell into the hands of Shur Khan the Patan aspirant to the sovereignty of Delhi as Ferishta mentions, that in 1532 he refused to deliver it to Humayun the son and successor of Baber. It was taken by Humayun in 1539 but almost immediately retaken by Shur Khan after whose death Chunar, with the rest of the empire of Delhi, returned under the power of his rival. On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, subsequently to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durani in 1760 it was seized by the nawab of Oude. In the course of the war between the nawab and the East-India Company, it was besieged by the troops of the latter under General Carnac, who was repulsed in a night attack but the rampart being breached in the south western quarter the garrison surrendered. In 1788, the fort, with its territory, was formally ceded by treaty to the East-India Company and was for some time the principal depot for artillery and ammunition for the North Western Provinces. Elevation above the sea 280 feet. Distant E from Mirzapore, by land, 21 miles, by water along the course of the Ganges, 80, S.W. from Benares 16 N.W. from Calcutta 437 Lat. 25° 5', long 83°

**CHUNDA**—A town in the native state of Korea, on its south west frontier of Bengal, 31 miles N. from Korea, and 53 miles N.W. from Surgoojah. Lat. 23° 24', long 82° 20'

**CHUNDALLEA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and 34 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 35', long. 72° 53'

**CHUNDA PERTABPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Joudpore to that of Sultanpore,

36 miles N.W. of the former, 20 S.E. of the latter. Lat 26° 5', long 82° 18'

**CHUNDA TAL**, in the British district of Goruckpore, head-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a small lake which in the rainy season attains a length of about three miles, with a breadth of two but its dimensions somewhat contract in the dry season. Distant from the town of Goruckpore, W, 43 miles. Lat. 26° 45' long 82° 38'

**CHUNDAWUL**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 61 miles S.W. of the former. It is of considerable size and contains twenty shops. Lat. 26° long 73° 55'

**CHUNDEEPOOR**, in the British district of Futtehpore, head-gov of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore and five miles N.W. of the latter. Lat 25° 53', long 80° 45'

**CHUNDEPOOR**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, distant N.E. from Nagpore 171 miles. Lat 22° long 81° 40'

**CHUNDERGERRY** or **CHANDRA CIRI**, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a large square fort on an elevated site on the south side of the Chन्द्रagiri river the northern boundary of Malabar. It was built by Sivappa Nayaka, who reigned in Ikeri from the year 1648 to 1670 and was the first rajah of that state who made conquests in Malabar. The Chन्द्रagiri river descends from the Western Ghats, and during the monsoon is a great torrent but in the dry season is shallow but very wide, and expands into an extensive estuary communicating with a salt-water lake. Distance from Cannanore N.W. 50 miles Mangalore S.E. 30 Lat. 12° 27' long 75° 4'

**CHUNDERGHERRY** in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Chittoor to Nellore 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat 13° 36', long 79° 21'

**CHUNDERGOOTYPUTNUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizari, distant 5 from Hyderabad 86 miles. Lat 18° 10', long 78° 58'

**CHUNDERPOOR**—A desolated town of Burgun one of the petty states on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate on the left bank of the Mahanuddae. The place is memorable only as having been, sixty or seventy years since, the scene of one of those extraordinary tragedies which are not altogether unusual in India, when the females of the establishment of the rajah of Sumbhulpore, to avoid the Mahrattas, who took and sacked the town, deliberately threw themselves from the battlements of the fort (now in ruins) into the river below having previously decked them selves with their choicest jewels and ornaments. Since that period the town has remained deserted and the surrounding country, which is represented as extremely beautiful and is be-

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Heved to have formerly been in a high state of cultivation has been greatly neglected Lat. 21 38 long 88 5'

**CHUNDIFULLA**—A town in the British district of Hoogly, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 10 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 40', long 88 19

**CHUNDKA** in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges seven miles higher up the stream than Chunar 699 N W of Calcutta by the river Lat. 20 7, long 82 45'

**CHUNDLAH** in Bundelcund a town on the route from Calpee to Adygarh, 77 miles S of the former Davidson describes it as a thriving place, with a population of 3 000 souls and situated exactly at the base of a jet-black granitic rock covered with enormous masses of granite blocks and a few stunted trees "Radiation from the rocks causes the heat to be almost intolerable, even in the night-time Lat. 20 4, long 80 15

**CHUNDOUR**, in the British district of Gorakhpur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 14 miles N of Gorakhpur Lat. 26 54 long 83 25

**CHUNDOWSEE** in the British district of Moradabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi and 45 miles W of the former It is of considerable size has a bazaar and is surrounded by a low mud wall Population 20 921 Lat. 25 27' long 78 50

**CHUNDRAGHAT BERIKOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal 242 miles N W from Khatmandoo and 136 miles N from Lucknow Lat. 28 45 long 81 81

**CHUNDRAGOONDA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, distant E from Hyderabad 144 miles. Lat. 17 24, long 80 40'

**CHUNDRAWUL**—A river rising in Bundelcund in lat. 25 18 long 79° 53' It holds a course generally north easterly for about sixty miles, and falls into the river Cane on the left side in lat. 25 46' long 80 29'

**CHUNDBOWTEE**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, five miles S. of the confluence of the Goomtee 648 miles N W of Calcutta by water, 16 N E or lower down the stream than the city of Benares Lat. 20 29', long 83 6'

**CHUNDUNUGGUR**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieut. gov. of Bengal 53 miles E of Cuttack. Lat. 20 34, long 86 44'

**CHUNDUNPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude, distant N from Oude 70 miles. Lat. 27 48, long 82 3

**CHUNDUNPOOR**.—See CHANDPOOR

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**CHUNDURGOOTY DROOG**—A town in Mysore distant N from Bedenore 44 miles. Lat. 14 27 long 75 1

**CHUNDWICK** in the British district of Jounpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Jounpoor to that of Ghaseepoor 28 miles S E of the former 37 W of the latter Lat. 25 36' long 82 59'

**CHUNGRUNG** in Bussahir a pass in the district of Koonawur over a ridge dividing the valley of the Pegur from that of the Mulgun Elevation above the sea 9 527 feet Lat. 31 38' long 78 25

**CHUNGSA KHAGO** a pass over a lofty ridge between Bussahir and Gurwhal, leads up the stream forming the most remote feeder of the river Buspa. The journey is one of great danger and difficulty as it lies over the snow and rain setting in during the attempt would probably cause the destruction of the travellers. Some time before the visit of Gerard to this vicinity in 1821 eighteen people perished at once in the pass and since that calamity few travellers venture it Gerard tried in vain by extravagant offers to induce a guide to conduct him by this route which, however seems occasionally to be pursued by Koonawari freebooters, in their forays into Gurwhal. As that intrepid traveller a few days after crossed the Charing Pass having an elevation of 17,348 feet, some notion may be formed of the great elevation of Chungsa Khago which was at the same time deemed impracticable. In the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, a cone having an elevation of 21 173 feet is laid down in lat. 31 13' long 78 35 and a comparison of this position with that assigned to the pass by approximation in the Map of Koonawur by Gerard, will indicate that the cone is about two miles south west of the pass, and, consequently, forms a strong evidence of the vast elevation of the ridge in that part. The position is laid in Gerard in lat. 31 14 long 78 35'

**CHUNNEE**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh 11 miles S.W. from Jamoo and 19 miles N E from Sealkote. Lat. 32 37 long 74 50'

**CHUNSHULAPET**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, distant N E from Hyderabad 146 miles. Lat. 19 5', long 79 40'

**CHUPPA** in Malwa, a town with bazaar, on the route from Nussersabad to Saugor, 197 miles S E of former 153 N W of latter It, with the surrounding territory was granted to Ameer Khan by Holkar and guaranteed to him by the East-India Company by treaty in 1818 (See TONK.) It is considered to yield an annual revenue of 100,000 rupees. Lat. 24 37' long 76 51

**CHUPPUGHATEE** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad

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# CHU

to Etawa, and 74 miles S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the Seengoor, or Kurau here crossed by ford. Lat. 26 10', long 79 59'

**CHUPRA**—The principal place of the British district of Sarun, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of a channel of the Ganges, and on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpore, 24 miles N.W. of the former and 124 S.E. of the latter. It contains a good many large handsome native houses. There is only one street, however passable for wheeled vehicles and even that is so narrow that it is difficult for small conveyances, while the other thoroughfares are scarcely practicable for palkeys or litters. With the exception of the spacious dwellings of the Mahajans, or wealthy tradesmen, the houses are built of mud with tiled roofs. The town has little breadth but extends a mile along the river uniting with Sahibganje on the east, which again joins Goringganje; this unites with Cheraied and Dooneganje, from which place to Revelganje a distance of fourteen miles the appearance from the river resembles that of a long straggling town. It lies low being but a very few feet above the level of the river which is separated from the main channel by an extensive swampy island and is navigable during the rains but from October to July is impracticable for craft of any kind. The civil station is outside the town and north of it. Chupra appears from recent accounts to be a populous place, well adapted for the comfortable residence of Europeans in consequence of the salubrity of the air the intercourse by means of the river with Dinapore, Patna, Benares, and more remotely with Calcutta and many other great towns. The population, variously reported, is, without doubt considerable. Telf.enthaler about eighty years ago, describes Chupra as extending half a mile along the Ganges consisting of straw roofed buildings and containing French, English, and Dutch factories. Distant N.E. from Benares 118 miles from Allahabad, E., 180 Lat. 25 45 long 84 48

**CHUPROULEE** in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. The town, containing a population of 13 878, is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, in lat. 29 12' long 77 15'

**CHUPROWA**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore and 40 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate on the Kunmout, a stream here forty yards wide and four feet deep, with muddy banks and sandy bottom. The ford, which is the only mode of crossing it, is in consequence very difficult. Lat. 28 10 long 80 2'

**CHURCH ROCKS, or ST JOHN'S ROCKS**.—Four rocks distant about four leagues from the coast of Arracan, the largest being about sixteen feet high. They receive their name from the circumstance of the largest

of the four, when viewed from a particular direction, very much resembling a country church. Lat. 17 28, long 94 23'

**CHURDA**—A town in the territory of Oude, 75 miles N.E. from Lucknow and 26 miles N. from Burasch. Lat. 27 58 long 81 41

**CHUREEDAHA**, in the British district of Sarun lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town 16 miles N. of Chupra, 44 miles W. of Moorshpore. Lat. 26 58, long 84 46'

**CHURGAON**—See CHIRGONG.

**CHURKHAREE**—See CHIRKAREE

**CHUROWLEE** in the British district of Etawa, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 36 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26 29, long 79 32'

**CHUSHUT**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh. 220 miles E. from Srinagar and 196 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 33 35 long 78 43

**CHUSMA** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situated four miles from the right bank of the Indus 11 miles N.E. of the town of Kala Bagh. Lat. 33 7, long 71 41

**CHUTNAHULLI**—A town in Mysore distant S.W. from Seringapatam 20 miles. Lat. 12 12 long 76 36

**CHUTRAIL** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere a halting-place on the route from Roore, in Sindh to the town of Jessulmere, from which it is distant 15 miles N.W. Water is obtainable. The road towards Sindis is good but stony towards the town of Jessulmere. Lat. 26 58 long 70 45

**CHUTTERPORE**, in Bundelcund and the principal place of the territory of the same name has on the route from Banda to Saugor, 70 miles S.W. of the former and 10 N.E. of the latter. It is situate to the west of a deep jhil or mere, of about two miles in breadth and amidst high hills, forming romantic and picturesque groups. It is on the whole a thriving place, having manufactures of paper and of coarse cutlery made from iron mined from the adjacent hills. The rajah has lately built a handsome and extensive seras or lodging house for travellers, containing numerous chambers arranged along the sides of a court into which each opens. The most striking architectural objects here however are the ruins of the extensive palace of Chutter Saul, the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund and in whose honour the town received its name. Adjacent is his mausoleum a large structure, of massive proportions and elaborate workmanship, surmounted by five domes. Most of the houses in Chutterpore are low, and the streets narrow, but a few of the residences of the more wealthy inhabitants are spacious and well built, in a costly and elaborate style of architecture

The town had formerly considerable trans-trade but this has much decayed. It is still a good halting place for troops having a bazaar and being well supplied with water. According to De Cruz, the territory of which this is the chief place contains 1,240 square miles and 354 villages with a population of 120,000 souls. The annual revenue was stated in 1848 to be 300,000 rupees (30,000%). This state maintains a military force consisting of 100 cavalry 1,000 infantry and ten artillery. It pays no tribute. At the close of the last century this raj was claimed, rather than possessed, by Sernaad Singh in right of his descent from Chutter Sal, who had wrested it with the remainder of Bundelcund, from the empire of Delhi. Sernaad Singh at his death left an infant son to the guardianship of some one of his officers, a man of low origin who succeeded in usurping the raj in which he was confirmed by the British who found him in possession on the cession of Bundelcund by the Peshwa, under the treaty of Bassein in 1802. The family are Hindoo and consequently recognise the rite of suttee. Spry gives an affecting account of an instance of this occurring a few years since in which the daughter in law of the rajah was the victim. The murderous rite has now, however been suppressed in all the native states of Bundelcund. The town of Chutterpore is in lat 24 55, long 79 39.

**CHUTTRUM**, in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras a town on the route from Ponnany to Cumbatoor 20 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 10 39', long 76 48.

**CHYKOA**, in the British district of Sudiya, in Assam, a town on the left bank of the river Brahmapootra eight miles S.W. of Sudiya. Lat 27 46, long 95 36.

**CHYLARA**—A town in the territory of Oude, 64 miles S.E. from Lucknow and 62 miles N. from Allahabad. Lat. 26 8', long 81 38.

**CHYLUBH**, in the British district of Boondelkhar, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi and nine miles S.E. of the latter, is situated close to the left bank of the Jumna. Lat 28 36 long 77 21.

**CHYNEPORE**, or **CHAYANPOOR**, in the British district of Shahabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town at the northern base of the hill tract in the south of the district. Here is a quadrangular fort 390 feet in length from north to south 369 from east to west. The place belongs to a family now Mussulman but formerly professing Brahminism, having changed its profession of faith to prevent confiscation or its possessions. Distant S.E. from Benares 39 miles, N.W. from Calcutta 350. Lat. 25, long 83 34.

**CHYNPORE BAREE**—See **BAKEE**.

**CICILLY**—A town in the British district

of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 45 miles E. of Mangalore. Lat 12 54 long. 75 34.

#### **CIRCARS, (THE FIVE NORTHERN)**

—An antiquated division of the presidency of Madras. The tract formerly comprised within the Circars has between lat 15 40'—20 17' long 79 12'—85 20'. Its season commences at Motapilly in lat 15 40' long 80 17 and holds a direction north east for 450 miles, to the vicinity of Ganjam and lat 19 35' long 85 20'. Its greatest width is towards the south west where it extends about 100 miles in breadth inland, but in one part towards the north eastern extremity the breadth is not more than eighteen miles. The Five Northern Circars were formerly Chucacole Rajahmundry Ellore, Condapilly, and Guntoor but the tract comprised within them is at present divided into the British districts lying along the coast, and occurring in proceeding from south west to north east in the following order—1 Guntoor 2 Masulipatam 3 Rajahmundry 4 Vizagapatam 5 Ganjam detailed accounts of which are given under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The Circars were obtained by the French in 1753 and continued in their possession till 1759 when they were seized by Clive who thus deprived his adversaries of the means of carrying on the war in the Carnatic.

**CIS-SUTTIJ TERRITORY**—See **SUNDERD and HILL STATES**.

**CIVITAL**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 22 miles N.E. from Moodgal, and 69 miles N. from Ballary. Lat. 16 6 long 76 50.

**CLAIRALEA**—A town in the British district of Panchete lieut. gov. of Bengal 36 miles N. of Bancoora. Lat. 23 46' long 87° 9'.

**CLARA**—One of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago situated about 85 miles west of the mainland. It is high, having small peaks the southern one very sharp like a sugar-loaf. Its centre is in lat 10 54, long 88° 4.

**CLOSEPETT**—A town in Mysore 45 miles N.E. from Seringapatam, and 23 miles S.W. from Bangalore. Lat 12 44' long 77 21'.

**COADLYPETTA**—A town in Mysore 60 miles N.W. from Seringapatam and 70 miles E. from Mangalore. Lat. 12 48' long 75 55.

**COCHIN**—A raj or native state, politically connected with the presidency of Madras, and so denominated from the town of the same name formerly its capital but now a British possession, and considered within the limits of the district of Malabar. That district bounds the Cochin raj on the west, north, and north-east sides a small portion at the south west angle is bounded by the Arabian Sea, and



farther south is an isolated strip of territory of about thirty miles in length, bounded on the south west by the same sea. On the south and part of the east Cochin is bounded by the territory of Travancore. It lies between lat. 9° 48'—10° 50' long 76° 5'—76° 58'. The area is estimated at 1,988 square miles. A considerable portion of this raj is mountainous, extending over the Western Ghats. The most striking physical feature of the country is furnished by the series of shallow lakes called by the British backwaters, receiving the drainage of the numerous streams descending from the Western Ghats, and from this circumstance liable to rise enormously as these feeders swell and to fall as they shrink or dry up. One of these feeders, the Alwaya, has been known to rise nearly sixteen feet in twenty-four hours. This affects the backwater in the like degree, which sometimes continues swollen for months but in the dry season shrinks in many places to two feet and even to six inches at the northern and southern extremities. The limits of the Cochin backwaters, distant north and south about 120 miles pass considerably beyond the boundary of the state the greatest breadth is about ten miles, but in some places the breadth is not more than a few hundred yards. The form is exceedingly irregular branching into a great number of intricate and shallow channels, inclosing various low alluvial islands. The communication with the sea is at three points one at the city of Cochin another at Kodungalloor or Cranganore and a third at Chetwaya or Chatwye. Though in most places rather shallow the backwater is navigable at all times from Cochin to Cranganore and from Cochin to Alleppey or Adulapalay both for passage and cargo-boats. During the rains it is every where navigable for flat-bottomed boats but for the conveyance of small merchandise canoes drawing little water are preferred. All the lands washed by this great estuary whether islands or inclosing banks are low and swampy and liable to be flooded during the monsoon inundations. They are in general densely covered with luxuriant and productive coconut-palms and in such places as are embanked great quantities of rice are grown, but this state of the land and the sluggishness of the water which has scarcely any current, render the atmosphere very damp and sometimes very offensive to the smell though it is not found particularly unhealthy. The average annual fall of rain during the prevalence of the monsoon is as much as seventy-two inches. This season is very long beginning about the end of May, and lasting to the end of September. During its continuance the average temperature is 78°, in the dry season it is about 85°. Even during the latter though called dry, the air is moist, and frequent showers of rain reduce the temperature, so that a continued drought is almost unknown. In a commercial point of view the timber of this state is amongst the most valuable of its productions. It grows principally in Iruan: a considerable tract in the north

east, covered with dense forests of teak of enormous size, but less durable and elastic than timber of the same kind produced in Travancore and Malabar. It is consequently more in demand for building houses than for ships, for which latter purpose it is also rendered less suitable by being cut into short junkie, in order that it may the more easily be dragged to the torrents which sweep it down to the backwater, whither it is carried with such extreme violence that it is often shaken to such an extent as to be unfit for purposes requiring timber of large dimensions. Another valuable description of timber is the peon probably a sort of pine, which furnishes excellent masts. Besides the above, there are black wood, angely jack ben teak, and bastard cedar. The vegetable productions are rice pepper cardamoms, betelnut ginger yams, sweet potatoes and arrowroot. Coffee of excellent quality is produced to a small extent, and it is believed that the culture might with great success be considerably increased the chief obstacle being the apathy of the natives. Cotton is grown but in small quantities, and is considered of inferior quality. The sugar cane is also cultivated, but only to a trifling extent the natives, not having the skill to make sugar, convert it into jaggery or molasses.

The zoology of the country is rich but has not been adequately investigated. The list of wild animals comprises elephants and tigers of enormous size buffaloes, swine deer of various kinds monkeys and apes in great number and variety parrots of many kinds, and other birds of several descriptions. Snakes are very numerous and deadly and the rivers swarm with alligators. The principal exports are rice, pepper cardamoms, and timber. The rajah has the monopoly of pepper and cardamoms, which he buys at the lowest price at which they can be brought to market, and sells at a great advance. The forests belong to him, and the timber sold from them brings him an average income of 80,000 rupees annually. In consequence of the great extent and facility of water-carriage and also in the low country from the impediments presented by torrents lakes, inlets of the sea, or backwater the construction of roads until of late has been little regarded. The longest and most important road is nearly parallel to the seashore and on an average about a mile from it. This forms the principal military and official route between Travancore and Malabar. Its continuity however must be greatly broken by the numerous pieces of water which intersect its course. In the less swampy parts, about Trichoor, there are some excellent portions of road for making which latterly, there the prevailing formation is well suited. The principal towns in the native territory—Trichoor Cranganore Chittoor Vullarapullai Verapoli, Vaipu, Aikota Edappai, Tirupunnattora—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

Cochin contains eight talooks or subdivi-

mons, called respectively Cochin Cannanore, Moogondapattam, Trichoor Tallapilly, Chittoor and Cranganore. The number of houses in 1888 was stated to be 58,720 and that of the population 288,176. The number of people, compared with the area, shows a relative density of 145 to the square mile. The population is much divided and subdivided into castes and classes, the principal of whom are, first, Namboories or Brahmmins, composing the priesthood and having wonderful influence over the Brahmminical population in general. Contrary to the usual Brahmminical practice they discourage marriage in their families, only the eldest male in each being allowed the privilege of marrying. Second, Nairs, being of the Sudra or servile class, yet exclusively holding power and military station in the country and treating all other classes except the Namboori Brahmmins with great disdain. The marriage ceremony amongst this caste is very simple and consists merely of the bride groom in the presence of his friends and relatives, purposely assembled, presenting a cloth to the bride, and tying a string round her neck. The engagement is as easily dissolved as formed for on either party becoming dissatisfied with the other they separate and the relationship of husband and wife ceases from that moment, each being then at liberty to enter into a new engagement. The military avocations of this class having been terminated by the establishment of British supremacy the Nairs are now maintained either by employment in the few public offices of government, or by agriculture. Third, there are several other denominations of the population mostly outcasts of Brahmminism such as Chagowias and Kanakas, gatherers of fruit and drawers of toddy or fermented sap from the palm. Moogusas, or fishermen. This race is rather numerous, as fish abound in the backwater and the rivers and are much in request for diet among the majority of the population. Pellers or slaves are either attached to the soil and salable with it, or else unconnected with the soil and salable at the will of those who are regarded as their owners. Fourth Christians of whom there are two denominations, viz the Syrian or Jacobite Christians who acknowledge as their spiritual head the patriarch of Antioch and who generally adhere to a tradition that their church was founded by St Thomas the Apostle who landed at Cranganore or Kotunglur for the purpose of disseminating the gospel, and Romanist descendants of Portuguese, or of natives converted by them. Fifth Jews comprising Black Jews settled in the country from time immemorial and White Jews descended from a colony much more recently planted here. Sixth Mussulmans, whose number is not great. Besides those above enumerated, there is a race of people inhabiting the mountains and jungles, called hill people. They are regarded with abhorrence and contempt, even by the Pellers (pellers or slaves)

who consider themselves defiled by coming in contact with them. These wretched outcasts from society reside altogether in jungles and rarely visit the villages but are often seen by travellers on the roadsides. Their appearance and gestures are scarcely human and they subsist chiefly on fruits, roots, and such animals as they succeed in entrapping. There does not appear to be any official return of the relative proportion of the respective classes of the population, but some estimate may be formed from the return of the places of worship for each class being Brahmminical 2,734 Mussulman 81 Jewish 8 Christian 108. The number of places of education respectively are English, 6 Malayalam 69, Tamil, 9 Maharratta, 1 Sanscrit 7 Hebrew 4 total 95.

The rajah of Cochin claims to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheruman Permal who governed this country as viceroy about the beginning of the ninth century and who became an independent ruler by successful revolt. Whether or not the line of succession has been interrupted, is a question neither easy of solution nor necessary to be discussed but it is certain that neither the state nor its rulers have escaped reverses. Onebin early succumbed to the Portuguese who built a fort there. In 1539 the archbishop of Goa convened a synod at Udianpoo in which assembly he caused the tenets of the Syrian Christians to be declared heretical and their condemned books to be publicly and judiciously burned. In 1682 the town of Cochin was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch under whose management it attained a high prosperity. The rajah, who retained the rest of the country was in 1759 attacked by the rajah of Calicut called by Europeans the Zamornin who was expelled by the rajah of Travancore and as a reward for the service performed on that occasion certain portions of territory were transferred from Cochin to Travancore. In 1776 the state of Cochin was conquered by Hyder Ali the celebrated adventurer who had raised himself to the sovereignty of Mysore. It remained tributary and subordinate to Hyder and subsequently to his son Tippoo Sultan, until the peace concluded by the latter with the British in 1792 when the claims of Mysore were transferred to the East-India Company. A treaty had previously been concluded (1791) between the rajah and the East-India Company, by which he had agreed to become tributary to that body and pay a subsidy of 100,000 rupees annually. This treaty was followed by another in 1809 by which the rajah agreed to pay annually to the East India Company in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, or 176,037 Arcot rupees making an aggregate payment annually in six equal instalments of 276,037 rupees the disposal of the amount of subsidy as well as the distribution of the force maintained by it, whether stationed within or without the territories of the rajah of Cochin,

being left unreservedly to the Company. The rajah engaged to hold no correspondence with any foreign state without the knowledge and sanction of the Company, to admit no Europeans to his service, nor allow any to remain within his territory, without the consent and concurrence of the Company, which power might dismantle or garrison any fortresses or strong places in his dominions. On the other hand the Company undertook to defend the territories of the rajah against all enemies whatever. Subsequently the annual payment to the British government was reduced to 2 40 000 rupees, being one-half of the estimated amount of the revenue. Under the influence of the protecting power many changes have been effected calculated to advance the wealth and promote the happiness of the people. The inconvenient and vexatious imposts known as transit-duties were abolished in 1836 and in 1848 by the mutual consent of the British and Cochin authorities the custom house stations of both parties on the frontier were removed, thus, among other advantages facilitating the passage of merchandise from Malabar and Comblatore to the port of Cochin. The enlightened policy pursued by her majesty's government at home will doubtless afford additional stimulus to the productive powers of the country as by a late order the trade of Cochin has been placed, as regards the United Kingdom, on the same footing with certain specified exceptions, as that of the British possessions in India. In 1839 the misconduct of the reigning prince rendered it necessary to limit his personal expenditure, and intrust the administration of the government to a minister in communication with the British resident. The result has been highly successful. The existing difficulties were in a very short time surmounted and the flourishing state of the revenue permitted an addition to be made to the personal income of the rajah. Improvement continues. In all the elements of prosperity Cochin is rapidly advancing. An outlay not inconsiderable has been incurred in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, and other works of public utility yet, at the date of the latest information the revenue had been found sufficient not only to meet all the demands upon it, but to afford an ample and increasing surplus. The abolition of predial slavery has recently been recommended by the British government and will in all probability be effected at no very distant period. The present rajah of Cochin who succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother is in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His installation took place in 1858.

**COCHIN**—A town which, though giving name to a small raj or native state, belongs to the East-India Company and is included within the district of Malabar, under the presidency of Madras. It is situated at the northern extremity of a piece of land about twelve miles in length from north to south, but in few

places more than a mile, and in many not more than a quarter of a mile, in breadth and which is nearly insulated by inlets of the sea and estuaries of streams flowing from the Western Ghats. These salt water inlets, and the estuaries communicating with them form what is technically called by seamen frequenting the coast the Backwater of Cochin. The river or estuary, on the southern side of which the town is situated, is the principal channel of communication between this extensive inland navigation and the sea. Outside the mouth of the river is a bar practicable for ships drawing fourteen or fifteen feet water. Notwithstanding this depth there is a surf on the bar in particular states of the weather. After passing the bar and entering the river under the old walls of the fort the depth of water is about twenty five or thirty feet. In addition to the impediment of the bar the port of Cochin is injuriously affected by the south west monsoon during the prevalence of which (several months) vessels can neither enter it nor depart from it in safety. Cochin is the only port south of Bombay where large ships can be built, and here in 1820 and 1821 were built three frigates for the royal navy. Smaller vessels for the Indian navy have also been built here and many ships, from 500 to 1 000 tons burthen for the merchant service. The principal material is teak, produced of excellent quality in the forests of the Western Ghats, but frequently so much injured in the passage down the torrents, rushing in numerous rapids and cataracts, as to be unfit for the construction of any but small craft of from fifty to 250 tons burthen and called patenas, dows, or botillas.

The town of Cochin is a mile in length and half a mile in width. It was a prosperous and fine town when in possession of the Dutch and probably also previously when held by the Portuguese, who, with their usual religious zeal, embellished it, among other buildings, with a fine cathedral. Thus, on the capture of the place by the Dutch, in 1663, was converted into a warehouse for the Dutch East India Company. Bartolomeo describing it about 1788 says, This edifice is now employed for preserving the sugar which the Company obtains from Batavia, and the cinnamon they receive from Ceylon, together with nutmegs, cloves, iron, copper, cordage, rice, pepper and various other articles of merchandise which they bring hither from foreign countries and sell, partly to the Indian princes, and partly to the Arabian as well as other native and foreign merchants. Cochin is intersected by beautiful streets—the arsenal is well provided with all kinds of military stores, and the citadel is strongly fortified. The latter in the year 1778 was supplied with new ditches, bridges, batteries, and bastions. About the same time Forbes describes it as a place of great trade, "a harbour filled with ships, streets crowded with merchants, and warehouses stored with goods from every part of Asia and Europe, marked the industry, the commerce, and the

wealth of the inhabitants." This prosperity was, temporarily at least, impaired by the fall of the dominion of the Dutch. In 1796 Cochin was taken by the British, and in 1806 the fortifications and public buildings, under orders from the British authorities, were destroyed by blowing them up with gunpowder. The effects of the explosion so shattered the private houses that scarcely one of any size or value remained standing. On this severe visitation such Dutch families as had adequate means left the place, and those who were unable to remove sunk into abject beggary, though some formerly possessed titles, and held high rank and station. Under Dutch sway Cochin was very populous, containing besides some Europeans, Moplas or native Mussulmans, Hindoos, Arabians, Persians, Christians, comprising Armenians, Romanists, and those denominated Syrian Christians. The Portuguese Christians are described as angularly depraved, grossly and abominably superstitious, and their clergy as corrupt, lecherous, and ignorant. There was formerly a Dutch church which, after the place passed into the hands of the English. The Jews are of two kinds the fair Jews, of more recent arrival and settlement in the country and the black Jews, who reside apart in a village outside the town. The latter have a synagogue here. Distance from Calicut, S.E. 95 miles from Cannanore, S.E. 155 miles from Mangalore, S.E. 225 miles from Bombay S.E. 665 miles from Bangalore S.W., 220 miles; from Madras S.W. 350 miles. Lat. 9 58 long 76 18.

**CODYCONDA**.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras 109 miles S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 13 50', long 77° 50'.

**COEL**, in the British district of Allypore, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Delhi four miles S. of Allypore. It appears to have been a place of some importance so early as the year 1193 when it was captured by the Mussulmans, under Kutb-u-din. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, and has in its immediate vicinity the military cantonment and bazaar. Elevation above the sea 784 feet. Population of the town 89,181. Lat. 27 52', long 78 9.

**COEL RIVER**.—See **BYEFORSSA RIVER**.

**COGLASS** in the British district of Seoni Saugor and Nerbudda territory, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Nagpore to Jabulpore 68 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 22 15' long 79 40'.

**COHUR**.—A town in the native state of Sirgojah, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 49 miles N. from the town of Sirgojah and 72 miles W. from Palamow. Lat. 23 48, long 83 52'.

**COILLE**.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, bent-gov. of Bengal 23 miles N.W. of Durbunga. Lat. 26 24', long 85 45'.

**COIMBATORE** within the territories subject to the presidency of Madras a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north and north west by the territory of Mysore on the north-east by the British district of Salem on the east by the British districts of Salem and Trichinopoly on the south east by the British district of Madura on the south by Madura and the territory of Travancore and on the west by the British district of Malabar and the native territory of Cochin. It lies between lat. 10 14—12 18', long 76 36—78 18', and according to official return, has an area of 3280 square miles. The general physical aspect of the district is that of a great recess opening to the east in which direction it communicates with the vast plains of the Carnatic. The general surface is level having at its western extremity or towards the base of the Ghats, an average elevation of 800 or 900 feet above the sea. This district is inclosed on the north by the massy group of mountains bordering the table land of Mysore on the south by the Pulna or Verragiri Mountains, and by the Annamalai range. Beyond the deep gap of Palghatoheri it has on its north western side the Kundah and Neilgherry groups. The gap of Palghatoheri which divides the Annamalai group from that of the Kundahs and which completely intersects the great range of the Ghats from east to west, is about twenty miles wide, having near the centre an elevation stated as a rough approximation to be 970 feet above the sea. The principal rivers of the district are the Cauvery, Bhovani, Noyel and Anbravutty. These principal streams receive right and left a great number of torrents flowing briskly during the periodical rains, but at other times they are almost devoid of water. Much of the irrigation requisite for the production of crops is effected by means of wells. Near the mountains in the southern and western parts of this district are several extensive morasses and the villages in the vicinity of such places are noted for insalubrity. The climate, in general however may be concluded, on scientific principles, to have greatly the advantage over the maritime parts of the Carnatic, partly in consequence of greater elevation, and partly from the volume of cool and fresh air introduced from the Indian Ocean through the great Palghat gap. The rains are principally brought by the north east monsoon which prevails from the beginning of November to the end of December and then the Cauvery, Noyel, Bhovani, Anbravutty and their numerous feeders as well as the tanks, are replenished, and the low grounds become deluged with water. For a month or six weeks after the end of the monsoon the season is comparatively cool, delightful and healthful, the north east wind proving cheering and bringing to weekly convulsions. The midday temperature, however, is high the range of the thermometer in the shade being from 82° to 80 or 83.

Towards the end of January and through out February, dews fall heavily and fog on occasion intermittent fevers and enterias. After the end of March the north east winds cease and are succeeded by occasional calms and variable breezes southerly and south east winds succeed, and continue to about the middle of May. During April the weather gradually becomes hotter, and the average range of the thermometer for the month is from 76 to 93. In May it rises as high as 96 or 98 in the shade, and seldom falls below 79. From the interposition of the Ghats the south west monsoon is but little felt, except in the rise of the Cauvery, replenished on the tablelands of Coorg and Mysore.

The only mineral of importance is iron ore either a brown hematite or a black oxide found in the form of sand. Beryl is found in considerable abundance and some specimens are of very fine quality. Saltpetre abounds, but is considered to be of inferior quality. It is procured by washing the earth, and a coarse ordinary salt for domestic purposes is obtained by the same process.

The zoology of this district has not been described though from the physical circumstances of the tract, it may be inferred to be rich. Elephants are very numerous about the bottom and in the secluded valleys of the Ghats as well as in the Anaimali or Annamala group which has received its name, meaning Elephant Hill from the great number of those animals which harbour in it. In the course of four years immediately preceding 1843, between 700 and 800 elephants were destroyed by the public establishment maintained for this purpose. The price of the largest and finest pair of tusks is from 84. to 94. and of those of smaller size from 41. to 61. The vegetable productions consist chiefly of dry grains. The principal alimentary crops are gram (*Cicer arretinum*) various sorts of paddy, as *Panicum mihaceum*, *Panicum italicum*, *Panicum spicatum* various kinds of millet, *Holcus spicatus*, *Holcus saccharatus*, *Curatoma longa* or turmeric. Of commercial crops, the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is much cultivated and its produce consumed at home, and exported largely. Experiments have been conducted by the government for the introduction and cultivation of the Mauritius sugar cane and favourable reports have been received of their progress. Cotton is produced, and manufactured into coarse fabrics for home wear and for exportation to Trichinopoly, Salem, Mysore and Malabar. One of the experimental farms established by the government, with the view of introducing the American species of cotton, was located in this district. In 1849 it was discontinued, the object for which it was formed having it is said, been fully attained by "demonstrating that the soil and climate are capable of producing cotton suitable to the British market." The district is noted for the abundance and excellence of the tobacco which it produces.

Its superiority is 'attributable to the richness and suitableness of the soil for its culture, to its being irrigated from wells containing much saltpetre and to the attention paid to its cultivation. The sandal tree grows freely in the jungly forests round the base of the hills, and the wood is exported in considerable quantities. The extensive forests in the neighbourhood of the Anaimali Hills contain abundance of teak and other valuable timber. The population is given under the article MADRAS. The language spoken is the Tamil. The routes, generally speaking between Coimbatore and the adjoining districts are good, having lately been much improved. The trunk road is from north-east to south-west, from Salem through the towns of Coimbatore and Palghat, to the western coast at Poanay. One of the lines of the Madras Railway Company will also traverse the district. The principal places are Coimbatore, Palghat, and Darampoor.

COIMBATORE, the principal place of the British district of the same name is situated near the left bank of the river Noyel a tributary of the Cauvery in a dry and well cultivated country on the declivity and near the base of the great mountain group of Nigherry and on the north side of the remarkable depression which traverses the Ghats from east to west. From this latter circumstance it is admirably ventilated by the currents of air incessantly sweeping that great gorge. The streets are wide airy and neatly built, but the salubrity of the place is impaired by the bad quality of the water which is obtained from wells, and is for the most part brackish. The European quarter is eastward of the town and detached from it. The advantages of education have been secured to this town through the meritorious efforts of the local community whereby an English and vernacular school has been established. The jail for the district is situated in the south-eastern part of the town and is a large square building capable of containing 275 prisoners. A detachment of native infantry is stationed here. The huts of the sepoys are near the town. On its south side is a tank never less than three miles in length and during the rains increasing to a lake of considerable extent. In the time of Hyder Ali the town is said to have contained 4 000 houses, but it suffered much in the wars between the British government and Mysore. The railway from Madras to Bombay passes by the town. Elevation above the sea 1 483 feet. Distance from Calcutt, F 80 miles. Mangalore S E, 196. Bombay S E 600. Seringapatam S 100. Bangalore S 140, Madras, S.W., 288. Lat. 11, long, 77 1.

COLABA.—This name is given to the southern part of Lighthouse Island the northern being called by the British Old woman's Island. These two parts are connected by a causeway, overflowed at spring tides. Lighthouse Island is likewise connected with Bom

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bay Island by a causeway In 1838 a spot of ground at the northern extremity of the island, which was usually covered by the sea at high water was granted to a company of European and native merchants, for the purpose of constructing a wharf and line of warehouses for the deposit of merchandise, and of excavating a canal, to insure constant smooth water for boats lying alongside the wharf. Colaba is the seat of an observatory one of sixty now in operation in various parts of the world, for the purpose of magnetic and meteorological observation, whereas the instruments are read hourly day and night without interruption. The erection of a church at Colaba was commenced in 1843 The construction of this edifice was the result of a desire to establish some permanent memorial of the gallantry and endurance of those who fell in Scinde and Afghanistan and the mode chosen was selected on the ground of combining a record of the departed brave with a purpose of the highest spiritual utility The cost of the building was estimated at 70 000 rupees, or about 7 000*l* Towards this sum the government contributed 30 000 rupees the remainder to be supplied by private subscription But the estimate having been considerably exceeded the government has been authorised to contribute a further sum equal to a moiety of the balance required Colaba is the seat of barracks which formerly were subject to the inconveniences arising from an unsatisfactory supply of water To provide a remedy for this evil, was an object combined with the construction of the causeway connecting Colaba with Bombay Island and a sufficient extent of iron pipes were forwarded from England to enable the project to be completed The centre of the island is about lat 18 53' long 72 52'

**COLABA** (Angria's lapsed territory) —See **KOLABA**

**COLA BERA** —A town in the British district of Sumbulpore on the south west frontier of Bengal 85 miles N E. of Sumbulpore Lat. 21 54, long 84 18

**COLADYNE RIVER** —See **KOLADYNE**

**COLAHNELLY** —A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 61 miles E of Coimbatore Lat 11 10' long 77 53'

**COLLAIR**, in the district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras a large lake, formed by the drainage of the three rivers Wey airoo, Tumaluroo and Boodamair It contains an area of about 160 square miles. A considerable outlay has been recently sanctioned for its drainage, by which the bed would be made available as arable land, capable of supporting a population of 7 000 Its centre is about lat 16 40' long 81 20

**COLAPORE** —See **KOLAPORE**

**COLAR** —A town in the native state of Mysore, 40 miles E. from Bangalore, and 66

miles W from Chittoor Lat. 18 8' long 78 10'

**COLEAPOLL** —A town in the British district of Pooraha, bent gov of Bengal, 56 miles N W of Midnapore Lat. 22 51 long. 86 40'

**COLEHAN** —A native jaghire within the British district of Singbhoom, under the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal Its revenue is returned at 10 000 rupees, a portion of which is paid to the British government as tribute Its centre is about lat 22 8' long 85 55'

**COLEBOON RIVER** —See **CAUVERY**

**COLES** —See **ORISSA**

**COLGONG**, in the British district of Bhagpore, bent gov of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore 180 miles N W of the former 163 E. of the latter It has a small bazaar and a fort, now in a ruinous state Abreast of it, in the river are three insulated masses, consisting of huge blocks of rocks, having their crevices and rifle filled with stunted trees and fifty or sixty feet above the water Distant N W from Calcutta by Berhampore, 245 miles by the course of the river 309 Lat 25 13', long 87 17'

**COLLACHULL**, in the territory of Travancore a small town on the seacoast in a dim native bay The land here is rather high and bold differing from the generality of the coast, which is low and in most places sandy Distance from Trivandrum S E, 30 miles, Cananore, S.E., 287 Lat. 8 10', long 77 18'

**COLLOOR** —See **BARKALLOOR**.

**COMALDA**, in Gurwhal, a river rising in the mountains inclining the Rama Serai valley on the north, and in lat. 30 47, long 78 7' It has a course of about seventeen miles, generally in a south-easterly direction to its confluence with the Jumna, on the right side, in lat 30 47' long 78 10' It is one of the largest streams which the Jumna receives above the confluence of the Tons Hodgson crossed it in the beginning of April a little above its mouth, when it was seventy feet wide, two and a half deep and very rapid

**COMAREALLWA** —A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.W. of Cuddapah Lat. 14 16', long 78 30'

**COMBAKONUM**, in the British district of Tanjore, a town the principal place of a large and valuable talook or subdivision which bears the same name It is situate in a low level tract between two considerable branches or outlets of the river Cauvery, and extends about two miles in length from north to south, and one mile in breadth from east to west The houses are built in the usual native style, and some in the chief streets have two stories. The bazaar forms a long and tolerably wide street, and is well supplied with provisions.

# COM—CON

There are several celebrated pagodas here, and consequently a considerable number of Brahmins, who live on the revenues of those establishments. Many devotees resort hither to visit the pagodas. There is also considerable traffic but the exercise of manufacturing art is chiefly confined to weaving. The weavers are said to be very industrious, but, like those engaged in the same employment in most other places very poor. Notwithstanding its slight elevation above the sea, this place is remarkably healthy both for Europeans and natives. The lines for the small detachment of native infantry stationed here are situated on a sandy piece of ground near the river where are also the court-house, the jail, and the hospital. The jail is constructed to contain three hundred prisoners. Distances from Tanjore N E 20 miles Masurra, N E 112 Bangalore, S E 186 Madras S W, 160 Lat. 10 58, long 79 26

COMBERMERE BAY situates between the mouths of the Talak and Aeng rivers, on the coast of Arracan and abounding with shoals rocks and sandbanks. Its centre is about lat. 19 35, long 93 35'

COMERCOLLY, in the British district of Pubna, lent. gov of Bengal, a town situate on the route from Berhampore to Dacca, 77 miles S E of former, 95 W of latter. It is situate on the Gorae a large offset flowing south eastward from the Ganges and often denominated by the British the river of Comercolly. The river is described by Heber as having the width of the Thames at Vauxhall. Distance from Calcutta, N E, 104 miles Lat. 23 52', long 89 14

COMORIN (CAPE) in the native state of Travancore, the most southern point of what is called the Peninsula of India. "It is formed of a circular low sandy point not discernible above the distance of three and a half or four leagues from the deck of a large ship. Within two or three cables length of the south-east part of the point lies a sloping rocky islet, high above water with other rocks about it, on which the sea breaks. To the westward of this islet, the shore of the cape is sandy and barren but to the eastward it abounds with trees, having a fort and village among them close to the sea." The land is bold and safe to approach within about a mile and a half or two miles, the depth of water in some places increasing towards the shore. A great way out from the cape there is a bank abounding in cod, where some ships have caught considerable numbers of those fish, but it appears to be of small extent and little known." The base of the southern extremity of the Western Ghats is about a mile or a mile and a half from the sea. "These mountains rise in majestic sharp peaks, chained together and forming a ridge" and "a little detached from the end of the chain over the cape, on the east side there is a sharp conical mountain by itself, like a sugarloaf." A bold summit, some

distance north of the cape, when viewed from afar appears isolated, and has by navigators sailing at a distance been often mistaken for the cape itself. To the eastward of the rocky islet previously mentioned, and about three miles from it, is a fort. Colonel Welsh, describing the place in 1824 says, "A few fishermen's houses, some venerated temples, and a Dutch church, now form the celebrated town of Cape Comorin Lat 8 5', long 77° 37'

CONCAN in the presidency of Bombay a narrow tract stretching from the south of Sawuntwarree on the frontier of Goa, in lat 15 44 long 73 45 to the Damann river in lat 20 22, long 73 52' a length of about three hundred and thirty miles with a breadth varying from twenty five to fifty miles. It is bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea, and on the east by the culminating ridge of the Ghats. The eastern part, stretching up the face of the Ghats and along their summits is extremely rugged. The mean elevation of the western or more depressed part is about 100 feet but it has many isolated hills, or short ranges, some of which have a considerable elevation. Though rugged this tract has many fertile valleys, each of which for the most part, affords a passage to a small river or torrent holding a westerly course from the Ghats to the Arabian Sea. The geological surface-formation is volcanic, generally trapping in terraces from the low country to the summit of the Ghats, and in some places overlaid by ferruginous sandstone, which when decomposed forms a laterite easily mouldering into a reddish fertile earth. But a country so rugged cannot but contain much land that is totally irreclaimable though producing in its gorges and ravines dense jungle infested by beasts of prey especially tigers here remarkably fierce and destructive. In some places, however, the rock is so hard and close as totally to preclude vegetation of any kind, and presents the appearance of a huge black mass overtopping the general outline of the mountain. This is in many instances surmounted by a formidable hill fort. The rivers, in the upper or steeper part of their course near the mountains, are clear and rapid but after entering the level country where they are affected by the tide, they are very deep and muddy their estuaries forming small havens, which before the establishment of British supremacy afforded lurking places for pirates. The most fertile spots are on the banks of streams. The rivers abound with fish, but they are also frequented by alligators. Venomous serpents are unfortunately very numerous. The climate is characterized by the great heaviness of the monsoon rains the amount of which in one year has been known to be nearly 300 inches. The Concan abounds in thermal springs, the water of which has a temperature in no instance exceeding 110°, and is found very serviceable in cases of rheumatism. When

cooled, it is pleasant and salubrious to drink. The Concan comprehends two collectorates,—Tannah and Rutnaghery, which will be found more particularly described in their proper places in the alphabetical arrangement. Of the tract south of Bombay Mhar is the principal town. There are numerous small towns or forts along the coast, at the estuaries of the small rivers, or on the creeks or small bays which abound. Of these places the most worthy of notice are Junjora, Rutnagheriah, Vissadrog and Vingoria, notices of which are given under their respective names.

The Concan appears to have been little noticed in Indian history until the beginning of the nineteenth century when its seacoast became the scene of the daring and active operations of the Portuguese. In the middle of the seventeenth century it was conquered from the king of Bejapoor by the Mahratta leader Sevajee Aurungzebe was less successful in his attempts upon it, his son Moazzam whom he despatched against it, lost, in 1684 nearly the whole of his horses and cattle, either from want of provisions, or from the deadly effect of the climate. It thenceforward remained under the rule of the chief of Sattara, and subsequently under that of the Peshwa, until, on the overthrow of the latter in 1818 it was incorporated with the dominions of the East India Company.

**CONDAPILLY** in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras a hill fort, having an elevation of about 1 700 feet above the level of the sea. It was formerly noted for its strength but of late years according to Hamilton has been suffered to crumble into ruin. Distance from Madras, N 240 miles, Masulipatam N W, 52 Calcutta, S W 653 Lat. 16 38 long 80 37.

**CONDERPEE DROOG**—A fort in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 52 miles S of Bellary Lat. 14° 22', long 77 6'

**CONDRAPILLY**—A town in the British territory of Nagpoor 67 miles S.W. from Buxar, and 91 miles N from Rajahmundry Lat 18 19 long 81 39.

**CONJEYVERAM**, in the British district Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the route from Madras to Arcot. It is situated on the Wegawati a torrent devoid of water during the dry season. The streets are wide, cross each other at right angles, and have a row of cocoanut-trees on each side. The houses are of mud they are roofed with tiles, and are built in the form of a square, with an inclosed court in the middle altogether they appear superior to the houses in the country towns of Bengal. The principal inhabitants are Brahmans of whom there are about a hundred families, and a large number of dancing girls, kept in honour of Iwara or Siva. The pagodas dedicated to that deity and his consort Kama-chuma are represented as 'great stone buildings, very clumsily executed both in their

journings and carvings, and totally devoid of elegance or grandeur, although they are wonderfully crowded with what are meant as ornaments. These pagodas are highly famed in the mythological lore of the Brahmans and are amongst the most revered and frequented in Southern India. The great gateway of the pagoda, as is usually the case with such structures, is huge and lofty and from the top which is reached by seven flights of stairs, there is a view 'extremely fine consisting of extensive woods intersected by a large sheet of water with numerous pagodas rising among the trees, and a magnificent range of retiring mountains in the distance. Distance from Cuddalore N, 81 miles Arcot, E., 27 Bangalore, E. 145 Madras S.W., 42 Lat. 12 50 long 79 46.

**CONTAI**—A town in the British district of Hyaltee leut. gov of Bengal 65 miles S W of Calcutta Lat. 21 47 long 87 47.

**COOCH BEHAR**—See KOOSH BEHAR.

**COODAM**—A town in the native state of Jeypoor one of the hill zemindaries of Madras, 73 miles S from Jeypoor and 83 miles W from Vizianagram Lat 18, long 82 14.

**COOGDARRA**—A town in the British district of Mymensing, leut.-gov of Bengal, 62 miles N E of Pubna Lat. 24 20', long 90 80.

**COOMANDA**—A town in the native state of Kareal on the south west frontier of Bengal 12 miles N from Kareal, and 103 miles S W from Sumbulpoor Lat 20 30', long 82° 44'.

**COOMBACOTTA**—A town in the native state of Jeypoor one of the hill zemindaries of Madras 10 miles S W from Ryagudiah, and 69 miles N from Vizianagram. Lat. 19 6' long 83 20.

**COOMBARREE**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 93 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor and 93 miles N E from Nandair Lat 20 4' long 78 23'

**COOMBLA**, in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras a town situated on a high peninsula, projecting into a salt-water lake separated from the sea by a spit of sand and receiving the water of two rivers, one flowing from the Ghauts, the other of less size, flowing from some hills a few miles east of the town. In the rainy season these rivers bring down a body of water which makes the lake or inlet quite fresh but during the rest of the year it is as salt as the external sea. The situation of the fort is very fine. The town once considerable, but now rather decayed was formerly joined by a bridge to the town of Kanyapoor, situated on the south or opposite side of the narrow inlet by which the lake communicates with the sea. Coombla is distant from Mangalore S 19 miles, Madras, W 360 Lat 12° 36' long 75°.

**COOMBLA**—See COOMBLA.



**COOMSE.**—A town in Mysore, 29 miles N E from Bednore, and 141 miles N W from Seringapatam. Lat. 14° 3', long. 75° 28'.

**COOMTA**, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on a creek on the east coast of the Indian Ocean. "It seems to have been formerly a place of some note. Its lanes are straight, and fenced with stone walls, and it has many coconut-gardens. Twice it had the misfortune of having Tippos' army encamped in its vicinity and on both occasions it was burned down by some of the irregulars." Salt is made on the banks of the cove, by evaporating the sea-water. Of late years, this place appears to have recovered its former prosperity from being selected as the port of shipment for the raw cotton produced in the district of Bellary and in the Southern Mahratta country. A road from Dharwar by Sircy was opened some time since, but this affording but imperfect accommodation another was subsequently constructed, opening a communication for wheeled carriages for the entire distance between Dharwar and Coomta. The town is situated about a mile from the port, which however is little more than an open roadstead having a head land running out at its northern termination which protects the anchorage from the north west wind, being that which prevails nearly the whole of the trading season and renders the bay comparatively calm during this part of the year, but it is entirely exposed to the south west monsoon, and after this commences, it is unsafe for any country vessel to remain there. It is in contemplation to erect a light house at this place and to take measures for the improvement of the harbour. Distant N W from Mangalore 113 miles S.E. from Bombay 328, N W from Madras 410. Lat. 14° 28', long. 74° 29'.

**COOMTY.**—A town in the British territory of Nagpore 145 miles E from Nagpore and 22 miles S.W. from Ryepoor. Lat. 21°, long. 81° 22'.

**COONDADUM.**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 38 miles S.E. of Coimbatore. Lat. 10° 50', long. 77° 30'.

**COONDAPOOR.**—The principal place of a subdivision of the same name, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras. It is situated on the south or left side of an estuary receiving five fresh water rivers flowing down from the Ghats. Though this estuary is extensive, it is shallow and navigable solely for boats and small vessels, and those which ply on it are only canoes. The surrounding country is remarkably beautiful, and an old fort, erected by the Portuguese a short distance inland of the town, commands a noble prospect. General Matthews, preparing for the disastrous expedition in which he perished made lines around this fort. The town contains about 250 houses, and has long been stationary with respect to increase of size

and prosperity. Coondapoor, and some other posts on the seaboard were in the early part of the sixteenth century seized by the Portuguese, and the more inland tract was included within the great realm of Vijayanagar until its overthrow, in 1565 by a Musulman confederacy at Telikota, subsequently to which this territory appears to have become part of the state of Bednore, on the overthrow of which by Hyder Ali in 1763 it became incorporated with his dominions, and when his son, in 1799 fell beneath the attack of the British it became part of the British district of North Canara. Distance from Mangalore, N, 53 miles Bombay S, 380, Bangalore N W 205, Madras, W, 380. Lat. 13° 33', long. 74° 45'.

**COONNAGOODY.**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 42 miles E of Madras. Lat. 10° 7', long. 78° 47'.

**COONNOOR**, one of the minor sanitary stations on the Neulgherry Hills in the district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated on the crest of the hills, in the south-east angle of their summit the residences of the Europeans, including an hotel, being placed on the rounded tops of a range of hills, which runs from a high mountain called Coonoor Betta, towards the top of the pass while the bazaar and native residences are in the hollow below and adjacent to a masonry bridge which spans a wide stream flowing from the Jakattalla valley and descending the hills at this point in a large volume of water. A church has been recently erected at this place. The south west monsoon sets in at this station in the month of June, but with less rigour than at Ootacamund, owing to the clouds, which come charged with rain from the westward meeting with opposition from the high spurs of the Doda-beta range which intervene. The annual fall of rain here averages fifty five inches, that at Ootacamund sixty inches. Distant N from Coimbatore 26 miles, Lat. 11° 21' long. 76° 55'.

**COONYGUL.**—A town in Mysore, 47 miles N E from Seringapatam and 36 miles W from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 1' long. 77° 5'.

**COORG** a district of Southern India, and recently an independent raj is bounded on the north by Mysore and the collectorate of Canara, on the east by Mysore on the south by the collectorate of Malabar and on the west by Malabar and Canara. While a separate raj, its limits were more extensive but upon the subjugation of the province by the British in 1834, the talooks of Pootoor and Umri Sooleay were annexed to the collectorate of Canara. The present district of Coorg lies between lat. 11° 56' and 12° 45', long. 75° 25' and 76° 13', and extends about sixty miles from north to south and thirty five from east to west. The area is estimated at about 1,420 square miles. Coorg is a very rugged, and altogether mountainous region, the lowest part being fully 3,000 feet above the sea. The

tract which most nearly resembles a plain, is the valley, about eighteen miles long and thirteen broad, lying between Merikara and Naknaad which, viewed from above, has a level appearance, but when examined more closely is found to consist of a succession of low ridges, with small narrow valleys, or perhaps rather ravines, between them, the lowest being the bed of the great river Cauvery. The ridges are parallel to each other and commence in a steep abutment, whence they proceed in a direction south-east, until they terminate in the plains of Mysore or Wynaad. Some of these ranges have on their summits very small table-lands, but in general their tops are sharp ridges. The whole country with few exceptions, is covered with forests more or less dense, but seldom so overgrown by underwood as to qualify them to be called jungle. To the eastward, however, towards Mysore in which direction the elevation of the surface diminishes, bamboos make their appearance and the forest becomes thick jungle, filled with every variety of wild animals. The general declivity of the country is to the north east and east, as indicated by the course of the Cauvery and its feeders, which flow in that direction, and receive the drainage of nearly four-fifths of the country.

The temperature of the atmosphere in Coorg is low owing to the elevation of the country the proximity of the ocean to the south west and west and the prevalence of winds from those points. The greatest ranges of temperature are in January and February amounting to from 58 to 72°, and the weather then is not only cold but excessively dry. In April and May the heat becomes oppressive during the day, but the nights are almost always cool. The monsoon commences in June, and towards the close of that month the rain falls very heavily, inasmuch that from the 22nd to the 27th of that month, in the year 1835 there fell twenty seven inches. Thus weather continues during July, August, and September the air being loaded with moisture, and the sun seldom seen, at the same time the temperature is wonderfully equable, the extremes in the open air being 58 and 65. The total fall of rain in one year (1835-1836) was 119 inches, of which 44 were in June. The climate is in general healthful for Europeans, but has an unfavourable influence on those inclined to visceral congestion, asthma, or dysentery. Notwithstanding the excessive moisture, the equability of temperature causes rheumatism, catarrh, or pneumonic affections to be little known. It is a remarkable fact, however that the climate appears decidedly inimical to the cure of cuts, wounds, and sores, which are often totally unmanageable without change of air. For so circumscribed a tract the zoology is varied and important. Elephants are numerous, and were more so until rewards were given for their destruction since which numbers have been shot or taken in pitfalls. Tigers are numerous, but are not so ferocious

as in less-elevated and more sultry regions. Here also are found the leopard, the chita or hunting leopard, and the tiger-cat. Bears are rare, but exceedingly fierce and dangerous. The wild dog as large as a greyhound but much more strongly built, hunts in packs of a dozen or more, is very fierce and attacks and destroys even kine. The lion stains the enormous height of seventeen hands, and the elk harbours in the secluded wilds.

Previously to the occupation of the country by the British, in 1884, the roads or rather paths, were very rude, the rajahs discouraging any improvement, as tending to facilitate invasion. The only route which could be considered as a road, was that commencing at Periapatam, in Mysore proceeding through a thick jungle to Verajenderpetta, and thence by the Haggala or Hingu Ghaut, a very steep descending pass, to Cannanore, in Malabar. This is the worst ghaut in the South of India, being so steep as to be nearly impracticable for laden cattle and totally so for wheeled carriages neither is it capable of much improvement, the declivity being in many places one in three feet. A road, commencing also at Periapatam, proceeds westward, but to the north of that just described through Nanje rappet to Merikara but this is a very bad route and is now nearly disused. At the present time the principal road is that leading from Mysore into Coorg and thence into Cannanore. It proceeds from Periapatam north westward, through Fraserpet to Merikara, and thence by the Suba or Sumpay Ghaut, having an easy slope down to Cannanore, and terminating at Mangalore, being practicable for guns and all sorts of carriages. Another road has been more recently constructed between Cannanore and Mysore, which passes by the Munjerabad Ghaut somewhat to the north of the road by the Sumpay Ghaut. The authorities were induced to sanction the construction of this road by regard to its advantages, as connecting Cannanore and the important seaport of Mangalore with the towns and districts in the west of Mysore. There are several cross-roads, but these are merely very rude paths, full of large stones, intersected with deep ruts, and passing over steep declivities, which might, by the exercise of an ordinary portion of skill and care, be either avoided or reduced.

The men of Coorg are a handsome athletic race, usually above the middle size and, with scarcely an exception well-limbed. The women are not so tall in proportion, but are well made and well looking, though rather coarse but fair in comparison to the men. Both sexes are laborious and industrious in the practice of agriculture, their main and almost exclusive employment except that the men shoot and hunt, partly to destroy animals inurious to their crops, and partly for the produce of the sport. They are well clad, the men wearing a turban, and a gown reaching to the feet, and being girt round the waist with a shawl or handkerchief, to which they attach

the formidable Nair knife. The women wear a loose cotton wrapper reaching from the shoulders to the knees, and a small white cloth tied round the head. Both sexes daily, after their labour wash the whole body in warm water. A very singular and revolting custom prevails here, different from polyandry, in which each woman has exclusively a plurality of husbands. In Coorg the wives of several brothers are the wives of all. "On the marriage of an elder brother, his wife is considered the property of all the brothers jointly and as the juniors successively marry their wives in turn are common to all the brothers. This abominable custom, however is falling somewhat into disrepute, and its practice becoming more circumscribed. The amount of the population in 1886 was officially returned at 65 437 persons and the increase in that year was nearly ten per cent on the total. Since the annexation of Coorg to the British dominions, the revenue has improved cultivation has been extended, and the general prosperity of the country steadily increased. The only assemblages of dwellings which can with any propriety be denominated towns, are Merkara, Sanawarpet, and Verajunderpet. The inhabitants of Coorg are Nairs and consequently Brahmimists of the Sudra caste yet, in some respects they manifest little reverence for the Brahmimical code. Though a barbarous, they are an energetic and brave race, and with unflinching spirit and desperate valour they maintained their independence against the vastly superior power of Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan, severely retaliating on their oppressors in the campaign of 1791 and materially aiding in their humiliation. By the treaty of that year they were received under the protection of the British government.

In 1832, the sister of the reigning rajah with her husband fled from Coorg into Mysore, and claimed the protection of the British resident from the violence of their relative. Under these circumstances, it became the duty of the British authorities to afford the protection implored without regarding the complaints of the rajah or the military preparations which he proceeded to make. Various communications passed between those authorities and the prince whose country it may moreover be observed was a prey to the most oppressive tyranny and misgovernment. At length the rajah seized and detained an emissary of the British government, who, with another native had been despatched to Coorg under an impression that native negotiation might be more effective than European. This act of violence the rajah defended on the ground of reprisal for the withholding from his vengeance the fugitive victim of his tyranny. Negotiation was now relinquished, a force of 6 000 men was despatched to punish the outrage and the government of Madras issued a proclamation to the effect, that the rajah, in consequence of oppression and cruelty to his subjects, the assumption of an attitude of

hostility and menace towards the British government, the encouragement and aid afforded to its enemies, and the imprisonment of the British emissary sent to open a friendly negotiation with him was no longer to occupy the royal seat. In the beginning of April, the British force commanded by Colonel Landseay entered Coorg from Mysore, and having found the stockades made by order of the rajah deserted advanced to Merkara, the capital, which having been evacuated was occupied without opposition and the British flag hoisted. Simultaneously with the movement under Colonel Landseay a column under the command of Colonel Foulis marched from Cannanore, in Malabar and ascending the course of the Barapollai or Stony River penetrated into the heart of the country by the Horgullum Pass, and took the town of Verajunderpet, sixteen miles north of that of Merkara. The enemy made an abortive attempt at resistance, in which they lost about 250 men and four chiefs the loss on the British side being comparatively insignificant. On the 18th the wretched rajah surrendered unconditionally. During those operations, a weak column under Colonel Jackson, marched from Mangalore and attempted to penetrate the country by a route to the north of that of Colonel Foulis but, entering a deep rocky ravine suffered from a fire so deadly and well sustained that it was obliged to retire after severe loss, leaving behind the wounded and the whole of its baggage. Another column under Colonel Waugh, entered the country by a route nearly parallel to that of Colonel Landseay but to the north of his line of march and penetrated to Merkara, though not without suffering very severely in forcing the passage. The country thus subdued was incorporated with the territory of the East-India Company. The annexation of his dominions to those of the British was almost unavoidable no male branch of the royal house remaining alive to become a claimant of sovereignty. The ex-rajah is now (1856) in England and receives an annual stipend of 60 000 rupees, subject to the deduction of 401 per mensem, which he has engaged to set apart for the education of his daughter, who has become a convert to Christianity.

**COORLA** — A town in the British district of Ganjam presidency of Madras 26 miles W of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 29' long 84 45

**COOSSY** — A river rising in the British district of Rangpur presidency of Bengal about lat. 23 35, long 85 58'. It has a circuitous course, but generally S E., of 240 miles and discharges itself into the Hoogly on the right side in lat 22 long 83 4. At Ameenungur eighty miles from its source, and in lat. 22 56, long 86 45 it receives the Comaree a considerable torrent. Close to the town of Midnapore and in lat 22 24, long 87 23 it is crossed by the route from Cuttack to Midnapore the passage being made by ford during the dry season, and by ferry during the rains,

and at Kolaghat, yet lower down, and only forty miles from its mouth, it is crossed by the route from Calcutta to Midnapore, the passage being effected by ford in the dry season, and ferry during the rains.

**COOSY**—A large river tributary to the Ganges. Its remotest source the *Bhotiya* Coosy is, according to Buchanan in Nepal, amidst the snowy peaks of the Himalaya, and is about lat 28° 25', long 86° 11'. It takes a course first south west for about sixty miles, then winds south and south-east for 160 more to lat 26° 45' long 87° 13'. Its place of exit from the mountains, from which it descends by three cataracts or rather violent rapids. About thirty miles above that place, it on the left side receives the Arun, a great torrent, which rising in Tibet flows through a valley dividing the main range of the Himalaya thus receiving the drainage of both faces of the Snowy Mountains. About ten miles from its junction with the Arun it also receives, on the left side, the Tambur which rises on the southern face of the Himalaya, and flows through Nepal for about 100 miles, to its confluence. At the place of its exit from the mountains, the Coosy appears to be a greater stream than the Ganges at Hardwar and is nowhere fordable, in ordinary years, in its course through the plains. In the upper part of its course, near the mountains, the water even in summer retains considerable coolness and the stream is subject to sudden rise and fall but it is navigable for small boats down wards from the last cataract. It there takes a southern course, and in lat. 26° 37', long 87° 12' fifteen miles lower down it touches on the British territory and forms the boundary between it and Nepal for ten miles, when it enters the British district of Purnea, through which it holds a course due south for eighty miles, to its confluence with the Ganges in lat 25° 19' long 87° 19'. Its total length of course being about 320 miles. During its course through the level alluvial tract of Purnea, it sends off numerous branches, and receives but one considerable stream—the Gogaree, which, flowing from the N W joins it on the right side, ten miles above its confluence with the Ganges. Notwithstanding this great loss of volume, it is everywhere a very large stream having a channel one and a half to two and a half miles wide with many shoals and islands, through which the river forces its way forming many alterations among them during its inundations. Even where narrowest, Buchanan found it, when lowest, to have a stream 1200 feet wide and fifteen deep. From those particulars it may be concluded to be larger than the Jamna, and even the Ghogra.

**COOTCOTTAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 82 miles S.W. from Hyderabad and 85 miles N. from Kurnool. Lat 16° 20', long 77° 55'.

**COOTUL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 60 miles S. from Ellich

poor, and 148 miles E. from Aurangabad. Lat. 26° 19' long 77° 34'.

**COOTULPORE**—A town in the British district of Burdwan, then gov. of Bengal, 22 miles S.W. of Burdwan. Lat. 23°, long 87° 40'.

**COPPACHOOR**—The name of a tribe in inhabiting a valley between the snowy range of the Himalaya and that known as the Sub Himalaya. The centre of the territory inhabited by this tribe is about lat 27° 20', long 93° 20'.

**COPPA DROOG**—A town in Mysore, distant 120 miles N.W. from Seringapatam and 29 miles S.E. from Bedenore. Lat 13° 31', long 76° 23'.

**COPUL**—A town in one of the recently ceded districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 51 miles W. from Bellary and 78 miles E. from Dharwar. Lat 16° 21', long 76° 13'.

**CORADA**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras 65 miles N.W. of Ganjam. Lat 19° 56', long 84° 20'.

**CORALLEA**—A town in the British district of Tipperah, then gov. of Bengal, 81 miles N.E. of Dacca. Lat 23° 52', long 90° 53'.

**CORINGA** in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras a town on the estuary of that branch of the Godavary which opens into Coringa Bay and which is generally called the Coringa River its mouth forming the harbour of Coringa. At the entrance is a bar having twelve or fourteen feet of water at spring tides. Within the bar the depth of water is from two and a half to four fathoms but measures are in progress for obtaining a greater depth by cutting through the bar. The town which is a place of considerable trade, is situated on the south side of the estuary. It is the best place on this coast for building or repairing small vessels there being a considerable number of shipwrights and calkers, who here find constant employment. The place, however from its low situation is subject to be overflowed by extraordinary rises of the sea, and in May 1787 in consequence of a prolonged and very violent gale from the north east, the sea rushed over the site of the town swept away all the houses, and in a moment destroyed nearly the whole population, estimated at about four thousand. The deluge overspread the adjacent country for several miles inland, destroying, as is estimated, fifteen thousand people, and upwards of a hundred thousand head of cattle. A similar disaster occurred in 1832, when several vessels were carried into the fields and left aground in elevated situations, one new ship on the stocks, was swept into the river and lost. Distance from Rajahmundry, 8 E, 32 miles, Madras, N.E., 290, Calcutta, S.W., 562. Lat 16° 49', long 82° 19'.

**CORLAM**—A town in the British district

of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 11 miles N.E. of Chincacole. Lat  $18^{\circ} 24'$  long  $84^{\circ} 3'$

**COROMANDEL (COAST OF)**—Part of the eastern coast of Southern India, forming the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is considered to commence at Point Calumere, in lat.  $10^{\circ} 17'$  long  $79^{\circ} 56'$  and to hold a direction nearly due north as far as Gondegan in lat.  $15^{\circ} 20'$  long  $80^{\circ} 10'$ . It extends across the estuaries of many rivers, and the entrance to the extensive Pulicat lake or inlet, but there is no place within its whole extent where large ships can be sheltered in all weather. Blackwood Harbour the least objectionable is open to the north on which point it might be sheltered by a breakwater the construction of such a work however though practicable would be enormously expensive. Of the several other places frequented by shipping none have havens, and ships must be anchored in the open sea, where, during the closing months of the year they are exposed to the violence of the north-east monsoon. Consequently the coast is then nearly deserted and the few navigators who venture to anchor must be prepared to weigh out or ship anchor, and work out to sea on the first setting in of a gale. At all times a heavy sea rolls on shore from the vast expanse of the Bay of Bengal, and causes a tremendous surf, which totally precludes communication from the ships lying at anchor with the land by means of boats constructed on the European plan. These would inevitably be dashed to pieces and resort is therefore had to the Marula boats which are flat-bottomed, of the same shape at stem and stern from thirty to thirty five feet in length ten or eleven in breadth and seven or eight in depth. The planks which form these boats are sewed together with coir yarns, or twine spun from the coconut fibre, crossing the seams over a wadding of the same fibre which presses on the joints and prevents leak age. The places principally frequented by shipping on the Coromandel Coast are Negapatam, Nagore, Tranquebar, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Sadras, Madras, and Pulicat. The coast throughout is with little exception, low and sandy, and the sea shallow near the shore, with sounding gradually increasing with the distance from land. The etymology of the name Coromandel has been variously explained, but it appears that it was originally denominated Choramandal or Cholanmandal which is considered to mean the mandal or region of the Chola, an ancient dynasty of this part of India. The Coromandel Coast comprises the sea-coasts of the British districts Tanjore, Arcot, Chingleput, and Nellore.

**CORONGE**—An island about two miles in length from north to south, situate close to a rocky point off the coast of Arracan, which forms a bay, having several rocks and islets. Distant from Cape Negras, N., 83 miles. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 32'$ , long  $94^{\circ} 30'$

**CORYGAUM**—A village in the British

district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, on the route from Poona to Ahmednuggur 16 miles N.E. from the former. The place is unimportant, but is associated with interesting historical recollections. On the 1st January 1818, a British force under the command of Captain Staunton, comprising a detail of artillery a battalion of infantry and a small number of auxiliary horse, occupied the village in which they were attacked by three divisions of the Peshwa's infantry consisting of about 1,000 men each supported by immense bodies of horse. The action lasted from noon till nine in the evening during which period several buildings were repeatedly taken and retaken. On both sides the loss was terrific but the result was most honourable to the British, who remained masters of the place. In recognition of the gallantry displayed on the occasion by Captain Staunton a grant of 500*l.* per annum was conferred upon him by the East-India Company. Lat  $18^{\circ} 29'$  long  $74^{\circ} 8'$

**CORTAGERRY**—A town in Mysore, 47 miles N.W. from Bangalore, and 84 miles N.E. from Serenapatam. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 31'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 17'$

**CORTAPALEYAN**—A town in the British district of Combatour presidency of Madras, 55 miles N.E. of Combatour. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 33'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 35'$

**COSSIMBAZAR**, in the British district of Moorshedabad, lieutenant-governor of Bengal a town adjoining the city of Moorshedabad on the south, and in fact a suburb of it. The Bhagirathi, a great offshoot of the Ganges, here forms, by its winding a peninsula at one time insulated and thence denominated the Island of Cossimbazar. The manufactures of this town were formerly of importance, especially of silk fabrics, but they have much decayed before the irresistible competition of the cheaper wares of Britain. A considerable quantity of silk being produced in the surrounding country it is generally here prepared for market. Here was formerly a considerable factory belonging to the East-India Company. In 1766 it was taken without resistance, by Soorey-oo-dowla, nawab of Bengal. By a careful census in 1829 the number of houses was stated at 1,800 of inhabitants, at 8,638 of which 1,825 Musulman, 2,218 Brahminical. Distance N.E. from Calcutta, by land, through Berhampore, 120 miles, by water 163. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $88^{\circ} 18'$

**COSSIPORE**—A manufacturing suburb of Calcutta, situate on the left bank of the river Hooghly, six miles north of Fort William. Here is located the government foundry, represented as one of the most complete and perfect to be seen in any country. During the administration of Lord Hastings, several pieces of brass ordnance cast at this place were sent to England, and submitted to the examination of a committee of artillery officers at Woolwich, who pronounced the workmanship and finish superior to those of the royal arsenal.

Young artillery officers are now required to attend at this establishment for instruction in the casting of guns. The foundry, when in full work, is capable of turning out more than 200 pieces in the year. Lat. 22° 38' long 88° 26'.

**COSSEYAH HILLS** embrace the tract of country lying between Assam and Sylhet on the north and south and Jynteah and the Garro country on the east and west and extend from lat. 25° to 26° 7' and from long 90° 52' to 92° 11'. This mountainous region is considered to be advantageously situated as an almost impregnable military post for the north-eastern frontier arising from its occupying the centre in a line of operations which might be directed against an eastern enemy and from its possessing natural bulwarks, requiring little aid to render them impenetrable. The Cosseyah Hills have been usually regarded as containing much mineral wealth, but the result of their recent geological survey by Professor Oldham does not favour this presumption neither iron, stone nor coal, appearing to be abundant. The great body of the Hindoos have not adopted the customs of the Hindoos; they eat beef and have apparently few religious notions. They have neither idols nor temples, but many peculiarly-shaped stones and rocks as well as streams and groves, are accounted holy and sacrifices are made to them. Near the villages, on the hills are likewise to be seen gigantic stone monuments, with doorways that remind the English visitor of Stonehenge, and are conjectured to have been erected to the memory of departed chiefs and rajahs. In 1826 a direct communication between Assam and Sylhet being considered desirable, an agreement, concurred in by the Cosseyah chiefs, was concluded with the chief of Nungkiow under which, in return for British protection against external enemies and support in the event of internal insurrection the rajah stipulated to afford a free passage to British troops passing between Assam and Sylhet to furnish materials for the construction of a road, and to govern his subjects according to established laws. Teerut Singh with whom this engagement was made having caused Lieutenant Bechfield and Buriton to be treacherously massacred, was deposed in 1829 when the district of Nungkiow was conferred upon his nephew and engagements were at the same time entered into with the rajah of Chirra Poomjee and the other principal chiefs of the country. A few years later the complete establishment of tranquillity was effected in the Cosseyah highlands, and the salutary change was ascribed to the substitution of mild for coercive measures, and especially to the restoration of the son of Teerut Singh to the principality forfeited by his father. See also JYNTIEAH.

**COTA POLOOR.**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras 49 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 45', long 80° 4'.

**COTHA, or KOTA,** in the British district of Jannar, a village near the right bank of the Jamma, and about 3 000 feet above its bed. At the time of Hodgson's visit in 1817 it was a poor place, containing about a dozen houses and 100 inhabitants but it is now much improved, being a neat village, and uncommonly clean, surrounded with thriving cultivation and possessed of much cattle. It is also a place of great thoroughfare, being on the direct route from the plains to Junnotri, and also to Theog and Kotgarh. Lat. 30° 40', long 78° 6'.

**COTIOTE**—See MALABAR.

**COTOOR**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 81 miles E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 26' long 79° 20'.

**COULY DEOOG**—A town in Mysore, 10 miles S.E. from Bednore and 140 miles N.W. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 48', long 75° 10'.

**COURTALLUM,** in the British district of Tinnevely a small town at the western boundary towards the territory of Travancore. It is situated in a small recess, in the east side of that great group of mountains in which the southern extremities of the Western and Eastern Ghats unite and the site of the town is surrounded on three sides by hills. At this place the group is traversed by a deep narrow valley allowing an easy communication between the Carnatic and Malabar. The dryness of the air and its low temperature, arising from local peculiarities, have deservedly acquired for this spot a character for salubrity and it is, consequently much frequented by invalids during the hot weather. In addition to more substantial advantages, it may be mentioned that the scenery is described as being rich and varied, and the whole enlivened with a series of beautiful waterfalls, forming a *tout ensemble*, the contemplation of which is highly grateful to the eye and soothing to the feelings. The lowest and most conspicuous of the series of waterfalls is nearly 200 feet in height, the water of which being much broken in its descent, forms a favourite bathing place, where the bathers enjoy the benefit of a shower-bath on the grandest scale. Elevation above the sea 700 feet. Distance from Tinnevely town, N.W. 22 miles, Madras, S.W. 350. Lat. 8° 56', long 77° 20'.

**COVELONG,** in the British district of Chingleput presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel Coast. It is of dangerous approach from the south and south-east, in consequence of a rocky shoal projecting upwards of a mile into the sea in that direction. Here are the ruins of a fort, formerly belonging to the Imperial East-India Company of Ostend, but subsequently acquired by the English, who dismantled it. The locality of Covelong appears to be peculiarly favourable for the production of salt, and it is stated that a pure white description of this article may be

# COV—CUD

manufactured here at the low rate of four shillings and sixpence per ton Distance from Cuddalore N E., 80 miles Arcot, E 62, Madras, S 21. Lat. 12° 47', long 80° 18'

**COVILPUTTA**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 36 miles N E of Tinnevely Lat. 9° 12' long 77° 56'

**COWLAPOOR**—A town in the British territory of Nagpoor 162 miles S from Nagpoor and 115 miles W from Bustur Lat. 19° 10' long 80° 13'

**COWREAL**, in the British district of Jabalpure, Sagar and Nerbudda territory head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jabalpure to Punnah 29 miles N E of the former Lat. 23° 32' long 80° 10'

**COXE BAZAR**—A town in the British district of Chittagong head. gov. of Bengal, situate on the eastern side of the entrance to Masal Channel, a considerable arm of the sea, flowing between the island of Masal and the mainland. Lat. 21° 31', long 92° 6'

**COYELBOODAH**—A town in the British territory of Nagpoor 151 miles S E from Nagpoor, and 73 miles N W from Bustur Lat. 19° 50' long 81° 5'

**CRANGANORE**—A town of Malabar, with a fort. It is situate on the Cranganore River called also the Ayootia River. The river has a bar at the entrance, with five or six feet water on it inside, there are fourteen or sixteen. The place was taken in 1662 or 1668 from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who appear to have constructed the fort. In 1789 it was purchased from the Dutch by the rajah of Travancore in the following year, possession of it was taken by Tippoo Sultan and at the general pacification which closed the war provoked by the sultan's attack upon Travancore it was ceded to the British. In this part of India are many Jews and one section of that extraordinary people, termed White Jews claim a peculiar connection with Cranganore. According to their account, their ancestors escaped from Jerusalem at the time of its final destruction, and after various migrations, the descendants of the fugitives made their way to the western coast of India, where, in the year of the world 4260, or 490 of the Christian era the local sovereign granted them a settlement at Cranganore, where they were joined by others of their nation, and in which place they remained about a thousand years but, as one of their number stated 'disorder arising among ourselves one of our chiefs called to his assistance an Indian king, who came upon us with a great army, destroyed our houses, palaces, and strongholds, dispossessed us of Cranganore killed part of us, and carried part into captivity. According to tradition, a colony of Syrian Christians settled here in the year 845 and their establishment continued to prosper until the arrival of the Portuguese at the close

of the fifteenth century. By a course of cruel persecution, the greater part of the Syrian believers were constrained to acknowledge the authority of the papal see, which is exercised by the bishop of Cranganore and vicar-general of Malabar. Distance from Cochin, N 19 miles Calicut, S, 75, Cannanore S.E., 126, Mangalore, S.E., 207 Bombay, S.E., 643 Bangalore, S.W. 211, Madras, S.W., 341 Lat. 10° 14' long 76° 16'

**CUCHEE**—A doab or narrow peninsula east of the Indus, and between it and the Punjab. It is embodied with Dera Ghasee Khan, and with it formed one of the districts of the late Sikh government yielding it nine lacs of rupees annually. It is everywhere permeated by watercourses from the Indus, and is remarkably well cultivated and productive Lat. 29° 20'—30°, long 70° 40'—71° 10'

**GUDAMPILLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 59 miles S W from Hyderabad, and 80 miles N from Kur-nool Lat. 16° 56', long 77° 47'

**CUDDABA**—A town in Mysore, 60 miles N from Seringapatam and 52 miles N W from Bangalore Lat. 13° 14', long 76° 56'

**CUDDABAL**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras 46 miles W of Bellary Lat. 15° 5' long 76° 17'

**CUDDALORE** the principal place of the southern division of Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel Coast, situate at the estuary of the river Palar. The river though having a considerable length of course, is small at its mouth and closed up by a bar so as only to admit coasting-craft of moderate size, but measures have been sanctioned for the improvement of the harbour and the erection of a pier. The site of the town is low, being not more than five feet above the sea, and, from this circumstance, the place might be supposed to be insalubrious, but such is not the case, and the new town especially is regarded as peculiarly healthy. The population are in general well lodged, and there are many good houses, arranged in broad regular streets. The old fort, now nearly demolished, is thus described—A quadrangle of unequal sides, with an indifferent rampart and ditch, and no outworks, excepting one advanced from its north-eastern angle a bastion covers each of the other angles, and the curtains are furnished with the imperfect kind of flanking defence obtainable by means of a succession of bastions placed in a prolongation of one and the same straight line. The town is the principal civil station of the millah or district. Distant from Madras, N E. 170 miles Tanjore, N E 77, Arcot, S.E. 84, Madras, S, 100 Lat. 11° 48', long 79° 50'

**CUDDAPAH**—A British district under the presidency of Madras, named from the principal place within it. It is bounded on

the north by Kurnool and the British district of Guntoor on the east by the British districts Guntoor and Nellore on the south-east by the British district of Arcot (the northern division) on the south west by the territory of Mysore and on the west by the British district of Bellary. It lies between lat 13 19'—16 19' long 77 52'—79 48' and comprehends an area officially returned at 12 970 square miles. The mountains of this district form an uninterrupted chain of great extent, consisting of numerous parallel and continuous ridges which rise abruptly from the plains, and traverse the whole length of the district, constituting part of the Eastern Ghats. The general slope of the country is to the east the plains eastward of Bellary and Gooty having an elevation of 1 182 feet, while the depression in which the town of Cuddapah is situate is only 507 feet above the level of the sea and the more eastern limit of the district has an average height of 450 feet. The numerous streams which intersect the district consequently flow in that direction discharging themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The principal river is the Northern Pennar. The most prominent characteristics of the climate are great heat during the day and oppressive closeness and stagnation of air during the night and from these conditions of the atmosphere results its enervating influence on the European constitution.

Of trees the most remarkable and valuable are the teak, blackwood cocoanut palm, date-palm palmyra, babul or *Acacia arabica*, nim or margosa, and bamboo. The best soil is the regur or black cotton ground in some places mingled more or less with calcareous matter imparting to it a higher colour and more open and friable texture. The principal alimentary crops are rice, ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) bajra (*Holcus spiroatus*), jowar (*Holcus Sorghum*) chenna (*Cleor arisethnum*), dhal (*Orizinus cajan*) wheat, oil seeds, and sugar-cane. Amongst the principal commercial crops may be mentioned tobacco, indigo and kusum (*Carthamus tinctorius*). Cotton is cultivated to considerable extent in this district. The most common fruits are the mango tamarind plantain and water-melon. Less abundant are the guava, peach, lime, citron jack, pomegranate, and grape. Such manufacturing industry as is found is employed on cotton piece-goods muslins, blankets, and other coarse woollens in the preparation and use of indigo and other dyes in the working of gold silver and other metals, and in pottery. The exports consist of cotton piece-goods, coarse woollens, a small quantity of silken fabrics, sugar, grain, and tobacco the imports are betel, iron, steel copper and some other articles of less importance. The language spoken is the Canarese. The population is given under the article MADRAS. The district is traversed by one of the lines of the Madras Railway Company. There is also a good ordinary road in all directions from south-east to north west, and leading

from Madras to Cuddapah, and thence to Bellary. There are, besides, routes of inferior description. 1 From south to north, from the cantonment of Cuddapah to Hyderabad, through the Murkundah Pass. 2 From east to west, from Nellore to the cantonment of Cuddapah. 3 From north-east to south west, from the cantonment of Cuddapah to Bangalore. The principal places—Cuddapah, the locality of the military and civil establishments of the district, Subbont or Siddawattan and Rachudi or Roychoty—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

In 1846 this collectorate was the scene of serious disturbances, originating, it is believed, in a feeling of distrust towards the government, occasioned by the adoption of measures affecting the proprietary rights of landed property. These however, were speedily suppressed, and the home authorities, upon the subject being brought before them, having decreed that long undisturbed possession should be regarded as sufficient evidence of the existence of such rights, the district shortly after resumed its wonted tranquillity. The Ceded Districts, of which Cuddapah forms the eastern division came into the possession of the East-India Company in the year 1800 by a treaty concluded with the Nizam subsequently to the partition of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan.

CUDDAPAH, situate in the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras, a military cantonment five miles south west of the right bank of the Northern Pennar or Pennaur and immediately on the banks of the river Bogawunka. The cantonment is on a declivity rising gently from the latter river and contains two barracks for the accommodation of Europeans substantially built of brick and lime-mortar, lying parallel to each other each extending about sixty feet in length by sixteen in breadth and spacious lines for native infantry besides an hospital, and other requisite buildings. The military force stationed here amounts to about 1 000 men.

Here are also the civil establishment for the district, and the jail, which is situate nearly in the centre of an old fort, and has a slightly elevated site considered to be salubrious. It was erected in 1813 and consists of several buildings in separate and spacious inclosures, suited for the classification of the inmates. One of the lines of the Madras Railway Company passes close to the town. Elevation above the sea 507 feet. Distance from Bellary S.E., 138 miles Bangalore N.E. 184 Vellore, N., 110, Nellore, W., 78 Guntoor S.W., 169 Madras, N.W., 189 Lat. 14 28', long 78 52'.

CUDDAFURRUM—A town in the native state of Travancore, 31 miles N from Quilon, and 49 miles S.E. from Cochim Lat. 9° 20', long 76 39'.

CUDDEAPUTNUM—A town in the native state of Travancore, 31 miles S.E. from 285



# CUD-CUT

Trivandrum, and 19 miles N W from Cape Comorin Lat 8 9, long 77 20'

**CUDDOOR.**—A town in Mysore, 90 miles N W from Seringapatam, and 91 miles N E from Mangalore Lat 15° 53', long 76° 4'

**CUDDUTURITTEE.**—A town in the native state of Travancore, 21 miles S E. from Cochin, and 61 miles N from Quilon. Lat 9 45, long 76 55'

**CUHMUR** in the British district of Ghazepoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Dinapore, 56 miles E of the former Lat 25 26' long 83 50

**CUKKOLUM.**—A town in the native state of Travancore 30 miles S.E. from Trivandrum, and 20 miles N W from Cape Comorin Lat 8 15 long 77 22'

**CULDINDY.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras, 23 miles N E. of Masulipatam. Lat 16 80, long 81 21

**CULLOOR.**—A town in the British provinces of Nagpore or leased estate of the rajah of Berar 89 miles N from Rajahmundry and 81 miles S.W. from Bustar Lat 18 16, long 81 22'

**CULLYCOTA.**—A town in the British district of Ganjam presidency of Madras 20 miles N of Ganjam Lat 19 35, long 85 9

**CULNA,** in the British district of Burdwan lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the right bank of the river Hooghly on the route from Cutwa to the town of Hooghly 26 miles E. of Burdwan It is a place of considerable trade, its business having greatly increased in consequence of its being found a convenient station for steamers plying between Calcutta and the North West Provinces. Culna is said to have 60 000 inhabitants, the chief part of whom are from different parts of the country carrying on trade there. Lat, 23 14 long 83 20

**CULNA.**—A town in the British district of Jessore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 32 miles E. of Jessore Lat. 23 18' long 89 42'

**CULPETTA.**—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 34 miles N E. of Calicut Lat. 11 39 long 76 10'

**CUMBAKOVAM.**—See COMBAKOVAM

**CUMBUM.**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 59 miles W of Madras. Lat. 9 44, long 77 20'

**CUMMADA.**—A town in Nagpore, 80 miles N W from Rajahmundry, and 95 miles S W from Bustar Lat 18° 1, long 81 14

**CUMMUM.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 79 miles N of Cuddapah Lat 15 34 long 79 10'

**CUNCHAKACHELIA.**—A town in the

British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras, 49 miles W of Ellore. Lat. 16 41, long 80 37'

**CUNCHINCULL DROOG.**—A town in Mysore 83 miles N W from Seringapatam, and 59 miles N E from Mangalore Lat 13 17' long 75 39'

**CUNDOOR.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 59 miles S. of Cuddapah Lat. 13 39 long 78 54'

**CUNDYKAIRA.**—A town in Mysore, 79 miles N from Seringapatam and 123 miles N E. from Mangalore Lat. 13 30, long 76 39'

**CURRABAGUDDY.**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 81 miles S.W. of Bellary Lat 14 43, long 75 50'

**CURRAH.**—See KURRAH.

**CURREFGONG.**—A town in the British district of Rungpore lieut. gov. of Bengal, 23 miles N E of Rungpore Lat 25 40' long 89 58'

**CURUCKPOBF.**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut gov of Bengal 30 miles W of Bhagulpore Lat 25 5 long 86 32

**CURSALEE** in the native state of Gurwal, a village, the last and highest to be met with in ascending the valley of the Jumna towards Jumnokri from which it is distant three miles south west. It consists of forty or fifty houses solidly built of stone, bonded with squared beams of timber the exterior of which is grotesquely carved with images of Hindoo deities. There are a few small patches of tolerably level and fertile ground about the village and on those is cultivated grain sufficient for the population Lat 30 57 long 78 29

**CUTCH.**—A native state under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay It is bounded on the north west and north by the province of Sind, on the east by the dominions of the Guicowar on the south by the peninsula of Kattywar and the Gulf of Cutch, and on the south west by the Indian Ocean Its limits, inclusive of the great salt marsh termed the Runn, extend from lat 22 47' to 24 40', and from long 68 26 to 71 45' Its greatest length from east to west is 205 miles, and its breadth from north to south (which is nearly equal throughout its whole extent) 110 miles. The area, exclusive of the Runn is 6 764 square miles, and its population is returned at 500 536 This long narrow tract, interposed between the desert and the sea, forms a connecting link between Guzerat and Sind. Two mountain ranges intersect the country. The principal, termed the Lunghi, nearly bisects the province from east to west, the other runs in a parallel direction, but more to the northward. Both are of moderate height The most remarkable

hill of the range first mentioned is the Nunow rising from the centre of the province and well known to navigators from its height and sugar-loaf form. The northern chain is in like manner distinguished by the Judra, a hill of similar form, from the materials of which are fabricated the millstones of Cutch. Indications of volcanic action are observable along the bases of the hills, where an extensive surface is overlaid with basaltic eruptions, and the rocks bear evidence of having been rent asunder by the effects of fire. Earthquakes have indeed, been experienced to a very recent period, showing that these operations have not yet ceased. In July 1819 a severe shock was felt throughout Cutch the effects of which were so violent that every fortification in the country was shaken to its foundations, and several hundreds of the inhabitants perished. Among the remarkable phenomena of this convulsion of nature were the upheaving of an enormous mound of earth and sand many miles in extent and the simultaneous submersion of an adjacent tract of country. Allah Band or the Band of God is the name which has been given by the natives to the mound, in allusion to its not being the work of man.

Though the province is of small dimensions, and sterile in its character owing to the sandy nature of the soil, there are, notwithstanding several fertile tracts. These are chiefly comprised in the valley between the two mountain ranges already noticed and in the extensive plain stretching south of the Lunlun hills, nearly to the coast, where it is skirted by a border of sand extending from the Indus on the west, to the head of the Gulf of Cutch on the east. On the opposite or northern side of the province, beyond the second range of mountains the entire frontier is fringed by a broad belt of luxuriant pasturage, called the Bhunni. Like Sind where Cutch probably once formed part, the country is characterized by a deficiency of water. During the prevalence of the south west monsoon numerous torrents descend from the mountains, both in a northerly and southerly direction but there are no permanent rivers in the province, the beds of the streams becoming dry with the cessation of the rains. No reliance, moreover can be placed upon any considerable supply from tanks or artificial lakes, inasmuch as, owing to the porous character of the subsoil such reservoirs are quickly exhausted by filtration. Wells, however are abundant, and excellent water is obtained by penetrating the rock underlying the more recent formations.

Some mineral productions are obtainable in Cutch. Coal and iron have both been found, the former at Jamnira and the latter in the vicinity of Bhoj. Alum is obtained in considerable quantities by boiling the waters of the mountain springs in the neighbourhood of Lukput, whence it is exported, chiefly to Bombay, for the purpose of dyeing. There is a scarcity of timber both on the mountains and in the plains the former are covered with

low brushwood, but the trunks of decayed trees, constantly met with in the Lunlun range, induce the belief that its sides were formerly clothed with forests. Plantations of peepul and babool occasionally surround the villages the date tree is more common but the mango, banyan and tamarind are rare. Of commercial crops cotton is the principal soil of the most productive tracts being peculiarly favourable to the growth of this staple article. Sugar-cane is cultivated but its quality is represented as inferior. Jowar, bajree, and the common grains of India are the chief alimentary products. Though the country boasts of no great variety of fruits none surpass it in the excellence of its grapes and musk melons. Among the domestic animals, the horse is held in high estimation. It is remarkable for a bony head and cheeks a thin and long neck, and large sparkling eye, with small soft ears. Kine though of inferior breed, are abundant, as are also buffaloes and camels. The wild animals are, the tiger, leopard, wolf, hyena, jackal, and fox. The wild ass roams in the Runn. This salt marsh consists of two principal portions, the larger bounding Sindh on the south-east and the smaller being connected at its western extremity with the Gulf of Cutch. The Great Runn extends between lat. 23° 22'—24° 42', long. 69° 50'—71° 20' is about 180 miles in length from east to west and 80 in breadth from north to south. Its area is estimated by Burnes at the enormous space of 7,000 square miles. Throughout this wide expanse there are however several islands, or more elevated tracts and some of considerable extent. Burnes does not consider the term marsh a correct appellation for this singular tract. He points out that it has none of the characteristics of one. It is not covered or saturated with water but at certain periods it has neither weeds nor grass in its bed, which instead of being slimy is hard dry and sandy of such a consistency as never gives way unless a long continuance of water on any individual spot have converted it into clay which is rare nor is it otherwise fenny or swampy. It is in reality but the dried up bottom of an extensive inland sea which from having once been overwhelmed with water more readily receives what flows into it, from being lower than other parts of the country. Burnes conjectures that the desiccation of the bed of this conjectural sea has resulted from its elevation by the upheaving of the earth, caused by one of those earthquakes so common in this part of India. To such an origin he attributes the saltiness of the Runn, as well as to numerous saline streams flowing into it from the north and north east. "So salt is the Runn that it is often encrusted with it an inch deep, the water having been evaporated by the sun and even lumps of salt may be picked up as large as a man's fist, and beautifully crystallised." During the monsoon the Runn is flooded by sea-water blown into it as well as by fresh

water derived from the rains, or discharged into it by the various swollen rivers. In the dry season, fresh water is never to be had anywhere, except on the islands or rocky elevated spots, and there it is scarce. The Runn is throughout devoid of herbage, and vegetable life is discernible only occasionally in a tamarisk bush growing by means of the rain-water falling near it. The shrub, or sarag, prevails here very vividly, and highly magnifies objects, so that patches of shrubs sometimes resemble forests, and wild asses, the only quadrupeds to be seen in this desolate tract, appear as large as elephants. During the dry season, when the sun shines, the Runn may be mistaken for a great expanse of water in consequence of the reflection of light from the glazed saline surface. Flies are so numerous on the Runn that it is almost impossible to breathe without swallowing some, and though they do not bite it is very difficult to force a horse through their swarms. The smaller Runn is situate between the territory of Cutch and that of Guzerat, and communicates with the Great Runn at the south-east of which it lies, by a narrow strip of similar formation. It extends between lat. 23° 5'—23° 45' long 70° 45'—71° 50' and in outline approaches an isosceles triangle, the base of which extends from east to west about 70 miles, the area being about 1 600 square miles. The western extremity of the base adjoins the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Cutch. These two saline wastes differ little from each other in their physical qualities, and few tracts of similar magnitude are so totally unproductive, salt being the only valuable commodity obtainable from them.

The political relations of the East-India Company and the government of Cutch first assumed a formal character in 1809. The articles of agreement then entered into were four relating respectively to the protection of Guzerat from aggression on the part of Cutch, the settlement of certain claims of the Rao of Cutch on territory lying on the Guzerat side of the gulf, the suppression of piracy and the exclusion from Cutch of Europeans and Americans. Some of these articles appear to have been but inadequately observed on the part of the rulers and people of Cutch and in 1815 it became necessary for the British government to take hostile proceedings. The result was, the conclusion, in January, 1816 of a treaty, embodying and rendering more stringent the provisions of the former articles, and containing arrangements for the limitation of the employment of Arab mercenaries in Cutch, for the receipt of military aid from the British government, and for other purposes. By one article of this treaty the fort of Anjar, with certain villages, were conveyed to the British government, besides which, the Rao bound himself to an annual payment of a stipulated sum. By another, he engaged to make good the losses sustained from the depredations of the people of Cutch in Kattywar, and also to

defray the military expenses rendered necessary by these outrages. But by a supplemental treaty, dated the 18th June, 1816, the British government released the Rao from the payment of the military charges—upwards of 80 000*l.*, and also from the annual tribute. These matters stood till 1819 when in consequence of his misgovernment, the Rao was deposed and his infant son raised to the throne. By treaty, dated the 13th October in the last-mentioned year the previous treaty was confirmed so far as it was unaltered by the new one, a council of regency was appointed to act during the minority of the Rao and, among other points, stipulations were made for the maintenance of a British force for the defence of Cutch, at the discretion of the British government, for prohibiting negotiation with any chief or state, except by permission for the adjustment of disputes by the arbitration of the British, and for mutual freedom of trade between British ports and those of Cutch. In May, 1822, the arrangements of the treaty of 1816 were modified by a new treaty, under which the territorial cessions made by the Rao in 1816 were restored in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent. The sum fixed, 88 000 rupees per annum, was subsequently thought too large, and in 1832 the arrears amounting to a considerable sum were remitted and all future payments on this account relinquished. The subsidy thenceforward payable for the military force stationed in Cutch was fixed at 2 00,000 rupees per annum subject to reduction in the event of a diminution of the force and in case the latter should be altogether withdrawn, or so reduced that the charge should not exceed the amount of the Anjar compensation, viz. 88 000 rupees, then that amount only to be demandable. In December, 1835 it was discovered that a considerable traffic in slaves children was carried on between Arabia and the ports of Cutch. The British government resolved to take measures for its suppression, whereupon the Rao issued a proclamation prohibiting the inhuman practice. Under the influence of British counsel, various other measures of a salutary and beneficent character have been adopted, a suttee has been abolished, and the complete suppression of infanticide is anticipated. The revenue of the Rao amounts to 7 38 423 rupees, or 73,842*l.* and the military force maintained by him consists of a body of irregular horse in no way subject to the control of the British government. A number of feudatory chiefs, boasting descent with the Rao from a common ancestor enjoy an amount of revenue, and exercise unlimited authority within their respective domains. Of these chiefs, the following account is given by a former governor of Bombay.—The family of these chiefs is derived at a recent period from Tatta in Sind, and they all spring from a common ancestor Hamoorjee, whose son Rao Khengar acquired the sovereignty of Cutch before the middle of the sixteenth century of our era. The number of these chiefs is at

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present about 200 and the whole number of their tribe in Cutch is guessed at 10 000 or 12 000 persons. This tribe is called Jhareja. It is a branch of the Rajputs. The Rao's ordinary jurisdiction is confined to his own demesne, each Jhareja chief exercising unlimited authority within his lands. The Rao can call on the Jharejas to serve him in war, but must furnish them with pay at a fixed rate while they are with his army. He is the guardian of the public peace, and as such chastises all robbers and other general enemies. It would seem that he ought likewise to repress private war and to decide all disputes between chiefs, but this prerogative, though constantly exerted is not admitted without dispute. Each chief has a similar body of kinmen who possess shares of the original apportionment of the family and stand in the same relation of nominal dependence to him that he bears to the Rao. These kinmen form what is called the *bhyand* or brotherhood of the chiefs, and the chiefs themselves compose the *bhyand* of the Rao.

**CUTTACK** a British province, named from its principal place lies within the presidency of Bengal and is divided into three districts the northern, or Balasore the central or Cuttack proper, and the southern or Pooree. It is bounded on the north by the British districts of Midnapore and Hyeles on the north west by the petty native states known as the Cuttack Mahals on the west by the Mahals and the British district of Ganjam and on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal. It lies between lat. 19° 40'—21° 45' long. 85° 8'—87° 31', and has an area of 7 635 square miles. The seacoast, forming part of the north western boundary of the Bay of Bengal, extends in a direction generally from south west to north-east, from Praghya near the southern extremity of Chilka Lake or inlet, in lat. 19° 42' long. 85° 40' to a point seven miles east of the mouth of the river Soobunreeka, in lat. 21° 57' long. 87° 30'. It is by seamen called the Orissa coast. In the southern part along the shore is a low level expanse, beyond which inland appear several middle-hills, terminating a chain of mountains extending along the coast to the southward. Between these hills and the low sandy shore, is the extensive Chilka Lake or inlet, communicating with the sea by means of a narrow strait in lat. 19° 42' long. 85° 40' at a short distance from which a sand-bank is said to project two miles into the sea, rendering dangerous the close approach of shipping to the coast. The navigator continuing his course to the north-east is struck by the appearance of Pooree, with its three pagodas of Juggernaut, at the mouth of the most southerly estuary of the Mahanuddee, and in lat. 19° 49', long. 85° 54'. At this point commences the delta of the Mahanuddee the shore of it extending north-east for eighty miles, to lat. 20° 35' long. 86° 40'. It is low and swampy resembling the Sunderbunds at the estuaries of the Ganges,

being intersected by numerous sluggish winding streams, influenced by the tide, and infested by innumerable alligators of great size and voracity. The soil is in general a deep mud, overgrown with coarse grass and brush wood, and containing many morasses, quagmires and quicksands perplexing and dangerous to travellers. The Black Pagoda, another vast monument of Brahminical superstition is seen on the coast nineteen miles north-east of the temples of Juggernaut. Further onwards is False Bay having at its extremity two points, the southernmost known as False Point, the other as Point Palmyras, and also called True Point. Point Palmyras is a low sandy tongue of land covered with Palmyra palms, and having on each side a channel, each the mouth of the river Brahmunnee that to the south being navigable for small coasting craft. It does not appear that any of the numerous estuaries of the Mahanuddee are navigable for vessels of any considerable size. Above Point Palmyras, the coast takes a direction which forms the extensive bay terminated by the south westernmost banks at the mouth of the Hooghly and called by European seamen Balasore Roads. This bay affords good anchorage the bottom being mostly stiff blue clay intermixed with sand at times or small stones. Inland, or westward of the low swampy maritime tract, extends the Moghalbandi, a dry tract with a sandy soil, in general much mixed with gravel and calcareous conglomerate. It is for the most part hungry and unproductive, and large plains occur totally unfit for cultivation, where low stunted brushwood is the only specimen of vegetation. In the more favoured parts, however, there are fine groves of mango-trees, dense thickets of luxuriant bamboos, noble specimens of the banan (*Musa indica*), and various wild flowering shrubs. Inland and westward of this tract, and in some measure parallel to it is the hill country sloping down towards the seacoast, in the vicinity of Chilka Lake, in the southern part of the district, and also at its northern extremity, where near Balasore, a group of rocky picturesque hills project boldly to within sixteen or eighteen miles of the shore. These mountains, denominated Nilgiri or Blue Hills, were through a whimsical corruption of sounds, called by the earlier English navigators the Nelly Green Hills. In intermediate parts between these extremes, the distance of the high land from the coast increases in some places to sixty or seventy miles. The hills visible from the low country, between Point Palmyras and the Chilka Lake, occur generally in irregular scattered groups, having peaked and waving summits, which seem to cross each other at all angles or are isolated conical and wedge-shaped hills, wholly disconnected at their bases. Iron is abundantly diffused throughout the whole of the Cuttack hills, in the state of pisolite iron-ore, earthy red iron-ore, and ochrey red non-stone.

## CUT

The principal rivers are the Mahanuddee, the Brahmanee, and the Byturnee. There are many other streams and torrents flowing from the mountains, all holding a course generally south eastward, and falling into the Bay of Bengal, into the greater streams already described or into the Chilka Jhil or lake. This shallow but extensive piece of water stretches, in the southern part of the district, for about forty two miles in length from north east to south west, and sixteen in breadth, being for many miles divided from the sea merely by a strip of sand not more than 800 yards in width. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, and its water is saline, yielding by means of solar evaporation large quantities of culinary salt. It abounds with excellent fish. Numerous islands abridge the extent of water surface, and where these do not intervene the water is shallow. The general depth is only four or five feet, the greatest does not exceed six, and the lake is considered to be in the course of being rapidly filled up by the silt swept into it by the numerous torrents of which it is the reservoir.

The climate, is general in the low alluvial tract along the seashore, is characterized by great insularity resulting from the malaria of the swamps, which produces fevers and agues. The southern parts of the seacoast however in the vicinity of Pooree or Juggernath and Kanarak or the Black Pagoda, having dry sandy soil and during the greater part of the year being favoured with a brisk refreshing sea breeze enjoy a healthful climate both in the hot and cold months, with a very bracing atmosphere during the latter but in the rainy season the wind sets from the land and renders the climate both unpleasant and unhealthy as in most parts of India. The coast has some times been extremely inundated in consequence of the level of the sea having been raised by violent hurricanes, of which one occurred in 1831 and another in the following year, when upwards of 20 000 human beings perished, and more than 50 000 head of cattle. Though the low tract along the coast is nearly devoid of timber trees, they are numerous in the interior. The most important are the sal (*Shorea robusta*) which appears to be obtainable of useful size in any required quantity the pyrasal (*Buchanania latifolia*) the gamhar (*Gmelina arborea*) sru (*Dalbergia Sien*) the mango the bur (*Ficus indica*) the pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), together with a vast variety of trees and shrubs, yielding drugs, dyes, and wild fruits relished by the natives. The woodlands also produce lac, wax, honey and various kinds of resins. In some parts of Cuttack there are wild elephants, supposed not to be indigenous, but to have sprung from domesticated individuals, which have escaped and relapsed into the wild state. Of other wild animals, there are the tiger, panther, leopard, hyena, bear, jackal, otter, wild dog, wild swine, wild buffalo, deer, and antelope. There is also a gigantic bovine quadruped,—the geyal, larger than the

bull, having huge horns, and a large kind of antelope, called by the natives the glorange and resembling the *xygau* (*Antelope picta*). There are also monkeys, the porcupine, and the ichneumon. Buffaloes are the most valuable domestic animals the others, which are kine, sheep, swine, and goats, being of diminutive breeds. The principal crops are rice jowar (*Holcus Sorghum*) bajra (*Holcus spicatus*) rayi (*Eleusine coracana*) oil seeds opium-poppy, tobacco indigo and cotton in small quantities. Some experimental attempts made to introduce improvement in the production of the last named article failed, and were consequently abandoned. The manufactures are few and insignificant being principally coarse cotton cloths for the wear of the poor natives, a small quantity of fine muslins and thick cotton quilts. The population is given under the article BENGAL. The majority consists of Brahmins, not more than a tenth of the whole being Mussulmans. From Balasore rice is said to be exported in favourable seasons. Some other exports take place, but their value is very small and it appears that during a period of five years the imports greatly exceeded them. Cuttack is not one of the permanently settled districts, but a settlement has recently been effected for a term of years. Cuttack and Balasore, as well as Koordah Pooree and Kanarak, the principal towns, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The routes are—1 From north-east to south west, from Calcutta, through the town of Cuttack to the Circars. 2 From the town of Cuttack to Kamptee and Nagpore. 3 From north to south from the town of Cuttack to Pooree.

Cuttack was among the latest of the Mahomedan acquisitions in India. The decline of the ancient royal house of Orissa dates from the death in 1524, of Lajah Pertab Rudra Deo an event which the monarchy was not destined long to survive. Its downfall may be regarded as completed in 1592, when a lieutenant-governor arrived from the Mahomedan kingdom of Bengal to assume charge of the administration. From this time the province appears to have formed part of the possessions of the ruler of Bengal till 1750, when it was invaded by the Maharrattas, and became tributary to the rajah of Nagpore. The chout, or tribute, amounted to 40 000*l.* per annum. After the lapse of a few years, during which the resources of the country seem gradually to have decayed difficulty was experienced in discharging the obligation whereupon the Bengal chief proposed that he should be absolved from the stipulated payment, and that the rajah of Nagpore should take possession of the territory and undertake its management through his own officers. The proposal being acceded to the province of Cuttack, in 1756 passed to the Maharrattas. Under their administration it appears to have experienced the anarchy, and to have been subjected to the

## CUT

rapacity, which were the unfailling characteristics of their rule. During the Mahratta war of 1803 the occupation of Cuttack formed part of the British plan of military operations. This service was performed by Colonel Hargreaves who having taken possession of Juggernaut, proceeded to reduce the fort of Barabutee situated about a mile from the town of Cuttack. Its capture took place on the 14th October 1803 and the victory was followed by the entire submission of the province. Among the results of the conquest was the subjection to British supremacy of the group of native states known as the Cuttack Mehals. These are eighteen in number viz. Angool, Autgur, Basky, Berambah, Dhenkanal, Hindole, Kundaspurra, Neelgur, Narsingpur, Nyagur, Rungpur, Talikur, Tigraah, Autmalik, Boud, Daspulla, Koonjerry and Mohurbunge. In the aggregate they contain an area of 16,929 square miles, and a population of 761,805. Within this extensive tract the land fit for tillage bears a trifling proportion to the space occupied by rock and jungle, or covered by forests producing the finest timber. The sal tree is particularly sought after from the use it attains especially in the hill state of Daspulla, whence is procured the timber annually required for the car of Juggernaut. Many years since a British superintendent was appointed with a view to establish such a control over the conduct of the rajahs as might prevent the commission of crimes and outrages. The abolition of suttee is one of the beneficial measures arising from this appointment.

**CUTTACK** — The principal place of a British district of the same name under the presidency of Bengal. The extent, appearance and population of the town says an observer are not unsuitable to its rank as the capital of a large province. Its situation on a tongue of land or peninsula near the bifurcation of the Mahanuddi is commanding in a political and commercial point of view, though these advantages have been in some degree counterbalanced by the outlay incurred in defending it by stone revetments from the encroachments of the rivers which wash two of its sides. The fortifications are in a ruinous state and their materials are fast disappearing the stones being carried away and used in various public works among others in the lighthouse at False Point, and in the macadamisation of the cantonment roads. This old fort, says a recent observer, 'devotes little from a regular parallelogram, having its longest faces to the north and south the river running parallel with the former at a short distance from it. The walls were originally defended by high square bastion towers projecting at different distances the place could never at any time have offered much resistance, as the walls were barely five feet thick on the three land faces which a six pound shot could have perforated. On the river face however they were not only of great height but of proportional thickness

There is only one gateway and that in the centre of the eastern face. It is narrow and between two square towers like the others wide at the base, and decreasing towards their summit. The archway is of comparatively modern date, and is the work of the Mogul government of the province. There was an inner gateway which was taken down to build the lighthouse with. A broad deep moat faced with stone seems to have been greatly relied on by the natives for the defence of the place from hostile attack. On the British taking possession of the fort in 1803 this was drained and numerous alligators which infested it, either destroyed or allowed to escape into the river. Within the fort is an old mosque built by the former Mogul occupants. It has no architectural pretensions whatever. The town is straggling and exhibits evident signs of decay. There are some very good houses of hewn stone and brick, but for the most part in very indifferent repair the poverty of the inhabitants preventing them from maintaining their habitations in decent condition. In the suburbs is the Kuddatu Russool, a Mussulman building displaying neither grandeur nor elegance but venerated from its containing some alleged sacred relics. The inclosure and the ground surrounding it are used as the common burial place for the Moslem inhabitants and the guardian priests make a good harvest in unhealthy persons by the mortuary fees exacted for each grave. The Jama Masjid or great mosque, in the main street, is a very clumsy inelegant building it is used both as a school and a place of devotion. The Brahminical temples are rude, ungraceful erections, and generally small. The only one of large dimensions and which was commenced by a Mahratta governor is unfinished. Very little trade now exists in Cuttack. It has manufactures of brass cooking vessels and shoes, which constitute the staple commodities of the place. The soil of the vicinity is poor and sandy rice of indifferent quality is the principal crop. The population is estimated at 40,000. Distance from Madras, N.E. 635 miles. Nagpore, E. 440. Berhampore, in Ganjam N.E. 103. Calcutta, S.W. 220. Lat. 20° 28', long. 85° 55'.

**CUTTAREAH** — A town in the British district of Bhaugulpore, West. gov. of Bengal. 38 miles S.W. of Bhaugulpore. Lat. 24° 46', long. 86° 39'.

**CUTTUB MINAR**. — See DAMEE.

**CUTWA**, in the British district of Burdwan, West. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Burdwan. It is situated at the confluence of the river Hadjee with the Bhagurtee, the great western branch of the Ganges and is on the right side of both the confluent streams. In a commercial point of view its situation is advantageous, commanding an easy communication by the course of the Bhagurtee and Ganges with the North West Provinces, and also with Calcutta by the course of the

# DAB-DAC

**Bhagrattee and Hoogly** Distance N from Calcutta, by land 80 miles by water 120  
Lat. 23 38', long 88 10'

## D

**DABLA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Meywar 98 miles N E from the town of Oodeypoor and 65 miles S. from Ajmeer Lat. 26 41', long 74 49'

**DABLING**—A village of Koonawar, in Northern India, situate in a belt of arable land near the left bank of the Sutlej and four miles from the confluence of its feeder the Hopchoo and amidst groves of poplars and orchards of apricots. The opposite bank of the Sutlej presents a perpendicular section of 6 000 or 7 000 feet of pure rock. The scanty population is, according to the description of Herbert, altogether of the Chinese Tartar type. The head man a Lama, came to pay his respects to us in a dress exactly similar to what is represented as the Chinese costume. His stockings were of woollen stuff sewed, and ought rather from their shape or want of shape, to have been called bags. His shoes were exactly Chinese the soles having a spherical shape. He wore also a Chinese skull cap, but the other people in the village went bareheaded and wore long tails plaited. They were all rather fair, particularly the women who had a fine rosy colour. We were very much pleased with the appearance of the assembled village and could hardly help thinking we had got on the high road to Fekin. Notwithstanding that the elevation of Dabling is 9 400 feet above the sea, the reverberation of the sun's rays from the rocks rang about it, caused during the visit of Gerard, the heat to be so great, that the thermometer reached 109 in a tent. A mile to the east of Dabling is another less village called Doolbling the path between them being very rough and rendered practicable by means of scaffolds or balconies fastened in some places against perpendicular faces of precipices. The vicinity is fertile, in contrast with the sterility of the mountains rising on every side and produces walnuts, apricots (which, when dried resemble prunes), and form an important article in the diet of the inhabitants) cherries of small size but fine flavour, deodars, and birches. Those villages are considered so connected, that they are always named together, under the appellation of Dabling Doolbling Lat. 31 45' long 78 39'

**DABUNPOOR**, in the jaghire of Jyghur, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village near the eastern frontier towards the British district of Delhi Lat. 28° 28', long 76 43'

**DABUR**, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the Rajpoot town of Jeypore, and 28 miles W of the former Lat. 27 8', long 77 39'

**DABUTA**, in the British district of Budson, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad 45 miles S W of the latter place Lat. 28 21' long 78 23'

**DACCA**—A British district, named from its principal place, and situate within the limits of the presidency of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British district Mymensingh on the east by the British districts Tipperah and Bulloah on the south by the British district Backergunge and on the west by the British district Deccan Jelalpoore, or Fur roadpore. It lies between lat 23° 12'—24 17' long 90 11—90 58' and has an area of 1 980 square miles. It is a level depressed tract, drained by numerous rivers, and by streams of inferior dimensions. In the north western part of the district, however and also in its eastern angle towards the Megna, are some small ridges, generally running from north to south and having an elevation from twenty to fifty feet above the adjacent country. The southern division of the district is the most depressed and being in consequence widely inundated during the periodical rains of closing summer and commencing autumn is generally under rice-cultivation. Of the rivers the Megna, or lower Brahmapootra, flowing from north west to south-east, first touches on the district at its northern boundary at Agarassoda, and continuing to hold a direction south east for thirty miles forms the eastern boundary as far as Byrab Bazar where it turns to the south and flowing in that direction forty five miles forms the boundary on the east side of Dacca towards Tipperah and Bulloah as far as Mow koudi where it leaves the district. At the point where it turns south, it receives on the left the Gora Outry, a considerable stream and is thence termed the Megna fifty miles lower down it on the right side receives the Dulassere a large offset of the Koonas or Jahuna, and twenty five miles lower down on the same side, the Kirty Nassa a large offset from the Granges. It also sends off and receives, right and left many other watercourses of less importance, and several small tributaries from the Tipperah hills.

The year may be considered to be divided into three seasons—the hot, the rainy and the cool. The first lasts from the beginning of March to the end of June, and is succeeded by the periodical rains continuing until the early part of October, at the close of which the cool season commences, and lasts till the middle of February, when the weather gradually becomes warmer. During the cool season ice may be obtained by exposing water to the night air in shallow wide earthen vessels. Generally the climate is characterized by moisture resulting as well from the great amount of rain as from evaporation from the several great rivers. During the hot season, sickness is prevalent, and increases with the temperature. During the cool season, there are with little intermission

either fog or heavy dew. The mean annual temperature at noon is 79° the greatest annual fall of rain has been found to be ninety three inches the least forty-six, the mean seventy. Of wild animals Dacca possesses the elephant buffalo tiger bear and leopard. Of wild birds there are the fishing-eagle vulture, kite, argila or adjutant-bird, and cranes of various kinds. The porpoise is common in the large rivers, which also harbour in great numbers the gharial, or sharp-beaked crocodile, and the magar or blunt beaked crocodile (alligator). Snakes exist in great number and variety. Fish are abundant and excellent. The domestic animals are principally kine and buffaloes. Cultivation is partial and unskilful so that the district does not supply its own consumption of grain and that article is imported in large quantities from the neighbouring districts. Excellent vegetables are abundant, but usually not of kinds known in Europe. Sugar betel nut hemp indigo and other plants yielding dye-stuffs, are produced in moderate quantities. Cotton was formerly produced in considerable quantities, but its culture has been much limited since the manufacture of fine muslins in the city of Dacca has ceased, the staple being too short for the manufacture of coarse strong fabrics, which alone are now made in the district. In the attempts recently made by the East India Company to introduce the American cotton Dacca participated but the result was complete and total failure. The climate appears to be unsuitable for the purpose and myriads of insects preying on the plants, destroyed the bolls and frustrated the hopes of the cultivators.

The amount of population is given under the article BENGAL. In the northern part of the district, are two tribes denominated, the one Kunch the other Rajlana, apparently of different origin from the rest of the population more robust in physical type, and more daring and resolute in character. Excluding these the Mussulmans are considered to be more numerous than the Brahmmins, but not in a great degree. Education does not appear to be greatly encouraged in Dacca, but the town has a government college in a prosperous state of which some accounts will be found in the proper place. Dacca, the locality of the civil establishment and a military cantonment, Narain ganj and Islampoor are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. There are scarcely any roads in this district, in consequence of the facility afforded by the several large rivers for communication by water, and the extreme difficulty of conducting roads across the numerous streams. There is a very indifferent route from south-west to north-east through Dacca, from Calcutta to Sylhet another from south to north from Dacca to Nussersabad, in the adjoining district of Mynensing. A superior road projected some years since, from the capital, was abandoned in consequence of the great difficulty in the way of its execution. At a recent

period, a line of steam communication was established experimentally between Calcutta and Dacca but the result was unfavourable, the expense having greatly exceeded the receipts. The failure being attributed in some degree to the slowness with which the natives of Bengal adopt new customs it was resolved to continue the experiment, and to extend the line to Assam. It may be noticed that the projected line of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will intersect this district.

Under the Mahomedan rule, the affairs of Dacca were administered by an officer appointed by the nawab of Bengal, and accountable to him for the revenues of the province. The establishment of the British authority on the grant of the Dewanny in 1765 of course put an end to the actual power of the subordinate governor as well as to that of the chief but an adequate provision was made for the Dacca nawab and his successors continued stipendiaries of the British government until the year 1845 when the title and dignity became extinct by the death of the last possessor without heirs. The pecuniary allowances thereupon lapsed but a small sum was allotted for the maintenance of the female connections and servants of the deceased nawab.

DACCA, a town the principal place of the British district of the same name presidency of Bengal, is situated on the Burha Gunga, a considerable stream communicating with the Dulasseree a large offshoot of the Koonate or Jabana. The Burha Gunga is however here about half a mile wide in the dry season, and still wider during the rainy season. The climate is considered good the heat being tempered by the cooling effect of the numerous rivers and as their currents are rather rapid they produce none of the deleterious results of stagnant water or of water approaching to stagnancy. The city is four miles in length and one and a quarter in breadth. It is at present a wide expanse of ruins in many places overgrown with jungle, which as well as the dilapidated buildings, is infested with numerous tigers, snakes and other noxious creatures. All its splendid buildings the castle of its founder, Shah Jahangir the noble mosque he built, the palaces of the ancient nawabs, the factories and churches of the Dutch French and Portuguese nations, are all sunk into ruin and overgrown with jungle. Though thus comparatively desolate its minarets huge ruined palaces and other monuments of departed grandeur give it an impressive and not unpleasing aspect, during the periodical rains of closing summer and autumn, when it stands alone above a wide, watery waste. At present, the works and places of public character are fitting only to be enumerated, not described. The city and suburbs are in a recent publication stated to possess ten bridges, thirteen ghats or landing places, seven ferry-stations, twelve bazars, three public wells a variety of buildings for fiscal and judicial purposes, a jail



# DAC—DAD

and jail hospital, a lunatic asylum, and a native hospital. Among the noticeable establishments is the elephant depot, containing generally from two to three hundred of these animals. The religious edifices devoted to Christianity are St. Thomas's Church the Baptist Mission meeting house, the Romish, Armenian and Greek churches. There are said to be a hundred and eighty Musliman mosques, and a hundred and nineteen Brahmimical temples. The English, Armenians, and Greeks, have cemeteries at this place. Here is a college subject to the control of the government but under the management of a local committee. The committee have a secretary and for conducting the educational duties, there are, besides a head master superintending the whole establishment, three masters in the sen or and nine in the junior school department of which latter six are natives. There is also a vernacular department directed by two pundits and attached are a librarian and a writer. The Baptist Mission maintain a number of schools here.

In 1850 the Court of Chancery pronounced its judgment in favour of the validity of the bequest contained in the will of the late Mr Robert Mitford for the benefit of the native inhabitants of Dacca and the residue of the testator's estate amounting to between eleven and twelve thousand pounds has been accordingly paid over to the government of Bengal, to be applied to charitable purposes within the city.

The manufactures of Dacca are at this time scarcely deserving of notice. A small quantity of coarse cotton silk and embroidered goods, constitutes the sum of them and even this scanty remnant of skilled industry is constantly and rapidly giving way before the competition of British fabrics. The muslins of Dacca were formerly unrivalled for fineness and every desirable quality. The spinning of the very fine thread was carried on with wonderful moity. The operation was performed with a fine steel spindle by young women, who could only work during the early part of the morning while the dew was on the ground for such was the extreme tenuity of the fibre that it would not bear manipulation after the sun had risen. The darners were so skilful that they could remove an entire thread from a piece of muslin and replace it by one of finer texture. The demand for these extremely beautiful fabrics was principally for the supply of the royal wardrobe at Delhi and has declined with the decay of that court. Such muslin, from its wonderful fineness was called *alrawan* or flowing water and *shabnam* evening dew. The manufacture is now totally lost and though some time ago an order was sent from China for a small quantity of such muslin at the rate of ten rupees, or 11 per square yard no artisan could be found competent to execute it. The falling off of the general Dacca trade took place as far back as 1801 previously to which the yearly ad-

vances made by the East-India Company and private traders for Dacca muslins, were estimated at upwards of twenty-five lacs of rupees (250 0000). In 1807 the Company's investments had fallen to 59,5904, and the private trade to about 56 0200. In 1813 the private trade did not exceed 20,5954, and that of the Company was scarcely more considerable. In 1817 the English commercial residency was altogether discontinued. The French and Dutch factories had been abandoned many years before. The extent of misery caused by the annihilation of the manufacture and trade of this once flourishing mart, is not readily to be conceived. The population is given under the article BENGAL. The civil establishment of the district of which this is the chief location consists of a judge a collector and other European officers, with a due proportion of subordinates. For military purposes Dacca is within the Presidency division and the immediate vicinity of the town was usually the station of a regiment of infantry and a detail of artillery. It had however been alleged, that the site of the cantonment was unhealthy and in consequence remedial measures were from time to time adopted. These, however failed in producing the desired result, and at the latter end of 1852 it was finally determined to abandon the cantonment. Distance of the town from Furrusedpore E 39 miles Berhampore E 133, Calcutta, N E. 150 Lat. 23 43 long 90 25

DACCA JELALPORE—See FURRU-  
PORE

DACHEN—A town in the native state of Sikhim 51 miles N from Darjeeling and 150 miles N from Dinajepore. Lat. 27° 44', long 88° 36'

DADANAIGPOLLIAM—A town in Mysore 48 miles N from Bangalore and 102 miles N E from Seringapam Lat 13 38, long 77 40

DADEGALLEE—A town in the British district of Barasut, lieutenant gov of Bengal 85 miles N E of Calcutta Lat. 22 58', long 88 55

DADNUH, in the district of Dadree subject to the native state of Jujhur, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a town situated on the north west frontier towards Loharu Lat 23 34 long 75 57

DADOOLA—A village in Sunde on the route from Shikarpore to Gulbuloute and 40 miles S W from the latter town. It is situated four miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a populous and well cultivated country and is supplied with water from three wells. Lat. 28 2', long 69° 14'

DADREE in the British district of Boohundebur lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Allypore 20 miles S E. of the former Lat 28 33 long 77 38

DADREE—A town the principal place of

# DAD—DAM.

a division of the same name, in the native state of Jujhur within the territories subject to the lieut gov of the N W Provinces and situate on the route from Hansae to Neemuch. Here is a large bazar and supplies and water are plentiful. The road to the north, or towards Hansae is sandy and heavy but good southwards. According to De Cruz, the district of Dadree, which was originally conferred upon the nawab of Bahadoorgurh for the support of troops, was retained by the Jujhur nawab who furnished the quota for whose maintenance the district had been granted but it appears from more recent information that the chief of Jujhur has restored the estate to the former grantee. Distance of the town from Hansae S, 44 miles Lat 28 32 long 76 20

**DADUPOOR**, in the Oa-Sutlej territory of Sirhind a small town or village five miles from the right bank of the Jumna, and close to the Delhi Canal. Elevation above the sea between 900 and 1 000 feet. Distance N of Delhi 88 miles. Lat. 30 12 long 77 27

**DAICHOO**, in the Rajpoot state of Joud pore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Joud pore 28 miles S E of the former place. It is supplied with good water from four wells, 150 feet deep. Lat. 26 47, long 73 27

**DAIGLOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 100 miles N W from Hyderabad and 46 miles S from Nandaur. Lat 18 32' long 77 38'

**DAILWOURA**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, four miles N E from Diu, and 106 miles S from Rajkote. Lat 20 46 long 71 2'

**DAJEEPOOR**—A town in the native territory of Kolapoor presidency of Bombay 80 miles S W from Kolapoor and 28 miles N W from Belgaum. Lat 16 22 long 74

**DAJEL**—A fort town and district of the Panjsh, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Bhag situate among the mountains of Dajel and Hurroond. The town is a small but rather flourishing place, and important as commanding the communication through the Derajat to Cutch Gandava and Beloochistan by the Bolan Pass. Lat 29 37' long 70 19

**DAKHIL** in the jaghire of Jujhur lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the *Hansuttee* nullah a torrent dry for a great part of the year but overflowing considerably during the rains. Lat. 25 27' long 76 37

**DAKIAT** in the native state of Gurhwal, a village at the southern extremity of the mountain bounding the fertile valley of Banul on the eastern side it is close to the right bank of the Jumna. Lat 30 48' long 78 18'

**DALAMOW** in the district of Banswara, in the territory of Oude, a city on the left bank of the Ganges, and presenting a striking appearance to those who navigate it. There

are two large antique shivalas, or Hindoo temples on the bank of the Ganges, and an ancient flight of brick built steps gives access to the river, for the purpose of the ritual ablutions of pilgrims, it being recognised as a holy place. There is besides a brick built fort, with walls. Batter states its "population to be 10 000 of whom 250 are Mussulmans. It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery. Distant S. from Lucknow 56 miles, N W from Allahabad 68 miles, N W from Calcutta 563 miles. Lat. 26 4 long 81 7

**DALRISSORE**—A river rising in the British district of Paschete lieut gov of Bengal, about lat. 23 30' long 86 84 and taking a south-easterly course, passes through the districts Banooora, Burdwan and Hoogly when, under the name of the Roopneran, it forms the boundary of the districts Hidjolee and Hoogly and falls into the river Hoogly at Diamond Harbour in lat. 22 12' long 88 7'. Its total length of course is 170 miles. At Banooora fifty miles from its source, it is crossed by ford, on the route from Calcutta to Hazarobagh, and at Jahanabad, sixty five miles lower down it is crossed by the same route by means of ford.

**DALLAH**—A town in the recently acquired British district of Pegu 42 miles S W of Rangoon. Lat. 16 21, long 95 47

**DALLAH**—The name of one of the rivers forming the delta of the Irrawady. It flows past the town of Dallah and falls into the Bay of Bengal about lat. 16° 8' long 75 49'

**DALPATPOOR**, in the district of Paoharat, territory of Oude a town on the right bank of the Ghaghra, seven miles S E of Faizabad, 82 E. of Lucknow. In 1837 Harpal Singh the zamindar or proprietor of the adjacent country employed 500 men in building a mud fort of considerable extent. Lat. 26 44 long 82 14

**DAMAKA**—A town in the British district of Camroop, in Lower Assam 25 miles N E. of Goalpara. Lat 26 27 long 90 58

**DAMAN**—A town on the coast of the Northern Concan and belonging to the Portuguese, though included within the limits of the presidency of Bombay. It is situate on the Damungunga, or river of Daman, which rises in the Ghazee, about forty miles further east. The river has a bar at its mouth, having two feet water at low water spring tides, and eighteen or twenty feet inside. There is never less in common springs than three fathoms at high water on the bar the rise of the tide being seventeen or eighteen feet. Outside the bar is a road, in which vessels may anchor in eight fathoms of water. The town is fortified and has a rampart with ten bastions and two gateways. There are nine Christian churches, and a fort called the Castle of St Hieronymus. The surrounding country is fruitful and pleasant, except in the rainy season when it is extensively overflowed.

## DAM—DAN

During the dry season, there remain some shallow hills or ponds abounding in fish and reptiles. The river admitting the tide, is brackish, and when the water left by the rain is evaporated recourse is had to wells, the water of which however is also in some degree brackish, and moreover very unwholesome, causing fevers and other formidable ailments. Provisions and vegetables are cheap and plentiful. Daman is an excellent place for small vessels to remain at during the S.W. monsoon, and for the purpose of repair the country being well stocked with ship-timber. Many ships of from 500 to 600 tons burthen have been built in this river. Daman, described as a town great and strong, was sacked and burned by the Portuguese in 1531. It was subsequently rebuilt and in 1558 was taken by the Portuguese who converted the mosque into a Christian church. The place appears from that time to have remained one of their possessions. The district of which the town is the principal place is about ten miles in length from north to south and five in breadth. Distance of the town of Daman from Bombay N 101 miles Lat 20 24 long 72 53.

**DAMAN or THE BORDER**, so called because it stretches between the Sulman Mountains and the Indus. The tract formerly constituted a portion of Runjeet Singh's kingdom of Lahore and is now annexed to the British provinces of the Punjab. Where not under the influence of irrigation, it in general presents the appearance of a plain of smooth hard clay bare of grass, but sprinkled with dwarfish bushes tamarisks and occasionally trees of larger size, but seldom exceeding the height of twenty feet the soil or climate being unfavourable to their further growth. In place of the clay the surface in some places consists of a loose and irremovable sand. The clay appears to be deposited by the waters either of the Indus or of the numerous small rivers which, during the season of the melting of the snow stream down from the mountains, and add to the inundation. Where duly irrigated the clay is very productive, and few countries are more fertile than the Derajat, or that part of the plain which extends along the western bank of the Indus. The Derajat so called from the three towns, Dera Imad Khan Dera Fati Khan, and Dera Ghazee Khan abounds in towns and good villages. In summer the heat in the Daman is intense and the productions in a great measure resemble those of India. The Daman is 300 miles long, from the Kala or Salt Range on the north to the confines of Sind on the south, and has an average breadth of about sixty miles. Lat. 28 40' to 33 20 long 69 30 to 71 20.

**DAMDAMA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, 73 miles N E from Neemuch and 44 miles S. from Kotah Lat. 25 long 76 56.

**DAMMOODAH**—A river rising in the district of Ramgarh, head gov of

Bengal, about lat. 23 55' long 84 53. It takes a south-easterly direction through the British districts Ramgarh and Pachet, into those of Bannooa and Burdwan and twelve miles below the principal town of the last-named district, and in lat. 23 5' long 85 1 it turns nearly due south, a direction which it holds for the remainder of its course through the British districts Burdwan and Hoogly until its fall into the river Hoogly on the right side in lat. 22 13 long 88 7, its total length of course being 350 miles. Its feeders are numerous, the most important being the Barrachur a considerable torrent, falling into it on the left side in lat. 23 43, long 86 51'. On the route from Calcutta to Hazareebagh it is crossed by means of a ferry fifty miles above its mouth. At Raneggun, eighty five miles higher up, and in lat. 23 35 long 87 8 the bed of the stream is described by Jacquemont as 500 yards wide fordable, with a rapid current, and lurid water about one foot deep in the middle of December or during the dry season. At Gomwah ninety miles higher up the stream the same traveller states the bed to be 250 yards wide, and free from obstructions with a slender stream of very fine water. The valley of the Dammooodah, which is about to be traversed by the railway from Calcutta is known to abound in coal and iron and, indeed the only doubt as to the practicability of manufacturing malleable iron in the district arises from the absence of lime stone for the reduction of the ore into metal. Limestone however may be imported from Sylhet and other places and it has been estimated by competent authority that, assuming the cost of railway bars at 104 per ton bar iron may be manufactured in the Dammooodah valley at least twenty per cent lower than it could be imported from England.

**DAMUK**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 25 miles S E. from Omraouttee and 85 miles S W from Nagpoor Lat. 20 30 long 73 1.

**DAMLINGAUM**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 29 miles S E from Omraouttee and 68 miles S W from Nagpoor Lat. 20 45, long 73 14.

**DAMLUNGUNGA**.—A river rising on the western slope of the Syadree range of mountains in lat 20 11 long 73 42 and flowing in a westerly direction through the native state of Punt and dividing the British collectorates of Surat and Tannah intersects the Portuguese territory of Damaun, and falls into the Arabian Sea in lat. 20 23' long 72 52.

**DANA**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 158 miles N W from Khatmandoo, and 148 miles N E. from Oude. Lat 28 47, long 83 8.

**DANAYAKKAN KOTTEI**.—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency

# DAN—DAR.

of Madras, 30 miles N of Coimbatore Lat. 11 28 long 77 7

**DANDEEAS.**—See **DANTIWARA**.

**DANDERPHUL.**—A town in the British sub-collectorate of Nasack, presidency of Bombay 39 miles S.E. of Nasack Lat. 19 33 long 74 7

**DANDYAUAU.**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 94 miles S.E. from Almora, and 36 miles S.W. from Jemlah. Lat. 29 8, long 81 10

**DANGAUR.**—A town in the native state of Surgoojah, 27 miles S.W. from Surgoojah, and 33 miles N.W. from Odeipoor Lat. 22 50' long 82 53'

**DANGKHAR.**—A town in the British district of Spiti in the district of the Juhnder Doobah, one of the divisions of the Punjab 92 miles N.E. of Simla Lat. 32 5, long 73 15

**DANGURTHUL.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 36 miles S. from Jeypoor and 15 miles N. from Tonk. Lat. 23 23, long 75 50

**DANOO.**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay 69 miles N. of Bombay Lat. 19 57 long 72 43'

**DANPOOR.** in the British district of Ahgurh, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village near the northern boundary of the district It is 65 miles S.E. of Delhi Lat. 28 7 long 75 6'

**DANPOOR.** in the British district of Boondahur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Alighur to that of Moradabad and 22 miles N. of the former It has a bazar and is well supplied with water Lat. 28 11, long 78 16

**DANTIWARA.** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer and 21 miles E. of the former It contains 100 houses and five shops. Lat. 26 16 long 73 30'

**DANTOON.**—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 32 miles S. of Midnapoor Lat. 21 57, long 87 20'

**DANTROEE.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Sorabhee 32 miles S.W. from Sorabhee, and 78 miles W. from Oodeypoor Lat. 24 49, long 72 35

**DAODPOOR.** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Sultanpore cantonment, 12 miles W. of the latter It has a small bazar and is well supplied with water Lat. 26 18, long 81 57'

**DAOD KAYLE** in the Sind Sagur Doobah division of the Punjab, a town situated on an offset of the river Indus six miles S. of the town of Kala Bagh Lat. 32 51, long 71 35

**DAODNUGUR.** in the British district Behar, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the

right bank of the river Son navigable up to this place from its confluence with the Ganges a distance of forty five miles Some of the streets are straight and wide, but the greater number mere wretched lanes. Here is a spacious well built serai, or public lodging-house, surrounded by a rampart of brick, with battlements and loopholes, and probably intended for a stronghold of the former government. There is another extensive serai, inclosed and secured by gates The number of houses, including Ahmudgunj has been computed at about 2 000 and admitting the usual ratio of inmates to houses, the population appears to be about 10 000 It is a place of considerable trade, and has manufactures of setrungs or coarse cotton carpets blankets and cotton fabrics of various sorts. The town is 42 miles N.W. of Gya, 60 S.W. of Patna, 89 E. of Benares. Lat. 25 8' long 84 27

**DAORALAH.**—See **DODRALA**.

**DAPOOLEE.**—A town in the British district of Rutmagherry, presidency of Bombay 55 miles N. of Rutmagherry Lat. 17 48 long 73 16

**DAPOOREE.**—A town situate on the left bank of the Moota river a feeder of the Bema, in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay four miles N. of Poonah. The town contains a residence for the use of the governor of Bombay and in its vicinity are the Botanical Gardens, maintained by the government. Lat. 18 32' long 73 51

**DARAGUNJ** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Jounpore, and communicating by ferry with the former of which it may be considered in some measure a suburb The Ganges on the left bank of which it is situate has here a bed a mile wide the stream in the dry season occupying only a third of that space the remainder being moist sand and mud over which the road is difficult It is a place of some importance. Lat. 25 27 long 81 57

**DARAMANY GHAT.**—See **AMBEAN HULLY**

**DARANAGUR.** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpoor 40 miles S.E. of the latter place Supplies and water are abundant. The road to the south-east towards Allahabad is heavy but that to the north west, or towards Futtehpoor is good. The surrounding country is level and well cultivated. Lat. 25 41' long 81 25

**DARANUGUR.** in the British district of Bynour, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Mazafernugur and 40 miles S.E. of the latter place It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, in a level well cultivated country, and has a bazar The road in this part of the route is sandy, and bad for wheeled carriages. Distant

# DAR.

N W from Calcutta 944 miles Lat 29 17, long 78 11'

**DARAPOOR**, in the Punjab, a small village about a mile from the right or west bank of the Jhelum. Close to it are extensive ruins, called Oodennggur which Burnes supposes to be those of Nicaea, built by Alexander to commemorate his victory on this spot over Porus. Lat 32 46 long 73 36'

**DARAPOORAM** in the British district of Combatore, presidency of Madras, a town situate about half a mile from the left bank of the river Amravati in an elevated open country. The streets are wide and the houses in general well built. Here is a large mud fort, formerly of considerable importance during the wars between the British and the rulers of Mysore, but now in ruins. Buchanan, after mentioning the fort, gives the following curious statement — The commandant, according to the report of the natives, agreed to surrender the place to Col Fullerton. As, however, he wished to make an appearance of resistance, some pioneers were sent into the ditch to undermine the wall which they did very coolly while over their heads the garrison kept up a tremendous fire. When the passage was open, the firing ceased, and our troops walked in quietly without any injury being done on either side. Distance from the town of Combatore S.E. 42 miles Madras, S.W. 250 Lat 10 45 long 77 38'

**DARBARRA**, in the Punjab, a large fortress of the Daman. It is situate 12 miles N.W. of Tak, and at the mouth of a pass into the Sulman Mountains. Its walls are very lofty, but it does not appear to be otherwise of importance, and it is situate in a very barren and secluded country. Lat 32 16 long 70 20'

**DARBEE** — A town of North Eastern India, in the native state of Bhotan 60 miles E from Darjeeling and 106 miles N from Bangalore. Lat 27 13' long 89 18'

**DARBUNG**, or **ROOSHKATONG** in Buesahir, a river of Koonawur. It rises in about lat. 31 57, long 78 26 on the south western declivity of the stupendous range of Damuk Shu, bounding that territory on the side of Ladakh. Gerard estimates the elevation of its source at about 15 000 feet above the sea. The scene, as described by him, is one of terrific desolation. After a total course of about twenty-seven miles, it falls into the Sutlej in lat 31 43, long 78 45 -

**DARICKEE** — A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 86 miles S.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20 4', long 86 18'

**DARISHEE** — A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N.W. of Ongole. Lat. 16 48, long 79 44'

**DARJEELING** in the British district of the same name, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a sanatorium for troops located within the military

division of Cawnpore, Allahabad Dinapore, and Benares. It is situate on the southern side of a great hollow or basin, being that of the Runjeet River which falls into the Teesta a few miles east of the place. To the north the view is open and exhibits the usual succession of range beyond range, all irregularly ramifying in every direction and in apparently inextricable confusion it terminates in the Snowy Range. To the westward, the view is confined by a lofty range at the distance of about ten miles to the eastward appears the valley of the Teesta and on each side of it is the confused assemblage of mountain ridges, as to the north to the south Darjeeling has the Sinchul Peak elevated about 9 000 feet, and the Gurdun Kattur range which is a ramification of it. These mountains are completely clothed with forest from the top to the very bottom. In regard to natural scenery the country round Darjeeling is described as inferior to that of Landour and Mussooree but as contrasting favourably with that of Almora. In one respect, however it has an advantage even over the former places, commanding as it does the most magnificent view which can probably be obtained of the Snowy Range, distant about sixty miles, in which eminently conspicuous appears the Kanchung Jinga, rising 27 000 feet above the sea. Dr Hooker, when on a botanical mission to this region thus describes his first impression of the scene — Early next morning I caught my first view and I literally held my breath in awe and admiration. Six or seven successive ranges of forest clad mountains as high as that whereon I stood (8 000 feet) intervened between me and the dazzling white pile of snow clad mountains among which the giant peak of Kinchin junga rose 20 000 feet above the lofty point from which I gazed. Owing to the clearness of the atmosphere the snow appeared to my fancy but a few miles off and the loftiest mountain at only a day's journey. The heavenward outline was projected against a pale-blue sky, while little detached patches of mist clung here and there to the highest peaks, and were tinged golden yellow or rosy red by the rising sun. Grass is the principal formation of the rock at Darjeeling slate occurs on the banks of the Runjeet River at the foot of the hills, iron-ore abounds, and traces of copper are said to have been discovered.

The advantages possessed by Darjeeling, as the site for a sanatorium, in the salubrity of its climate and facility of access from the plains of Bengal, induced the British government, in 1835 to open a negotiation with the rajah of Sikkim for its cession, in return for an equivalent in land or money. The rajah consented to an unconditional and gratuitous transfer. Several years afterwards, however, a grant of 3 000 rupees per annum was made to the rajah, as compensation for the cession which sum at a later period was doubled. A sanatorium for Europeans has been established,

# DAR—DAU

and its results as exhibited in official medical reports, are considered satisfactory. The district of which Darjeeling is the principal place, was enlarged in 1850 by the annexation of a further portion of the territory of Sikkim. The sequestration of this tract, yielding a revenue of 26 037 rupees, took place in consequence of outrages committed by the rajah against British subjects: a course of conduct which at the same time exposed him to the forfeiture of the annual payment which had been granted as compensation for Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 2' long. 88° 19'.

**DAIRMAPUR**.—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 33 miles N of Salem. Lat. 12° 9', long. 78° 14'.

**DARMOODAR**.—A town in the native state of Nepal 190 miles W from Khatmandoo, and 103 miles N from Oude. Lat. 28° 17' long. 82° 18'.

**DARRAH**.—A town in the British district of Blaughpore, hont gov of Bengal 60 miles W of Rygmahal. Lat. 24° 45' long. 87° 5'.

**DARROOR**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 180 miles N W from Hyderabad and 72 miles S from Jaulnah. Lat. 18° 50' long. 76° 11'.

**DARSHAN CANJ**.—In the district of Pachamrat, territory of Oude a town near the right bank of the river Gbaghra, five miles S.E. of Faizabad. It was built by Darulnugh a freebooter, the brother of an adventurer originally a trooper in the Company's service but raised to the station of zemindar or fockies by the favour of Asad Ali Khan formerly nawab vizier. It is rather a thriving place, several merchants of considerable property residing there. Instant E from Luck now 80 miles. Lat. 26° 44', long. 82° 12'.

**DASNUH**, in the British district of Meerut, hont-gov of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situate on the route from Delhi to Chhitrnankteesur and 18 miles E. of the former. Elevation above the sea 821 feet. Lat. 28° 41' long. 77° 36'.

**DASOREL**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jondpore or Marwar 79 miles N from Jondpore, and 50 miles S W from Beekaneer. Lat. 27° 25' long. 72° 56'.

**DASPORE**.—A town in the British district of Midnapore, hont gov of Bengal 81 miles N E of Midnapore. Lat. 22° 37' long. 87° 50'.

**DATCHAPALLY**.—A town in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, 52 miles N W of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 37' long. 79° 48'.

**DATMER**, in native Gurwhal a village on the left bank of the Supin or Tonsa. The village is inhabited by savage and lawless bandits who practise their misdeeds with much impunity in consequence of the extreme diff-

culty of access to their fastness. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8,304 feet. Lat. 31° 5' long. 78° 20'.

**DATREE**, in the British district of Mysore, hont gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah and 29 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 5' long. 78° 42'.

**DAUDPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Calahandy one of the hill zemindaries of Orissa, 90 miles W from Goomsaur and 20 miles N E from Joontaguida. Lat. 19° 59' long. 83° 19'.

**DAUKORR**.—A town in the British district of Kara, presidency of Bombay 31 miles E of Kara. Lat. 22° 42' long. 73° 10'.

**DACMNUGGUR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat or territory of the Guicowar a town on a river which fifty miles to the eastward falls into the Gulf of Cambay. The surrounding country is well watered and fertile producing abundant crops of fine grain, sugar-cane and cotton. It is fortified and belongs to the Guicowar and received its name from Darnon one of the family. Distance from Ahmedabad, S W 120 miles Baroda, S W 120 Surat, N W 38 Bombay N W 205. Lat. 21° 40' long. 71° 30'.

**DAUNABAD** in the Roeechna Doonb division of the Punjab a town situated on a feeder of the river Ravee 60 miles S W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 7', long. 73° 21'.

**DALNDIAKHFEA**, in the district of Banawara, territory of Oude a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 50 miles S of Luck now 30 S E of Cawnpore. Buttr estimates the population at 8 000 and 9 000 of whom 350 are Musulmans. Lat. 26° 10' long. 80° 42'.

**DALNG THE**.—A tract of country so called situate within the limits of the presidency of Bombay and comprising several petty native states, tributary to a chief styled the rajah of Daung. It is bounded in the north-west by the petty state of Wurawee on the north-east and east by Candesh and the sub-collectorate of Nasick on the south by the native state of Peint and on the west by that of Baunsada. It extends from lat. 20° 22' to 21° 5' and from long. 73° 28' to 73° 52'. Its length from north to south is fifty-two miles and its breadth twenty-eight, comprehending an area of 900 square miles with a population of 70 300. The country abounds in teak forests which are rented by the British government of the Daung chiefs, who usually refer to the British representative any points of dispute among themselves.

**DAUNTA** in the Myhee Caunta division of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar a town the chief place of the petty native territory of the same name situate 48 miles E of Deesa, and 139 miles N of Baroda. The territory of Daunta is subject to the super-

macy of the Raypoote state of Edur and moreover pays tribute to the Guicowar. In 1830 the Rana agreed to cede a fixed proportion of his revenues to the state of Pahlunpore, but the obligation was subsequently commuted for an annual payment of 500 rupees, and the district is now released from sequestration. The town of Dautia is in lat.  $24^{\circ} 12'$  long  $72^{\circ} 50'$ .

**DAUSAN**—See **DIESAUN**

**DAVADANAPUTTY**—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N W of Madura. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 8'$  long  $77^{\circ} 43'$

**DAVAGOODOO**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras 12 miles S.W. of Ongole. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 20'$  long  $80^{\circ}$

**DAYANKONDA**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras 52 miles N E of Bellary. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 33'$  long  $77^{\circ} 37'$

**DAYABOY DROOG**—A town in Mysore 76 miles N E. from Seringapatam and 39 miles N W from Bangalore. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 22'$  long  $77^{\circ} 16'$

**DAVERCONDA**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on a hill, near the left or northern side of a feeder of the river Peddag one of the tributaries of the Godavary. It is supplied with water from a tank of considerable size, situate on its west side. The extensive district of Daverconda, on the south side of the town, is named from it. Distant from the city of Hyderabad, S., 62 miles. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 42'$  long  $78^{\circ} 59'$

**DAVERHULLY**—A town in Mysore 68 miles N E. from Bademore and 126 miles N from Seringapatam. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 6'$  long  $76^{\circ} 2'$

**DAVIPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 12 miles N of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 59'$  long  $78^{\circ} 54'$

**DAVLIGHAUT**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 70 miles N E from Aurangabad, and 100 miles S W from Ellichpore. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 30'$  long  $76^{\circ} 11'$

**DAWLUTWALLUH** in the Damaun division of the Punjab, a town situated 30 miles N W of Dera Ghazee Khan 60 miles S W of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 10'$  long  $70^{\circ} 20'$

**DEAGANJ** in the British district of Mysore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah, and 46 miles S.E. of the former. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 3'$  long  $78^{\circ} 48'$

**DEAMAH** in the district of Sultanpore territory of Oude, a town on the route from Pertabgurb to Sultanpore cantonment, 18 miles S W of the latter. It has a bazar, and is

abundantly supplied with water from wells. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 10'$  long  $82^{\circ} 8'$

**DEARY**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 17 miles S.E. from Ellichpore and 13 miles N from Omraoutee. Lat.  $21^{\circ}$  long  $77^{\circ} 44'$

**DEATPORE**—A town in the British district of Malda, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 25 miles N W of Malda. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 12'$  long  $87^{\circ} 52'$

**DEBEEPOORA**—See **DAVIPOOR**

**DEBRA**—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 16 miles E of Midnapore. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 23'$  long  $87^{\circ} 39'$

**DEBUR**—A considerable lake in the Raypoote territory, of Oodeypoor or Meywar it is about nine miles in length by five in breadth, and is fed by several streams flowing from the northward. On its southern side it has an outlet by a stream flowing into the Mhya river. Distant S.E. from Oodeypoor 80 miles. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 12'$  long  $74^{\circ} 4'$

**DEBURA** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the river Raptoe, 51 miles N W of Goruckpore. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 17'$  long  $82^{\circ} 58'$

**DECCAN**, in its usual acceptation, implies the tract of country in Southern India, situated between the Nerbudda and the Kistna rivers. Properly speaking, however it includes the whole of the territory lying south of the Vindhya Mountains, which separate it from Hindostan on the north. Taken in its latter extent, it comprehends the valley of the Nerbudda and the narrow tract of lowland forming a belt round the coast of the Peninsula, and it occupies, in addition thereto, the vast expanse of triangular table-land, which resting on each side upon the Eastern and Western Ghats is supported at its base by the sub-Vindhyan range, termed the Sauppoora Mountains. The seaward face of the table land on the west, towards the Concan, though abrupt is not precipitous, but consists of a succession of terraces or steps. In their northern section the Ghats on this side of the Peninsula, attain an elevation seldom exceeding 3,000 feet advancing southward the range increases in height, Bonasson Hill being 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the peak of Dodapet, in the Neigherries having an elevation of 8,700. Near Cape Comorin, in the extreme south and at the point of convergence with the range from the opposite coast the Western Ghats terminate abruptly in a peak about 2,000 feet above the sea. Their average elevation may be stated at about 4,000 feet. From the point of convergence, the Eastern Ghats take a northerly direction. These last-mentioned mountains, at their southern extremity, may be characterized rather as detached groups and clusters of hills appearing at intervals, than as a regular range. About lat.  $11^{\circ} 40'$ , they assume the character of a continuous chain.

and, running along the coast of Coromandel in a direction a little north west of the city of Madras form a junction at Naggery in lat 13° 20' with the main ridge, which crosses the Peninsula in a south west direction, to the Neigherries. Thence the Eastern Ghats continue a northerly course, and terminate in about the same latitude as their counterpart of the opposite coast. Here uniting with the Vindhya zone which crosses the continent from east to west, they constitute one side of the triangle upon which rests the table-land of the Deccan. In regularity and grandeur the Eastern Ghats bear no comparison with those of Western India: their average elevation does not exceed 1500 feet. The intermediate table-land has consequently a gradual slope to the eastward as indicated by the drainage of the country in that direction. All the principal rivers,—the Godavery, Cauvery, Krishna, and Pennar,—though deriving their sources from the base of the Western Ghats find their way into the Bay of Bengal through fissures in the Eastern Ghats. According to Captain Newbold the mean elevation of the table-land around Bangalore and Nunddroog above the sea is 3000 feet, northerly towards Hyderabad it sinks to 1800 feet and a little south of Bangalore, it falls, by rather abrupt steps, to the level of the plains of Salem viz 1400 feet, whence to Cape Comorin the mean height of the country is about 400 feet. The average height of the low country between the Ghats and the sea, on both the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar may be roughly estimated at 200 feet, rising at the base of the mountains to 800 feet. On the Coromandel side the slope to the sea is gentle exhibiting the alluvial deposits borne down from the higher portions of the table-land while that of Malabar is marked by a succession of irregular hilly spurs from the Ghats descending to the sea in abrupt cliffs. The central part of the Deccan is composed of waving downs, which, at one time present for hundreds of miles one unbroken sheet of green harvests but, in the hot season bear the appearance of a desert, naked and brown, without a tree or shrub to relieve its gloomy sameness.

A general outline of the geology of the Deccan is all that the limits of this article will permit to be sketched. A writer already quoted, observes, Hypogene schists, penetrated and broken up by prodigious outbursts of plutonic and trappian rocks, occupy by far the greater portion of the superficies of Southern India. They constitute the great bulk of the Western Ghats, from between the latitudes of 16 and 17 to Cape Comorin and from the base of the Eastern Ghats from beyond the north limit of the Peninsula, to their deflection at Naggery in lat 13° 20'. They are partially capped and fringed in the Western Ghats by laterite, and in the Eastern Ghats by sandstone, limestone, and laterite. From Naggery to Cape Comorin they form with few exceptions, the base of the plains of

the Carnatic, Aront the valley of Seringapatam Salem Trichinopoly Coimbatore Tanjore Madras, Tinnevely and Travancore and, intimately associated with granite the principal hills and ranges on the low lands south of the Salem Break and valley of the Cauvery. North of this valley and above the break they form the base of the table-lands of Mysore, the Baramahal, Bellary district, part of Hyderabad and the Southern Mahratta country and present a ground work on which will be sketched out, as accurately as the present imperfect state of information will permit, the circumscribed areas occupied by more recent aqueous strata. Towards the north west flank of our area, almost in a line drawn diagonally across the Peninsula from Nagpore by Beasjore to the western coast, the hypogene and plutonic rocks disappear emerging only occasionally under one of the largest continuous sheets of trap in the world. Compared then with some other countries, the geology of Southern India is clear and distinct in its principal features. It has been ascertained partly from observation and partly by means of specimens obtained from various sections of the country that the entire basis of the Peninsula, and its principal elevations, are composed wholly of granite. Overlying the granitic floor, are the stratified hypogene rocks, the usual order of superposition being gneiss resting immediately on the granite followed by mica and hornblende schists the two latter supporting clay slate, statuary marble, &c. These rocks are wholly destitute of organic remains for although of aqueous origin as attested by their stratified character the sedimentary deposit has subsequently become crystallized by the effect of subterranean heat, and hence they are grouped by geologists in the metamorphic class. Ascending in the series we next arrive at the fossiliferous strata. Here, in the order of superposition limestone is the lowest, followed by varieties of clay and sand rocks. From various circumstances, arising chiefly from the paucity of the imbedded fossils and from the failure of discovering among them the distinguishing genera, these varieties have not hitherto admitted of a detailed classification. These sedimentary rocks are overlaid by the trap formation, a volcanic product, fused by subterranean heat, and projected to the earth's surface where it occasionally assumes a columnar form but more usually may be traced in extensive sheets, covering a vast tract of country. Two rocks, of aqueous origin peculiar to Southern India, are met with capping trap and all other rocks, without reference to age or composition. These are laterite and regur. The former consists of an iron-clay. In its texture, it is full of cavities and pores, and contains a large quantity of iron. While in the mass, and excluded from the air it is soft and readily cut but upon being broken up and exposed, it soon becomes hard and resists the effects of air and water better than brick. It is consequently one of the most valuable materials for building



The maximum thickness of its beds does not exceed 200 feet and these are not altogether destitute of organic remains. Regur is the black cotton clay formerly supposed to be produced by the decomposition of trap rocks, but now regarded, and apparently more justly as a marine deposit. One other overlying formation requires notice,—the calcareous substance termed kunkur, found on analysis to contain the elements of oolite and chalk. Its origin is referred to the action of thermal springs, charged with carbonic acid bringing up lime in solution and depositing it on the earth's surface. It is used as a rough building stone, and universally employed to burn into lime.

The universal prevalence of granite and the hypogene rocks has been mentioned. It remains to describe the geographical position of the more recent and the overlying strata. Partial deposits of sand rock of a recent period containing pelagic shells, are found scattered over the south eastern extremity of the Peninsula but the older sandstone and limestone beds are not met with south of Salem. The chief development of these older rocks lies in the district of Cuddapah and again in Hyderabad also in the Southern Mahratta country and in the tract between the Cuddapah and the Kistna. A lot of shelly limestone occurs in the vicinity of Pondicherry to which from an examination of its fossils, geologists concur in assigning a more elevated position than to the limestone strata before described. The outpouring of the trap rock is distributed over a considerable portion of the Peninsula. It extends from the seaboard at the northern extremity of the Western Ghats to its eastern limit at Nagpore and the banks of the river Tumbuddra, and terminates southward on the seacoast, in the latitude of Fort Victoria or Bancot. Within these boundaries the landscape is marked by the usual distinctive features of basaltic rock—hills of tabular form rising from the general level sometimes abruptly in perpendicular masses sometimes in steps or terraces piled one upon another decked with magnificent forests and producing beautiful and romantic scenery. From the southern termination of the trap the laterite or iron clay succeeds as the overlying rock, to Cape Comorin covering the base of the mountains and the narrow tract that separates them from the sea, and occasionally exhibiting a succession of low rounded hills and undulations. It exists also in detached beds on the opposite coast of the Peninsula, expanding over a large surface near the south banks of the Pennar, crowning the loftiest summits of the Ghats, and of the table lands in the interior. Regur, like laterite overtops all other rocks, with the single exception of the most recent deposits. This soil is chiefly indebted for its fertility to its retentive power in regard to moisture. When its surface is dried to an impalpable powder the substratum retains its character of a hard black

clay approaching to rock, usually moist and cold.

It occupies principally the elevated table-lands of the Coed Districts, the Hyderabad Nagpore and Southern Mahratta countries. It is less common in Mysore but is again seen in continuous sheets from six to twenty feet thick, below the Salem District, covering the lower plain of Coimbatore Madurai, Salem Trichinopoly Tanjore Ramanad and Tinnevely to the vicinity of Cape Comorin.

Of the remote history of the Deccan little is known. Hindoo legend relates that it was invaded by Rama, king of Oude when in pursuit of Ravana the ruler of Ceylon who had carried off his consort Siva but the date of Rama's existence is involved in obscurity. An ancient distribution of the country into the national divisions of Dravira or the Tamil Country, Carnata, Telingana, Maharahita, and Orissa, is however indicated by the five corresponding languages of the Deccan all of which are derived from an origin totally distinct from the Sanscrit. In the fifth century before Christ the Peninsula is stated to have been partitioned between the four kingdoms of Pandya, Kerala, Cola and Chola. Passing, however to authentic history we learn that the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan was attempted in the year 1294 by Alaudin afterwards Emperor of Delhi. Its object was restricted to the assault of Deogiri the capital of Maharahita and this was successful the city being captured and given up to pillage. A few years later Alaudin extended his conquests over the whole of Maharahita Telingana, and Carnata and in 1325 the reduction of the Deccan was completed by Mohammed Tughluk. But the supremacy of the emperor was not of long duration the Hindoo rajahs of Telingana and Carnata were the first to recover their possessions. Their success was followed by the general revolt of the Deccan in 1347 when Hasan Ganga founded the Mahomedan dynasty of Bahmani. His independence was recognised at Delhi and the power of the empire was thus driven across the Nerbudda. In the struggles which ensued the house of Bahmani succeeded in subverting the kingdom of Telingana, and at a later period (1666) the fall of the monarchy of Bijayanagar or Carnata was effected by the league of the Mussulman princes against Rajah Ram, at the battle of Talicote. Subsequent events tended to the dismemberment of the Bahmani empire and its final dissolution gave rise to the independent Mahomedan states of Bejapoor Ahmednuggur Goleonda, Bedur and Bera. Of these the two latter merging into one or other of the remainder became extinct and in the time of Shah Jehan in 1630 the Deccan was divided into the three kingdoms of Ahmednuggur Golconda, and Bejapoor. The first of these became tributary to Shah Jehan in 1636, and in 1656 his son and successor Aurangzebe subverting the monarchies of Coler and Belmore the whole of the ter-

territory previously severed from the empire was recovered and the Deccan once more passed under the rule of Delhi. But though Aurangzeb now grasped the universal sovereignty of India he was not destined long to retain it. The Maharrattas, who had previously attracted little notice had emerged from obscurity during the reign of his father, and were now about to act a conspicuous part in the history of the Deccan. In the late imperial contest with Golconda and Beegapore they had shared the fate of the conquered but their power and resources, though crippled, were not destroyed. The fortresses and districts of which they had been dispossessed were again fast falling into their hands and upon Aurangzeb's retreat to Ahmednuggur in 1708 they attacked the imperial army and plundered its baggage. Ten years after the death of Aurangzeb his successor concluded a peace with Saho the Maharratta chief and admitted his claim to levy tribute over the whole of the Deccan. The Mogul empire was now tending to its close. Asaf Jah whose descendants are known as the nizams of Hyderabad, had succeeded to the viceroyalty of the Deccan. He was subsequently promoted to the office of vizier at Delhi but being disgusted with the court, and sensible that his power rested upon a solid foundation he resigned his appointment, and returned to his government at Hyderabad. The Maharrattas in the interim had obtained a large accession of territory and at the time of Asaf's return the chief authority of the nation was wielded by Balaji one of Saho's principal officers and subsequently the founder of the dynasty of the Peshwas. This able minister had laboured unceasingly to concentrate the power of the Maharrattas and having succeeded he usurped the authority of his master and offered himself as a competitor for the sovereignty of the Deccan. But Asaf deemed the power of his rival too formidable for resistance he therefore applied himself to accomplish its reduction by means of dissensions among the principal chiefs but failing in his attempt, he finally effected a compromise with the Peshwa and entered the latter himself as an usurper. The result was the foundation, on the part of Asaf of the Mahometan kingdom of Hyderabad which still continues to be ruled by his descendants and the formation under the Peshwa of a powerful monarchy comprising the larger portion of the territories now included within the limits of the presidency of Bombay. The remainder of the imperial possessions in the Peninsula with few exceptions, were held by chieftains subject to the supremacy of one or the other of these two potentates. Those north of the Tumbuddra were distributed principally between the rajahs of Colapoor and Berar and Angria of Colaba all of whom acknowledged some degree of dependence upon the Peshwa. Of the provinces south of the Tumbuddra, the Carnatic and Tanjore were held under the feudal sovereignty of the Nizam. The Mysore, though previously

tributary to both Moguls and Maharrattas, assumed independence during the commotions of the times, and in the sequel became the prize of the Mahometan usurper Hyder Ali. In the extreme south, the petty state of Travancore, secured from invasion by its remote position, and by the sea and mountains which surround it appears to have long enjoyed an uninterrupted freedom from foreign sway. The nabob of Kurnoul Rajah Tondiman the rajah of Coorg, and other inferior rulers, seized each on his own district and rose to the rank of petty princes, acknowledging a feudal superiority but maintaining their own exclusive right to internal independence.

Such were the changes introduced into the native governments of the Deccan in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. The possessions of European nations within the Peninsula afforded at that time no indication of future grandeur. A few petty settlements acknowledged the dominion of France and Portugal. The English occupied a station at Surat and another at Madras and these with the island of Bombay constituted nearly the sum of British territory in Southern India. In the subsequent contests for power which ensued between the native chiefs, the English and French took opposite sides. The results of these struggles proved unfavourable to the powers whose cause had been espoused by the French. Among the men of that nation most distinguished in India both in war and negotiation was M. Bussy who established the French power and influence over the Northern Circars so often referred to in the Indian history of the middle of the eighteenth century. These possessions however like most of the French acquisitions, remained to them only a very short time. Clive attacked them with a force from Bengal and though opposed by a larger force, the skill energy and happy fortune which marked all Clive's enterprises triumphed and the Circars were transferred from the French to their great rival in India. Thenceforward the interests of France rapidly declined the influence of the British rose in the ascendant and a new empire was established in India. Within the limits of the Deccan the French still retain Pondicherry with other minor settlements and the Portuguese continue undisturbed within the slender territory of Goa and Daman but important revolutions have occurred in the native governments within the Peninsula from which the British alone, of all the European settlers in India, reaped any advantage. The channar bed provinces of Mysore at the close of the first war with Tippeco, formed the earliest addition to their original acquisitions. A further annexation accrued upon the death of Tippeco and the final partition of his dominions. This was followed by the incorporation with the British empire, of the Carnatic and Tanjore. Some years later the forfeited possessions of the Peshwa tended to swell the extent of the empire. These acquisitions, with certain ces

mons from the Nizam, the subsequent conquests of Karnool and Coorg, and the lapse from failure of heirs, of Angria's territory of Colaba, and the raj of Satara, constitute in the aggregate a continuous territory stretching from the banks of the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin. Its greatest length from north to south measures 1 000 miles, and its extreme breadth exceeds 300 and if Sunde and a portion of British Guzerat be excluded, the Deccan, as defined in this article will be found to comprehend the provinces now distributed between the two presidencies of Madras and Bombay with the several native states already enumerated.

It will be obvious that in so large a tract of country there must be a great diversity of people and great variations as to manners and character. In the countries connected with the British government of Bombay the higher classes, everywhere in the East the most unmanageable were in 1822 admitted by Mr. Elphinstone to certain privileges. A great dislike existed towards the courts of law and the privileged classes, of which there were three constituted, were exempted the first totally, the second partially from the strict process of the Adawlut while a third class, composed of meritorious native military officers of the rank of soubahdar, were exempted from personal arrest. A commission was appointed, which took cognizance of cases involving claims upon the first two classes and proceeded to dispose of them in a mode which, while securing justice, should be free from offence. The commission was subsequently abolished and its duties transferred to an officer called agent for sardars.

**DECCAN SHABAZPORE.**—See BACKERSUJJ.

**DECKNALL.**—A town in one of the native states known as the Cuttack Mahals 39 miles N from Cuttack and 77 miles S.W. from Balasore. Lat. 21 1', long. 85 55.

**DECTAUN** in a detached portion of the native state of Gwalior a town belonging to Semdia, on the route from Mow to Baroda 20 miles W of former 193 E of latter. It is estimated to contain 1,000 houses, and about 5 000 inhabitants, and is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Elevation above the sea 1,831 feet. Lat. 22 34, long. 75° 31.

**DEENAUTPOOR**, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to Agra, and 21 miles S. of the former. Lat. 27 38', long. 76 7.

**DEEDWANA**—A village in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore or Marwar 112 miles N.E. from Joudpore. Lat. 27 19', long. 74 30'.

**DEEG**, in the territory of Bhurtpore a town situated in a lone tract, amidst numerous marshes and hills or small lakes fed by the stream Manus Nye conveying the drainage of a considerable country lying to the west. As

it is nearly surrounded by water during a great part of the year it is then almost inaccessible to an enemy. Before dismantled by the British its outline the outer wall, was an irregular pentagon, the southern and longest side of which towards the middle curves inwards, or towards the north. At the south west angle is the Shah Bourj a high rocky mount having on its summit an area of fifty yards square and inclosed by a rampart, having four commanding bastions facing the four cardinal points. Within the walls the fort, an extensive building with high rampart twenty feet thick furnished with bastions, commands the whole town. Close to the west of the fort is the palace of the rajah with a fine garden inclosed by a high wall. The ground plan of the garden is rectangular 470 feet long and 360 wide and on each side is a remarkably beautiful building. In the middle is an octagonal pond, with openings on four sides leading up to the four buildings, each opening having from the centre of the pond to the foot of the flight of steps leading into them an avenue of jets d'eau. These beautiful buildings, which are surpassed in India for elegance of design and perfection of workmanship only by the Taj Mahal of Agra, are constructed of a fine-grained sandstone quarried of great dimensions at Roopbas in the south-eastern part of the Bhurtpore territory. Deeg is a place of great antiquity. 'The ancient name was Duragh, or Durghpura, and will be found mentioned in the Skand Puran and 4th chapter of the Bhagavat Mahatma.' It became early one of the chief strongholds of the Jats, from whom, in 1778 it was wrested by Nujuff Khan, the powerful minister of Shah Alum. After the death of Nujuff Khan however it reverted to the rajah of Bhurtpore. Here on the 13th of November 1804 the army of Holkar was defeated by a British force, under the command of General Fraser and the Jats, having taken a hostile part by firing on the victors. Siege was laid to the place on the 16th of December following and on the 23rd of the same month it was carried by storm. Subsequently restored to the Jat rajah it, after the capture of Bhurtpore by the British, commanded by Lord Combermere was surrendered without resistance, and dismantled. Distance W from Muttra 24 miles. Lat. 27 29', long. 77° 28'.

**DEEGAREE**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer, and three miles east of the former. The road in this part of the route, though sandy, is probably good, as Boleau travelled it on horseback, by moon light, at the rapid rate of ten miles an hour. Lat. 26 17', long. 73 16'.

**DEEGH**—See Dira.

**DEEGHYL**, in the British district of Rohtak lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a considerable village on the route from Karnool to Rewaree, and 76 miles S.W. of the former.

# DEE-DEH

Water is abundant, though indifferent, and supplies are plentiful Lat. 28° 46', long 76 41

**DEEGUCHEE**.—A town in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 61 miles E of Sattara. Lat 17° 30', long 74 59

**DEEHA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 795 miles N E of Calcutta by the river route, 13 S E of the city of Allahabad by the same Lat. 25 19, long 82 8

**DEEMLA**.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 39 miles N W of Rungpore Lat. 26 6 long 88 55

**DEENANUGUR**, in the Lahore division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Barwa Doob Canal, 69 miles N E of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 10', long 75 29

**DEENGROO**.—A halting-place on a rivulet of the same name, on the southern declivity of the Shatal Pass It is situate just above the limit of forest in a tract having a rich soil covered with a close sward Elevation above the sea 12 800 feet. Lat. 31 21' long 78 1

**DEENGURH**.—A town in the native state of Bhawalpore 32 miles S from Bhawalpore and 116 miles N W from Beekaneer Lat. 28 56, long 71 49

**DEENHUTLA**.—A town in the native state of Cooh Behar, 61 miles N E from Dinapore, and 10 miles S from Behar Lat. 26 7, long 89 28

**DEEPLA**.—A town in the British province of Sonda, presidency of Bombay 162 miles E. of Kurrachee. Lat. 24 30' long 69 40

**DEEROEE**, a river of Assam rises on the south-eastern boundary in lat. 27 10' long 95 21 and flows for about forty five miles through the district of Seelphor to its junction with the Dimaig a tributary of the Brahmaputra, in lat. 27 4, long 94 41

**DEESA** in Guzerat or dominions of the Guicowar, a town on the river Bannas (western) the residence and possession of a petty Musulman chief, styled the nawab of Deesa, who is also nawab of Fahlunpore There is here a British cantonment, which is situate on the left bank of the Bannas, three miles N E of the town Distance from Mhow N W 301 miles, from Neemuch, W 251 from Bombay N, 370 Lat. 24 14, long 72 5

**DEESATUN**.—A river rising in the native state of Bhopal a few miles north of the town of Seerowar in about lat. 23 23 long 78 38, and at an elevation of about 2 000 feet above the sea After a course of ten or twelve miles north, it passes into the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, through which it flows north-east sixty miles, to the south boundary of Bundelcund which it enters in lat. 24 12

long 78 53 and flows through in a sinuous direction, but generally north for 150 miles falling into the Betwa on the right side, in lat. 25 48' long 79 29' its total length of course being about 220 miles. Several torrents and small rivers fall into it, right and left but none of any importance. It is crossed by a ford on the route from Banda to Gwalior twenty miles above its mouth and in lat. 25 34 long 79 28 and has there 'a sandy bottom, and water about knee-deep from November to June. Franklin regards it as the boundary between his rather arbitrary divisions of eastern and western Bundelcund It abounds in fish and is styled by Malcolms a fine stream but it is not navigable.

**DEESOORE**.—A town in the Raypoot district of Godwar 75 miles S E from Joudpore, and 110 miles S W from Ajmere. Lat. 25 19' long 73 39

**DEETAUN**.—See DECTAUN

**DEGAON**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 50 miles E from Bhopal, and 56 miles S W from Saugor Lat. 23 17' long 78 10

**DEHGONG** in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a town on the route from Ahmedabad to Neemuch 17 miles N E of the former, 165 S W of the latter Population 8 000 Lat. 23 8' long 72 50

**DEHPOOR**.—A town in the subdivision of Nasick British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 25 miles S E of Nasick Lat. 19 53 long 74 10

**DEHRA DOON**.—A fertile valley at the south western base of the lowest and outermost ridge of the mountains of the Himalaya, and forming with the pergunnah of Jounnar Bawar a British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North West Provinces. The valley is inclosed on the north by the Jumna river separating it from Sirmour and Jounnar on the north east by the mountains of native Gurhwal on the south east by the Ganges, dividing it from British Gurhwal and on the south west by the Sewalik range, separating this district from that of Saharanpore The length of the valley in a direction nearly from south east to north west, or from Rikkee Kasee on the Ganges, to Rajhat on the Jumna, is forty five miles Its breadth varies from fifteen to twenty miles It lies between lat. 30—30 32' long 77 48—78 24

The mountains on the north eastern frontier of the valley towards Gurhwal have an elevation of 7 000 or 8 000 feet above the sea, those of the Sewalik range from 3 000 to 3,500 The elevation of the bed of the Ganges at the confluence of the river Mooswa, at the south eastern extremity is 1 200 feet that of the Jumna, at the confluence of the Arun, at the north western extremity is 1,469 Midway between these depressed extremities of the valley a gently increasing elevation runs transversely from the Sewalik Mountains to

## DEH.

those on the north eastern boundary and divides the valley into two basins, that on the north west drained by the Asun and that on the south-east by the Sooswa, discharging themselves, as already mentioned the former into the Jumna, the latter into the Ganges. The town of Dehra sitsuate on this ridge has an elevation of 2369 feet the source of the Asun an elevation of 2148 that of the Sooswa, which river takes its rise a few hundred yards from the former has the like elevation. These rivers flow along the north eastern base of the Sewalik range, the surface of the valley in general having a considerable slope to that part and in consequence nearly all the supplies to those rivers proceed from the north eastern side of the valley. The formations of the Sewalik are recent or tertiary in the conventional language of geologists and for the most part are composed of calcareous sandstone, clay conglomerate, or marl containing a vast profusion of fossil remains of mammalia fishes, reptiles and testacea. The more elevated range on the north and north east frontier consists generally of what in the same language are styled transition formations compact limestones devoid of organic remains, clay slate greywacke with occasionally dykes of trap and other stones of supposed igneous origin with extensive overlying beds of quartz sandstone and in many places large beds of quartz. The transverse elevation connecting the Sewalik and north-eastern ranges appears to be of loosely-aggregated diluvial formation from the fact stated by Jacquemont, that the wells at the town of Dehra, situate on the crest, are nearly 400 feet deep.

The climate is marked by a range of temperature not inconsiderable. Dr Royle states it to vary from 37 to 101 and he adds, that snow occasionally falls in winter. In 1841 the mean heat of June, the hottest month, was 88 of December the coldest 60 and of the whole year 74. Other observations, made some years earlier give results not greatly differing from these the mean temperature of January which in this instance was the coldest month, being 52 that of June, the hottest, 86 and that of the whole year 70. The most unhealthy months are July, August and September during which the periodical rains fall and it is stated, that of the large number of individuals engaged in the extensive grants of land made by the government in 1837 not one person, European or native, escaped fever during the unhealthy period. Hopes, however are entertained that by clearance of the jungle and drainage of the swamps the deadly malarial may be removed, or its effects materially mitigated. Arborecent vegetation is greatly developed and covers the uncultivated parts with dense and almost impenetrable forests, consisting of trees, many of which are common in more southern parts of India, and arborecent species of genera of which the herbaceous ones are found

in the colder parts of the world. Here also occur plants found not only in Southern India, but even under the equator. The zoology is important comprising the elephant, wild buffalo, tiger leopard hyena lynx, jackal wild hog bear deer, and the four horned antelope. Of quadrumanous animals, there are the langur (*Simia entellus*) and bandur (*Simia rhesus*). A species of python is met with as might be expected in a tract so congenial to the nature of those reptiles. The soil is in general a deep rich mould, though in some places composed of shingle or gravel swept down by the torrents from the mountains. For the most part the soil and climate are adapted to the successful growth of rice maize gram (*Cicer arisethum*) cotton, sugar, opium hemp indigo plantain and according to a statement in a late work of good authority "every English plant thrives luxuriantly in the Doon where in March April, and May a splendid show of English flowers is to be seen in all the gardens. The eminent botanist, Dr Royle and Dr Falconer who had ample means of local information considered the south western declivity of the range rising north of the Dehra Doon as well suited for the successful growth of tea. The result of the experiments made in consequence has amply justified the sagacity of their conjectures. Tea has been produced of a quality which has commanded the approval of the best professional judges. According to the latest reports the plant was thriving in different localities extending over four degrees of latitude and three of longitude and it was believed that in Dehra Doon alone there were 100 000 acres suitable for its growth.

In 1837 extensive grants were made by government in the Dehra Doon. The terms were a forty years lease, under which one fourth was to be rent-free for the whole term and the remainder for three years after the expiration of which the twentieth part of the rent assigned was to be paid, rising usually in twentieths until at the end of the twenty third year the maximum rent of four annas per boegah or twelve annas per acre should become payable. The grants in the first instance amounted to something less than 80 000 acres and the grantees having expended large sums in conveying emigrants and clearing and cultivating the lands saw reason as the year advanced to anticipate their reward in crops of the finest quality, but on the setting in of the rains, the jungle-fever became so general that from death the prostration of disease disabling many who survived and the departure of others in terrified flight scarcely any hands remained to gather the harvest, which consequently rotted where it grew. The circumstances of the country however, in regard to health appear as already intimated, to be improvable and better results are looked for. It does not appear that the expectations of the grantees have been generally realized, as, in some instances at least they have withdrawn from the speculation

At the time the valley was wrested from the rajah of Gurwhal by the Goorkhas, it is said to have yielded an annual revenue of 10 000*l*, though those invaders could never realize more than 2 000*l* from it. Under British rule its prosperity has evidently advanced. The number of mousahs or townships in Dehra Doon proper is 214. The area is 673 square miles or 431,240 British statute acres.

Previously to the Goorkha invasion of the Dehra Doon in 1803 it was regarded as the most valuable part of the dominions of the rajah of Gurwhal, who frequently resided at Dehra, and made his final stand at the village of Gurudwara, in its vicinity where he was defeated and slain. The invasion of the valley by the British, in 1815 during the Nepaul war was marked by the obstinate though in effectual defence which the Goorkhas made at Kalunga or Kalapani and the fall of General Gillespie and a considerable number of men under its walls. On the final expulsion of the Goorkhas it became a British district.

**DEHRAH** the principal place of the Dehra Doon, is situated on the crest of a ridge of moderate height extending from the Sewalik range to that bounding the valley on the north-east. It is situated amidst an extensive and dense grove of very luxuriant mango trees, and surrounded by verdure, the vicinity being watered by a torrent descending from the mountains. As the intermittent nature of the stream renders the supply of water from it precarious the town is in dry weather supplied from several wells, nearly 200 feet deep. Jacquemont describes the place as a very large village consisting of several cottages, and in a letter bearing date May 1842 it is mentioned as a large town, in the neighbourhood of which are many houses, the property of Europeans. Its situation is favourable for traffic being at the intersection of the route from Hurdwar to Simoor with that from Saharunpore and the plains to the British sanitary stations of Mussooree and Landour and to Western Gurwhal. Whatever may be the present prosperity of Dehra, it must have resulted from British rule for in the account of the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, drawn up about 1820 where it is noticed as one of the stations of small triangles the town is said to be small and poor. Mundy writing eight years later describes it as inconsiderable, but with good cantonments, and a handsome temple built of stone, and embellished externally with designs in stucco. The elevation of this place above the sea is 2,369 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 974 miles. Lat. 30° 15', long. 78° 5'.

**DEHWAREE**—A town in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 39 miles E of Sattara. Lat. 17° 42' long. 70° 40'.

**DEHJBARA** in the British district of Broach presidency of Bombay a town on the headland bounding on the north the entrance

of the estuary of the river Nerbudda. Distance from Surat, N., 42 miles. Lat. 21° 41', long. 72° 34'.

**DFINWAH**.—A river rising in the district of Deogurh, territory of Nagpore in lat. 22° 20' long. 78° 35'. After a northerly course of seventeen miles it turns westward, and falls into the Samarsee river in lat. 22° 38' long. 78° 6'.

**DEJEFKOTE**—A fort in Sunde, belonging to Ali Moorad ameer of Khyerpore from which town it is distant eleven miles south. It is built on a range of low limestone hills proceeding in a direction from south-east to north-west, and reaching the Indus at Roree. It consists of a number of fortifications crowning several eminences, and connected by a single mud wall pierced with loopholes. Here in January 1843 the British army was encamped during the advance of Sir Charles Napier to destroy Ranaum Ghur. Though stronger than most of the fortresses of Sunde Dejeekote is open to capture by escalade. There is a large tower which was intended to contain the treasure of the Ameer and which is covered by an irregular outwork in a singular style. On the south side of the fort is a magazine and manufactory of powder. This fort is called also Ahmedabad. Lat. 27° 22' long. 68° 48'.

**DEKAR**—A town in the British territory of Nagpore 140 miles E from Nagpore and 172 miles W from Sambalpoor. Lat. 21° 30' long. 81° 20'.

**DEKOOLEE**—See **DYOKULLEN**.

**DEKTOWLI** in the British district of Myspooree, bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alighur to that of Etawah and 34 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 8' long. 73° 38'.

**DELHI**—A British district within the limits of the lieutenant-governorship of the North Western Provinces, so called from the celebrated city its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Panceput on the east by the Junna separating it from the British districts of Meerut and Boonduhabur on the south by Ballabgarh and the British district of Goorgoon and on the west by the district of Rhotuck and by Bahardoorgh and Jhujur. It lies between lat. 28° 24'—28° 54', long. 76° 49'—77° 29', and has an area of 789 square miles. The population in 1853 amounted to 480 744. Of this number 171 684 are returned as Hindoo and agricultural, 144 871 as Hindoo non-agricultural, 18 917 as Mahometans, and others not Hindoo agricultural and 100 763 of these classes non agricultural. Nearly one-third of the entire population of the district is concentrated in the city of Delhi and if the suburbs be included the proportion will be found to exceed one third. Exclusive of the city and its suburbs the district is divided into two pergunnahs—northern and southern. In both

# DEI

pergunnahs, the Hindoo population greatly preponderates, but in the city and suburbs of Delhi long the seat of a powerful Mahomedan monarchy the two races exist in almost equal proportions. The eastern northern and north western parts of this district are watered by the Jumna and its branches, by the Delhi Canal or that of Ali Mardan Khan and by the Hansouti Nullah a torrent which in the rainy season expands into the Farrukhnagar Jhat, an extensive plain or shallow lake discharging itself into the Jumna about two miles north of the city. The southern part is barren with an uneven surface of rocky ridges. The aspect of the country is thus described by Dr Royle. — 'Delhi, the capital of Northern India, situated on the western bank of the Jumna, nearly at the upper part of the inclined slope which forms the plains of India is elevated about 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is barren and remarkable for its saline efflorescence, and the wells, for the brackishness of their water. The rocky soil, always exposed to the solar rays absorbs much heat and a high temperature with considerable dryness is produced in the hot weather but from the openness of the country and exposure to the winds which pass over extensive lakes in the vicinity, a greater degree of cold is produced in winter than we should otherwise expect. We do not, therefore find in Flora round Delhi such plants as *Quercus*, *Amorcan* and *Strychnos* which requiring moisture with heat, flourish in the southern provinces of India. But the climate in general being favourable and the minimum of cold not long continued, we find many of the plants which are common in warmer parts of India, but which are not found at Saharanpore. The climate being in general dry, and the soil for the most part either sandy or rocky requires consequently to be fertilized by frequent applications of moisture. The principal alimentary crops are barley wheat, and pulse. The demand of government in this district, on account of the land revenue, amounted in 1846-47 to 84 9671. The assessment has been fixed for a series of years, and is not liable to increase until the year 1870. The district is intersected by the grand trunk road from Calcutta, and is also connected with Meerut by means of an excellent road completed some years ago. That a tract having inconsiderable natural resources should for so long a period have contained the capital of a vast empire seems extraordinary. It probably resulted from the progress of the conquest of Hindostan previously to the British sway having always been from the west to the east. Delhi consequently, was found the best station for maintaining political and military communication between the Deccan and the great valley of the Ganges on the one side, and on the other the Punjab and Afghanistan usually the base of operations to invaders.

DELHI — A celebrated city, the principal

place of the British district of the same name under the lieutenant governorship of the North Western Provinces. The site of the present city is a low rocky range about a mile from the right bank of the Jumna, and on an offset of that river which leaves the main stream five miles above the town and rejoins it two miles below. The approach from the south east, or the direction of Agra, is very striking from the innumerable ruinous monuments of former prosperity and grandeur. 'Everywhere throughout the plain rise shapeless half ruined obelisks the relics of massive Pagan architecture their bases being buried under heaps of ruins bearing a dismal growth of thorny shrubs. Everywhere one treads on overthrown walls. Brick mosaics mark the ground plan of the humbler dwellings of the poorer classes. Among the relics of a remote age, are occasionally to be seen monuments of light and elegant style of architecture, embellished with brilliant colours, gilt domes and minarets encased in enamelled tiles. These surprising collections of ruins are the remains of the ancient city of Delhi, which according to Wilford, extended above thirty miles along the banks of the Jumna. The present city founded by Shahjehan in 1631 is about seven miles in circumference, and inclosed on three sides by a fine wall which is interrupted towards the river Shahjehan disposed along this defence a few weak towers scarcely projecting from it but since the acquisition of the city by the British it has been strengthened by large bastions, each mounting nine cannon. A ditch has also been excavated and the glacis raised. As the curtains are extensive small external martello towers have been constructed to bring the foot of the walls under the fire of musketry. The tops of but few houses appear above the ramparts, over which rise graceful arcades and still overtopping these lofty detached date trees while the minarets of mosques and tombs shaded with the gloomy foliage of the salvadora are scattered over the glacis. The Jumna Munged or principal mosque and the palace displaying a very high and extensive cluster of towers and battlements rise above all and render the external aspect of the place very imposing. Franklin enumerates seven gates — the Lahore, Ajmere, Turkoman, Delhi, Moor or Mohur, Cabul and Cashmere. Bacon who visited the place ten or twelve years ago gives the same number but styles the Cabul the Agra gate. The actual number however appears to be eleven — the Cashmere Lahore Cabul, Buddurnoo, Ajmere, Turkoman, Delhi, Ryghat, Negumbod, Lal and Kaila gates. The last four are on the river face. The Cashmere gate has casemated apartments for the accommodation of the city-guard which is stationed there. The streets are for the most part narrow, but the Chaudni Chank or principal street, which runs north and south from the gate of the palace to the Delhi gate of the city a length of about three-quarters of a mile is

fifty yards wide having good shops on both sides. It is also remarkably clean, a small raised watercourse flowing down the middle of the street in a channel of red stone. There is another large street running east and west, from the gate of the palace to the Lahore gate of the city but it is inferior to the Chandni Chawk though like it provided with a water course. The inhabitants have however spoiled the appearance of both by erecting houses in the centre and across the streets in some places, so that it is not without difficulty that their original course can now be traced. In the Chandni Chawk is situate the imperial palace described by Heber as one of the noblest king's residences he had ever seen far surpassing the Kremlin, though not equal to Windsor. It is inclosed on three sides by a wall of red granite, a mile in circumference, and about forty feet high flanked with turrets and cupolas. It is very beautifully built, and has two noble gateways each defended by a barbican. On the remaining side it is defended by the river (the branch of the Jumna) over which is a narrow bridge forming a communication with the old fort of Salimgurh on the eastern bank. That antique fort is supposed to have been raised by some early Pagan sovereign and is in a very heavy massive style of architecture, devoid of ornaments except a few rude carvings on the mouldings and cornices. The entrance to the palace is through a succession of noble and very lofty gateways built of red granite highly sculptured the principal one is described by Heber in the same terms which he applies to the palace generally. A splendid Gothic arch in the centre of the great tower is succeeded by a long vaulted aisle, like that of a Gothic cathedral with a small open octagonal court in its centre, all of granite and all ornamented with inscriptions from the Koran and finely carved flowers. The Dewani Khas or private council chamber is a pavilion of white marble, surmounted by four cupolas of the same material and open on one side to the court of the palace on the other to its garden. Its pillars and arches are exquisitely carved and ornamented with arabesque gilt and inlaid flowers and inscriptions, in the most elaborate Persian character. A rich foliage of silver, which formerly graced the ceiling has been long since carried off. At present this splendid and tasteful hall is seldom entered by the emperor and is in a very filthy state being the retreat of crows kites and other unclean birds. The garden, though now quite neglected and desolate, was formerly extremely beautiful, and refreshed by numerous elegant fountains of white marble supplied from an aqueduct of the same material. Within its inclosure is an octagonal pavilion of white marble, containing a fountain and an elegantly-ornamented bath and consisting of three very large apartments surmounted by white marble domes, but all is now mutilated and defaced with dirt. The Moti masjid, or private mosque for the court, is an elegant little building of white marble

exquisitely carved, but, like the rest, neglected and dilapidated. The Dewanee-atm, or public hall of audience, is a large and splendid pavilion of marble but now fallen into ruin and neglect, the throne when seen by Heber being nearly covered with pigeon dung. Near the palace, and in the Chandni Chawk is the small mosque of Roohun o-Dowlah from which Nadir Shah witnessed the massacre of the inhabitants of Delhi by his troops. The Jumma Masjid, or principal mosque is situate on a small rocky eminence, of such height that the platform from which the structure rises, overtops the adjacent houses, and is thirty feet above the general level of the city. This platform or court, a square of 450 feet, is paved with red stone, and on each of three sides is entered through a large gateway approached from below by flights of stone steps. In the middle is a marble reservoir for water filled by several fountains supplied from a canal by means of machinery and intended for the ablutions required in the Mahomedan ceremonial. On three sides the court is skirted by open arcades, with octagonal pavilions at convenient intervals the west is occupied by the mosque a splendid structure of an oblong form 261 feet in length and approached by another magnificent flight of stone steps. The whole front is faced with large slabs of fine white marble and along the cornice are ten compartments four feet long and two and a half broad, inlaid with numerous inscriptions from the Koran in the Naskhi character executed in black marble. The interior is paved with flags of white marble three feet long and a foot and a half broad and the walls and roof are lined with the same material. The structure is surmounted by three domes of white marble intersected with black stripes and at each extremity of the front is a minaret of considerable height and having a winding staircase of 130 steps of red stone, by which access is obtained to the summit whence is a fine and extensive view of the city, with its palaces, mosques and battlemented walls, as well as of the surrounding country widely overspread with monuments and other buildings in every stage of decay. Attached to the mosque is a large and deep well and to be excavated in solid rock and from which the water is raised by means of complicated machinery and a succession of reservoirs. In 1809 the machinery became so much decayed as to be unserviceable, until repaired by the British authorities. Hamilton seems to mistake that the fountains in the court of the mosque are supplied from this source, and not from a canal, as stated by Heber. The Jumma mosque was commenced by Shahjehan in the fourth year of his reign, and completed in the tenth at an expense of about 100 000 £. English money. Authority was given in 1851 for the repair of the building. Of the other religious buildings the only one worthy of much notice is the Kala Masjid, or Black Mosque, so called from the dark hue given it by time. It is a structure of no great size, in a plain



massive style of architecture according to the plan of the primitive Arabian mosques and consists of a square court, surrounded by an arcade, and surmounted by numerous small ill shaped domes. It is generally supposed to have been built by some of the early Afghan sovereigns. Near the Cashmere gate is an English church erected at the cost of 10 000*l*. by the munificence of Colonel Skinner, a highly distinguished commander of irregular troops in the East-India Company's service. Though above one-half of the population of the city consists of Hindoos, their temples are mean, in consequence perhaps of the general poverty of the votaries of the Hindoo creed. The many gorgeous palaces of the nobles of Delhi which once gave so splendid an aspect to the city have been in a great measure demolished the beams and other wood work having been torn away for fuel by the Mahattas and Rohillas. Considerable improvements have however taken place since the acquisition of the city by the British who have made it more cleanly built a court of justice and for the resident, a palace which is surrounded by several fine houses in the Italian style of architecture. A great number of houses have also been built by the native inhabitants the number of whom is considerably on the increase.

During the prosperity of the city all parts were copiously supplied with water by means of a canal made at vast expense and with much skill by Ali Mardan Khan a munificent Persian of great ability and high in command under Shahjehan. Drawing its supply from the canal of Feroz Shah near Bair a distance of seventy miles, this great watercourse as it approaches the city is conducted along the summit of a prolonged artificial mound of such an elevation that the bottom of the channel is much higher than the surrounding country holding its course, by means of an aqueduct of masonry, over a considerable depression and skirting the north eastern base of the range of rocky hills stretching westward from Delhi the stream is finally led across it, in a channel cut through the solid rock for nearly three miles, being twenty five feet in breadth, twenty five in depth, generally but in one place sixty feet. It then enters the city, and passing through it by an open channel traverses another long extensive aqueduct, by which it reaches the palace, throughout the whole of which it ramifies, in open or covered courses having outlets to the Jumna, thus diffusing constant streams of fresh water. In like manner in the space between the range of hills and the palace, numerous under-ground channels were cut, leading to the various residences of the nobles and the different divisions of the city yielding to the whole city and its suburbs a supply of good water, from open well shafts connected with these subterraneous water-courses. On a review of the ancient works in Delhi connected with the canal it is obvious that money must have been expended with a most lavish hand to effect even that of which the existence

is known, and much is yet hidden in the ruins of the neighbourhood. According to Polier, a watercourse ran through every principal street, and such a copious and pure supply was measurable to Delhi as the water of the Jumna in the neighbourhood of the city impregnated with natron, is disagreeable and unwholesome. If, as stated Ali Mardan Khan served Shahjehan from 1638 to 1656 the canal must have been made in that interval. The resulting revenue appears to have been assigned as a remuneration to the officer who provided for the requisite repairs as Salidar Jang the father of Shoojah ood-dowlah the nawab of Oude is alleged to have derived an annual revenue of 250 000*l* from it. In the course of the revolt of Salidar Jang in 1752 and the subsequent disorders and disasters of Delhi the canal went to ruin and the supply of water was cut off and though subsequently restored at a cost of 10 000*l* by Ahmed Shah Durrane in one of his temporary occupations of the city it again became unserviceable through neglect and the supply was interrupted until, in 1820 the requisite repairs having been effected by the British authorities the watercourses and conduits of the city were again set flowing to the unpeopled joy of the inhabitants who went out in jubilee to meet the stream throwing flowers and other offerings into the water and imploring blessings on the government. When the prosperity of Delhi was at its meridian, there was near the left bank of the Jumna opposite the palace, an imperial preserve and pleasure-ground surrounded by numerous palaces of the nobles and to supply these, as well as to irrigate the Doab, Ali Mardan made another canal which, drawing its supply from the Jumna on its left side, nearly opposite the commencement of Feroz Shah's work proceeded in a direction in some measure parallel with the parent stream for a distance of 125 miles, and rejoined it abreast of the city. This work known by the name of the Doab Canal having also gone to ruin through neglect, was repaired by the British authorities and the flow of water restored, in January 1830.

According to a recent census the city of Delhi contains 153,406 inhabitants of which number 76 374 are stated to be Hindoos and 76 034 Mahomedans. According to a table, published in the local Gazette of the amount of traffic crossing the bridge of boats at Delhi, in 1852 the number of buffaloes is returned at upwards of 100 000 of mules and ponies 84 000 and of hacknories 65 000. The Delhi College is under the management of a local committee or council, composed partly of European and partly of native members. The college was founded in 1793. In 1829 Nawab Itmad-ood Dowlah, formerly minister of the king of Oude endowed the college with the sum of 170 000 rupees, the interest of which produces 7 253 rupees per annum and this sum, added to the government grants and assignments, raises its gross receipts to the sum of 20,530 rupees per annum. The insti

tution is divided into four departments,—English, Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit. At the time of Haiber's visit in 1824 the exterior of the palace of the emperor was guarded by the troops of the East-India Company but the internal duties were performed by a provisional corps raised in the name of the local sovereign and nominally under his orders. During Bacon's visit, several years afterwards, one corps in the East-India Company's service was stationed within the city the remainder of the garrison being stationed outside the walls. The arsenal is situate on the bank of the Jumna, and at the time of the visit of Von Orlich, in February, 1843 contained 110 guns of different calibre and other arms of various kinds, arranged with great care and taste. The powder magazine, until a very recent period, was situate within the walls of the city. Its dangerous position was brought to notice in the year 1850 and orders were given for its removal. The surrounding country is widely overgrown with vast ruins principally of Indrapur or Delhi the seat of empire previously to the foundation of the present walled town of Shahjehanabad. This scene of desolation extends from the garden of Shahjehan north west of the present town to some distance beyond the Kutb Minar nine miles south of it. Even on the north west, where the extent of dilapidated remains is smaller the road is a 'continued avenue of ruined tombs, gardens, serais, and palaces, up to the walls of Delhi. A few hundred paces to the south of the present city is the Kotla, or citadel of Feroz Shah formerly the fortress of the old city within the north western angle of which it is situate. The works of this citadel were very extensive but the architecture is clumsy in style and rough in execution and has no pretence to aught but strength. Rising from the terraced roof of a building at the bottom of the courtyard is a pillar popularly called the Lath or Staff of Feroz Shah the visible part measuring thirty-seven feet in length and ten feet four inches in girth at the base. It is a single shaft of red sandstone, without any joint and is thought by Prinsep to have been quarried in the Sewalik Mountains at Raypur on the bank of the Jumna. About a mile and a half south of this is the tomb of Humayun the emperor who after being driven from his kingdom, succeeded in re-establishing the Mogul dynasty on the throne of Delhi. It stands in the middle of a platform 200 feet square supported on every side by arcades, and ascended by four great flights of stone steps. Each arch of the arcades serves as a receptacle of one or more tombs. The mausoleum of the sovereign, rising on the platform, is a noble building of a square form, constructed of red stone inlaid with marble, and surmounted by a large dome of the latter material, the style of architecture approaching to that usually termed Saracenic. In the interior is a large circular apartment, in the middle of which is

a small white marble sarcophagus, containing the remains of Humayun and around are smaller apartments, in which are entombed his relatives and more favoured retainers. From the top of the building the view is striking being on every side over a wide expanse of ruins which to the westward extends to a range of hills seven or eight miles distant. Some hundred yards west of this mausoleum is a collection of burial places and small mosques the most remarkable structure being the tomb of Nizam-oud-deen a reputed Mutasulman saint which building is ornamented with elaborate and elegant carvings in white marble. Around most of the deceased members of the present imperial family lie buried each within a small enclosure of elegant lattice work executed in white marble. Among these monuments is that of the Princess Jahannara, a daughter of Shahjehan. About two miles west of the tomb of Humayun and four miles south of the city is the mausoleum of Badshah Jang, vizier of the empire in the middle of the last century and ancestor of the present king of Oude. It is composed of arcades surrounding a large octagonal dome, built of white marble and red sandstone, arranged in alternate parallel perpendicular sections, and contains in its interior the body deposited in a white marble sarcophagus, beautifully carved.

A few hundred paces west of the city is an observatory of enormous size, which (as well as similar structures at Jeypoor, Multra, Benares and Oujen, respectively) was made by Jeyasingh rajah of Amber, who was employed by the emperor Mohammed Shah to reform the calendar. Nine miles south of the city is the celebrated Kutb Minar probably the highest column in the world. It tapers regularly from the base to the cupola which according to Franklin is capable of containing a dozen persons. The exterior is for a great part of the height adorned by fluting there being twenty seven projections, alternately round and angular. The column is surrounded by four balconies or galleries, supported by large stone brackets, and having small battlements, which while they have an ornamental effect, afford some slight security to those who venture on such a giddy footing. In 1803 the column was injured by lightning and earthquake and either from those causes, or from the more gradual influence of time many stones on the west side have been displaced, so as to cause a vertical crack in the staircase and central pillar. A British officer of engineers has repaired the damage to a considerable extent, and has performed the task with great architectural skill. According to Bacon, the undertaking was a very bold one, as a very large portion of the masonry at the base of the pillar must have been removed before the new could be substituted. The native masons," he observes, generally a most hardy and adventurous set, were with the greatest possible difficulty brought to put their hands to

the labour At no great distance from this column, is the burial place of the unfortunate emperor Shah Alun, and close to it the country residence of his successors, a large but paltry building in a bad style of Italian architecture, and with a public road actually leading through its courtyard

In the absence of direct observations respecting the elevation of Delhi above the sea, an approximate estimate may be safely made from careful observations at no great distance The height of Deana, sixteen miles due east of the channel of the Jumna, abreast of Delhi is 821 feet The slope of the surface from that part of the doab to the river is very gentle and if assumed at two feet per mile it will give the elevation of that part of the channel at about 790 feet Further the elevation of Gurgaon, seventeen miles south west of Delhi is 617 feet, and as during the rainy season, an extensive and nearly stagnant piece of water extends between the two places, the inclination of the surface from the former to the latter cannot be great though undoubtedly there is some declension as the drainage of the jail or swamp is into the Jumna at Delhi The elevation of Delhi therefore does not probably vary much from 800 feet A series of observations, extending over a period of three years gives the following as the mean temperature in the day time of the respective months—January 56 February 61 March 72 April 83 May 91 June 92 July 96 August 83 September, 65\*, October 71 November 65\* December 58 Delhi may be regarded as a rather arid district the fall of rain in 1842 is reported to have been only ten inches That year, however was considered a very dry one, even more so than 1837 in which the deficiency of rain was productive of dreadful famine. Smart frosts during the nights of mid winter afford the means of producing ice to be stored for a relief during the heats of summer The earth, which is generally impregnated with mineral salts especially salt-petre, is moulded into round shallow pans into which water is poured to the depth of about an inch, and they are set out in rows on layers of split bamboos or hurdles, covered with straw The frost of the night is sufficient under such management, to produce ice which is carefully removed in the morning and deposited for preservation in deep pits

Indraprastha or Indrapur the city which formerly occupied the site of the modern city of Delhi, is alleged to have been founded by Yudhisthira, whose demise, according to the extravagant chronology of the Hindoos occurred in the year 3101 before the Christian era. It ceased for several centuries to be the seat of regal government, until re-established by the adventurer Anangpal. About the year 968, the rajah of Delhi is mentioned as a member of a Hindoo confederacy defeated by Sebektigin, the Ghaznawide, in the Panjab and again as a member of a similar confederacy, experiencing a like fate from Mahmood

of Ghuznee in 1008 Ferishta, however in recounting the expedition of that ruler to Kannauj which was undertaken in 1017 and the subsequent expeditions by which in 1021 and 1023 he penetrated to Kalleenjar makes no mention of Delhi though in all three enterprises the routes of the invader must have lain at no great distance from it But on the invasion of India in 1191 by Mohammed Ghilab-ud-din of Ghor Delhi appears as one of the four great Hindoo powers It was then held in union with Ajmeer by Pirthi or Pritwi Raj a Rajpoot prince who having on the plains of Sirhind, given battle at the head of a force according to native estimate comprising 400 000 horse and 8 000 elephants besides infantry was defeated made prisoner and put to death by the invader Kullab-ud-deen a lieutenant of the victor took Delhi in 1193 and established there an independent Mahomedan dynasty known among the Oriental historians as that of the slaves of the sultans of Ghor In 1238 the Khiljis or Ghiljis, adventurers from Afghanistan having murdered the reigning prince Kaikobad succeeded in transferring the sovereignty to Jelal-ood-deen one of their number and established the Khilji dynasty which lasted till 1321 when it was terminated by the assassination of Sultan Mo barak, and the supreme power was transferred to Ghias-ood-deen Toghluq the founder of the Toghluq dynasty In the reign of Mahmud of this dynasty the Tartar conqueror Tamerlane invaded India and in 1398 marched to Delhi, the operations against which he prefaced by massacring in cold blood his Hindoo prisoners reported by native authorities to have been 100 000 in number After a brief resistance Mahmud the sovereign of Delhi, took to flight the town was plundered and burned and the inhabitants butchered According to the account of a panegyrist of the invader 'high towers were erected of their heads and their carcasses were left a prey to birds and beasts never were such carnage and desolation known' The stay of Tamerlane in Delhi was only of sufficient length to enable him to complete the series of barbarities by which his visit is rendered in famously memorable and after his departure the city and the adjoining territory remained for nearly half a century in an unsettled state until the sovereignty was acquired in 1450 by Bahlol, of the Patan or Afghan tribe of Lodi His grandson Ibrahim, was in 1526 defeated and slain at the battle of Paniput, by the renowned Baber whose lineal descendant, popularly called down to a late period the Great Mogul, at present the titular sovereign Baber's son and successor Humayun was, in 1540, defeated and expelled from India by Shur Khan an adventurer of Patan descent, but recovering assistance from the king of Persia, Humayun recovered his sovereignty in 1554 by a decisive victory which he gained at Sirhind The progress of the power of the Moghals in India was more rapid

even than that of the British in the same country as in the reign of Akbar the son and successor of Humayun the empire extended from Chittagong in the east, to Candahar in the west, and from Dultistan or Little Tibet in the north to the southern boundary of Berar at the opposite point. Subsequently the southern frontier was for a short period extended by the conquests of Aurangzebe to Tanjore. The empire was originally distributed into twelve soubahs or vice royalties, but the number was ultimately increased to fifteen for the purpose of comprehending the additions which were the fruits of Akbar's later conquests. The assessed revenue of Akbar settled by him in the fortieth year of his reign for a term of ten years amounted to 9 07 48 581 sucra rupees or about eleven millions sterling. Elphinstone from Abu'lfaiz estimates the number of persons bound to render military service at 4 400 000 but the whole number at one time actually drawn out, did not probably much exceed 200,000 cavalry and about 20 000 infantry and artillerymen. Bernier who considered the army which Prince Dara the son of Shah jehan led against his brother Aurangzebe as inferior to none ever mustered in India estimates it at 100 000 cavalry 20,000 infantry and eighty pieces of artillery. The treasure accumulated by Shahjehan amounted according to report, to six millions sterling exclusive of jewels and gorgeous furniture of much greater value. The harem of Akbar was maintained on a scale of great magnificence. In the Ayen Akbery it is described as 'an inclosure of such immense extent as to contain a separate room for every one of the women whose number exceeds 5 000. By the conquests of the successors of Akbar especially Aurangzebe the extent and revenues of the empire were vastly increased though perhaps with little if any advance of its actual power. The empire of Aurangzebe is stated to have been divided into twenty-one soubahs assessed in the aggregate at 37 724 61 r.

But this prosperity was only this prelude to rapid and total decay. The chiefs of Rajpootana became alienated from the throne of Delhi aspired to insurrection and fierce hostility pervaded the Sikhs, Maharrattas, and others and after the death of Aurangzebe in 1707, his feeble successors became the helpless instruments of conflicting chiefs and parties. His grandson Jehandar Shah was in 1718 deposed and strangled, after a reign of one year. Farukhabr the next in succession met the same fate in 1719 in the course of which year two other occupants of the throne passed thence to the grave. Rennell observes, that, in eleven years from the death of Aurangzebe, five princes of his line who had mounted the throne and six others who had been competitors for it, had been disposed of and the degraded state of the regal authority during this period had introduced an incurable anarchy and a disposition in all the governors of pro-

vinces to shake off their dependency on the head of the empire. From this time, he continues, affairs declined very rapidly. During the reign of Mohammed Shah who ascended the throne in 1719 the dismemberment of the empire to a vast extent took place through the encroachments of the Maharrattas, who in 1737 under their leader Bajee Rao, pushed their attacks to the gates of Delhi and the usurpation of Asaf Jah, the Nizam of mulk and viceroy of the Deccan who made himself the virtually independent ruler of the spacious realm now known as the territory of the Nizam. These disruptions and the consequent weakening of the empire tempted the invasion of Nadir Shah the barbarous usurper of the sovereignty of Persia who having overrun the greater part of Afghanistan crossed the Indus at Attock and marched upon Delhi. He was met on the 13th February 1739 at Karnal by the Mogul army which there experienced so decisive a defeat that the invader occupied Delhi without further resistance. Whilst engaged there in levying a heavy contribution, the Persian troops were rashly attacked by the populace who destroyed several hundreds of them. Nadir attempted to restore order but in vain and being placed personally in some danger he gave orders for a general military execution, which were acted upon with terrible fidelity. The massacre of the inhabitants continued from the dawn of light till the day was far advanced. Fifty-eight days after his arrival Nadir marched from Delhi homewards, bearing with him plunder, the amount of which could not be much less than twenty millions sterling. At the same time Mohammed Shah ceded to Persia the greater part of the province of Tatta commensurate with the tract now called Sindh and all the possessions of the Mogul empire west of the Indus. In other quarters the empire was shorn of extensive provinces. Bengal disclaimed the sovereignty of the Mogul and the Rohilla Patans taking advantage of the disorders inflicted by Nadir and the confusion subsequently caused by the invasions of the Doodaness, assumed independence in 1749 in the tract extending from Oude to the Jumna. Saifdar Jang the nawab of Oude made himself independent in that province. The Maharrattas in addition to the encroachments in the Deccan, which have been already noticed made themselves masters of Guzerat, Berar and Orissa and Malwa was divided between them and several native princes and semindars. Ajmeer reverted to the Rajpoots, and the Punjab was in 1752, ceded to Ahmed Shah Doodaness of Cabul. Ahmed Shah, the Great Mogul who had succeeded to the shattered sovereignty of Delhi on the death of his father, in 1748 was, in 1754 deposed and blinded. In his reign the dismemberment of the empire may be regarded as completed, and on the accession of his successor Alomghur II, nothing remained to the house of Tamerlane but the spoiled and decayed metropolis, which

itself, in 1756, was taken by Ahmed Shah Durrane, and, in 1758 by the Mahrattas. The last-named people, now aiming at the entire empire of Hindostan collected, under the command of Sadashio Bhaa, their forces, estimated at about 70 000 cavalry and 30 000 infantry and were, in January 1761 encountered at Paniput by Ahmed Shah Durrane, at the head of a confederate Mahomedan army of nearly equal number when the Mahrattas were totally routed their commander and the greater part of their army being cut to pieces. Shah Alum, whose right to the titular sovereignty occurred on the assassination of Alungir, in 1769 was at that time a fugitive in Bengal, and his son Jewan Bukht, a youth of thirteen years of age, was, under the name of Shahjehan recognised shah of Delhi, by Ahmed Shah Durrane. Shah Alum, how ever assumed the title of Padshah, and coming into collision with the forces of the English East-India Company was defeated by them at Patna, in February 1760. Subsequently he threw himself on the clemency of the British and in 1765, obtaining from the East India Company an assignment of territory yielding a revenue of 260 000/ he made over to them the Dewanny of the provinces of Bengal Bahar and Orissa, which was virtually a grant of the provinces themselves. In 1771 Shah Alum, determined at all hazards to try his fate at Delhi, left Allahabad the residence assigned him by the British authorities and made over to the Mahrattas the territory and revenue allotted to him by the arrangement of 1765. But the proposed transfer was of no avail to the Mahrattas as the British authorities regarding the alienation of the districts as an abandonment, did not hesitate to resume the grants, and the short-sighted emperor having entered Delhi on the 25th December, 1771 found himself there the destitute and helpless captive of the Mahratta chief Madhoo Scindia, who became the real sovereign of the capital and the adjoining territory. The power of Scindia being weakened by various causes, Ghulam Kadir a Rohilla chief son of Zabitch Khan, and grandson of Nayb-eod-dowla who had made a great figure in the affairs of Delhi during the time of Ahmed Shah Durrane and Alungir, gained a footing there, but his conduct to Shah Alum was more intolerable than even that of the Mahrattas and the Shah wrote to Scindia, urging him to march to his deliverance. The correspondence having been treacherously disclosed to Ghulam Kadir he forcibly entered the palace of the captive emperor struck out his eyes with a dagger seized his scanty treasures and subjected the females of his family to plunder and outrage. This dreadful consummation of the emperor's misery took place in 1788, when he was about sixty five years of age, and had nominally reigned about twenty nine years. Ghulam Kadir shortly after fell into the hands of Scindia, who put him to death with ostentatious cruelty. Under the Mahrattas, Shah Alum

long suffered neglect and squalid poverty nor was his condition improved when the command of Delhi was intrusted by that power to Perron the French adventurer for though a sum of about a hundred thousand pounds sterling was nominally allotted for the annual expenditure of the royal household not much more than a fifth of that sum was ever actually disbursed. On the 8th September 1803 the British army under General Lake, marching from Allypore on Delhi came in front of a superior Mahratta force under command of Louis Bourquien a French adventurer and advantageously posted on the left bank of the Jumna to defend the approaches to the city. There the army of the Mahrattas was utterly routed with great slaughter, a vast number of their men being driven into the Jumna and drowned and all their artillery and stores falling into the hands of the British. Delhi thereupon, without farther resistance admitted the conquering army and the Mogul emperor was taken under the protection of the East-India Company an allowance being assigned for his support. By the twelfth article of the treaty of Sursee Anjeonsum signed 30th December 1803 between the East India Company and the Mahratta leader Dowlat Rao Scindia, the latter renounces all claims upon his majesty Shah Alum and engages on his part, to interfere no further in the affairs of his majesty. In October 1804 the Mahratta chief Jesswant Rao Holkar having under his command about 70 000 men with 130 pieces of cannon laid siege to Delhi. The British forces in which consisted of but two battalions and four companies of native infantry two corps of irregular horse two corps of irregular infantry and a corps of matchlock men. Most of the irregular troops deserted yet Lieut. Colonel Burn in command of the garrison, took measures for maintaining, with his very inadequate force the whole line of defences, though nine miles in circuit, and in a very ruinous state. The operations of Holkar were materially crippled by a sortie in which the guns of his breaching-battery were rendered unserviceable, and after an ineffectual attempt at escalade, he drew off his army with such haste, that three miles, laid for the destruction of some bastions, were left unexploded. General Lake whose approach caused the siege to be so precipitately raised reached the city three days afterwards. The unfortunate Shah Alum died in 1806, at the age of eighty six and was succeeded by his son Akbar who, dying in 1837 at the age of eighty, was succeeded by the present Padshah Mohammed Bahadur.

The prestige of the name of the Mogul throughout India, long after the nominal ruler of Delhi had ceased to possess any real power was remarkable and rendered expedient a jealousy on the subject which the real condition of the latter state would not otherwise have warranted. The feelings of deference for the throne of Delhi extended to provinces very remote from the seat of its former grandeur,

and to Hindoos not less than to Mahomedans. It was in fact universal. In 1818 the Tanjore or prince of Travancore a Hindoo state situate near Cape Comorin and never subject to Delhi applied for a dress of investiture from the Padshah, for her infant son though he was under the guardianship of the British government. It was with some difficulty that her desire was overcome, and though compelled to acquiesce in the decision of the British authorities, the applicant was by no means satisfied that the coveted investiture was unnecessary or improper. The universal respect entertained for the Mogul authority and even for its semblance (of which the above is an instance) has rendered it necessary that the British government should discontinue as far as possible any assumption of regal or imperial dignity on the part of the representative of the great Mahomedan power which once was paramount in India, and the head of the house of Baber is fast subsiding into the station of a subject. The British government long since disallowed his pretensions to coin money to establish weights and measures, to confer title or command, except within the limit of his own household. The pride of the Mogul is said to have been wounded by Lord Hastings, when governor general having remained seated during an interview. So early however as 1806 the presentation of nuzzur or offerings by British functionaries was subjected to check the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Amherst restrained it still further, and a later governor general, Lord Ellenborough forbade it altogether, and substituted a pecuniary equivalent which after some hesitation was accepted by the king. More recently an arrangement was made with the heir-apparent, by which the palace of Delhi was to be given up to the British government, the members of the royal family over whom he should continue to exercise jurisdiction (the number of such persons being considerably abridged) removing to another residence but the heir-apparent having recently died, further arrangements with regard to the future privileges of the family will be rendered necessary. The formal title of the Delhi sovereign is Padshah or Badshah, and so late as 1806 he has been styled by Hindoo raja of Indraprestha. The official name of the city in the documents of the Padshah is Shahjehanabad. The number of persons connected with the Padshah by consanguinity more or less remote, is considerable, and from the extension of their families and the withholding by the king of their due share of the allowances granted by the British government, they are said to have been sometimes subject to great distress. The king received compensation for the discontinuance of emoluments derived from nuzzur or offerings made in recognition of his superiority, but still did not escape the pressure of debt. It was proposed a few years since, to increase the royal allowances (previously about twelve lacs

per annum) by the addition of three lacs, on condition of due provision being made for claims of dependants. His majesty did not at first think fit to accept the boon on the condition annexed to it, but subsequently altered his determination. Lat. 28 39' long 77 18'

**DELLAMCOTTAN**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 27 miles E from Darjeeling and 99 miles N from Dinajepore. Lat. 26 59', long 88 44'

**DELLY MOUNT**—See **DILLY**

**DEMAUN**—See **DAMAR**

**DEMREE**—A river rising in Thibet, north of the great Snowy range of the Himalayas and in lat. 28 45' long 92 11'. It flows first southerly for sixty five miles, when, passing through a gorge of the Himalayas, it turns south west, and flows for 115 miles through the native state of Bhotan, to its junction with the Monas, a considerable feeder of the Brahmaputra, in lat. 27 2', long 91 10'

**DENDOWRA**, in the British district of Ferokeabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Futehgarh, and 36 miles S E. of the latter. Lat. 26 59' long 80 2'

**DENDRAH**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or territory of Ghoolab Singh 21 miles N from Jammu. Lat. 32 50' long 74 50'

**DENKANICOTTA**—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 68 miles N of Salem. Lat. 12 32', long 77 50'

**DEORUND** in the British district of Subarnpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mozuffuruggur to Subarnpore, and 20 miles S E of the latter town. It is situate between the rivers Hindun and Kali Nuddes, in an open and cultivated country, abounding in water and supplies for troops. The population is returned at 18 633. Distant N W from Calcutta 937 miles. Lat. 29 41' long 77 44'

**DEOCHUNPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazeeপুর, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Ghazeeপুর cantonment 24 miles N E of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, 20 miles W of Ghazeeপুর. Lat. 25 51', long 83 16'

**DEO DEOORA** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a temple on a lofty summit in the Sub Himalaya, or mountain system south of the principal range, on the route from Chumpraw to Almora, S E of Fort Almora 19 miles. Elevation of summit above the sea 6,730 feet. Lat. 29 25' long 79 55'

**DEODUR**.—A small independent district in the north west quarter of the province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay containing an area of about eighty square miles, with a population of 2 000, consisting principally of Rajpoots and Coohes. This petty state pays

# DEO

no tribute to any government. Each village protects itself, depending on the British government for external defence. The first relations between Deodur and the British date from 1819, after the expulsion of the marauders who had infested the country. The protecting government exercises no interference in regard to the internal affairs of the district but merely controls its external relations. The town of Deodur is in lat 24° 9' long 71° 49'.

**DEOGAON**—in the British district of Azimgarh, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, nine miles from the left bank of the Goomtee, 29 miles N. of Benares. Lat. S.W. of Azimgarh. Lat. 25° 44' long 83° 3'.

**DEOGARH**—See DEWCOHAN.

**DEOGHUR BARRELI**—See BARRER.

**DEOGONG**—in the British district of Ajmer, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 50 miles S.E. from Ajmer, 31 miles W. of Tonk. Lat. 26° 10' long 73° 26'.

**DFOGR**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 77 miles S.W. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24° 31' long 86° 42'.

**DEOGLR**—A town, the principal place of a district of the same name, in the British province of Nagpore, 55 miles N.W. from Nagpore and 52 miles E. from Bastool. Lat. 21° 53' long 78° 46'.

**DEOGLRH**—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, 28 miles S.E. from Gwalior and 56 miles S.W. from Etawah. Lat. 26° 5' long 78° 39'.

**DEOGLRH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Meywar, 62 miles N. of the town of Oodeypoor. Lat. 25° 31' long 73° 58'.

**DEOGURH** or **OOTGIR**—A village in the Rajpoot state of Kerowly, 29 miles S.W. of Kerowly. Lat. 26° 5' long 77°.

**DEOGURH** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore and seven miles N. of the latter. Lat. 26° 25' long 73° 8'.

**DEO GURH**—A town of Bombr, one of the native states on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, 50 miles E. from Sumbulpore. Lat. 21° 32' long 84° 47'.

**DEOHRA**—A village on the hill state of Bunnahir. It is situate in a fertile valley enclosed by mountains, rising with a gentle declivity, formed into numerous terraces, covered with soil, and carefully cultivated under rice and other grains. The houses are dispersed in a straggling manner amidst cultivated spots along the high banks of a feeder of the river Pabur. The residence of the Rana, situate on the summit of an isolated eminence, is a collection of buildings five or six stories high, communicating in the upper part by galleries and balconies of wood. The lower part of each building is constructed of large blocks of stone, bonded with great beams, of which the surrounding forests yield abundant

supplies. The eaves of the roofs project greatly and the outer surfaces are concave, in the Chinese style. It is totally without defence against assault. Elevation above the sea 8600 feet. Lat. 31° 6' long 77° 44'.

**DEOHURI** in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village close to the route from Bareilly to Almora, and 34 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 53' long 79° 31'.

**DEOJANA**—See DOOJANUR.

**DEO KHAS**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 89 miles S.W. of Gaya. Lat. 24° 40' long 84° 29'.

**DEOKULTEE** in the British district of Chazepore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Benares cantonment to that of Chazepore, 29 miles N.E. of the former, 17 W. of the latter. It is situate three miles north of the left bank of the Ganges, and on the river Cungees traversed here by a bridge of masonry. Lat. 26° 33' long 83° 18'.

**DEOLLE**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, 52 miles S.W. from Nagpore and 50 miles S.E. from Omraouties. Lat. 20° 40' long 78° 32'.

**DEOLEEA** in the British district of Ajmer, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Oodeypoor to Kumbhgarh, 46 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 25° 54' long 74° 53'.

**DEONELLY** in Mysore, a town with an important fort, near the eastern frontier towards the British district of North Arcot. It was here, in 1749, when the place was besieged by Nundiraj, a man notorious in the history of those times, that Hyder Ali subsequently tyrant of Mysore and a formidable enemy to the British and other powers of that part of India, first distinguished himself. Here also, in 1753, was born his son Tippoo Sultan. Deonelly is 22 miles N.E. of Bangalore, 90 N.E. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 15' long 77° 40'.

**DEONTHUL**—A village on the route from Subhatoo to Simla, and 34 miles N. of the former station. It is pleasantly situate in a narrow and romantic glen on the banks of the river Gumbur and amidst cultivated terraces laboriously formed and overspread with soil on the steep sides of the mountains. It should not be confounded with another place distant fifteen miles to the north west, where a decisive action took place during the Gorkha war. The village of Deonthul is situate 2,200 feet above the sea, in lat 31° 1' long 77° 2'.

**DEONTUL** in the hill state of Hindoor, a summit of the Malown ridge, celebrated as the spot where the obstinately-contested Gorkha war was virtually decided. It is about a mile and a quarter S. of Malown and is situate between that fortress and Surrygarh both held by the Gorkhas at the beginning of April, 1816, when General Ochterlony advanced to

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attempt their reduction. With a view to cut off the communication between those forts and to facilitate the formation of a breaching battery a British detachment, under Colonel Thompson, took possession of Deontul where it was furiously attacked by about 2 000 Goorkhas, who however were utterly defeated with the loss of 700 men, including their commander. After this defeat the Goorkhas offered no further serious opposition and soon after concluded the convention for ceding the hill states to the East-India Company. Lat. 31 11 long 76 53

**DEOBI**—A town in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 16 miles N E of Sattara. Lat. 17 51, long 74 12

**DEOPRAG**—See DWAAPRAYAGA

**DEORALIO**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 56 miles N from Khatmandoo and 140 miles L from Malebum. Lat. 23 29 long 85 31

**DEORALLEE**, or **DEVALI** in Gurhwal a village on the western declivity of the mountain enclosing the fertile valley of Bunal on the east. Lat. 30 50' long 73 17'

**DEORREE**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut gov of Bengal, 100 miles W of Gaya. Lat. 24 30' long 83 32'

**DEORI** or **BURADEORI** in the British territory of bangor and Nerbudda, lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town with bazaar on the route from Saugor to Gurrab 44 miles S E of former 41 N W of latter. It appears to have been scarcely noticed by travellers though once a considerable place, as it is stated that when burned down by a freebooter some years ago nearly 30 000 persons perished in the conflagration. Elevation above the sea 1 705 feet. Lat. 23 22' long 79 4

**DEOSA**—See DOWHAN

**DEOSIH**—A village in the dominions of Cholah Singh 56 miles N from Sirinagar. Lat. 34 58', long 75 2

**DEOTAN** in the British district of Baitool, Saugor and Nerbudda territory lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Mhow, 16 miles N W of the former. Lat. 21 59', long 77 46'

**DEOTHAN** in the British district of Muttra, lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi, and 25 miles N W of the former. Lat. 27 45 long 77 32'

**DEPALPOOR**, in the territory of Indora, or possessions of the Holkar family, a town on the route from Mow to Neemuch, 27 miles N W of former, 128 S E of latter. It is situate on the west side of a large tank or small lake, and in 1820 contained 1,085 houses and about 4 000 persons. The pergunnah, of which it is the principal place, contained at the time just mentioned 7 489 houses, and a population of 30 466. Distance S W from Oojein 27 miles. Lat. 22 50', long 75 34

**DERA**, in the district of Ahladgany territory of Oude a town 30 miles N of Allahabad 80 S E of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 8 000 all Hindoos. Lat. 23 49' long 81 37

**DERA** in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Indus, 83 miles N E of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 34 24 long 72 59'

**DERA DEEN PUNAH**—A town in the Punjab situate near the left bank of the Indus, on the route from Wootan to Lena, and 40 miles N W of the former place. Attached to it is a small but fertile district, which, at the time of Elphinstone's visit, yielded 150 000 rupees to the Afghan chief who held it in jaghire. Lat. 30 25, long 71 3

**DERA DEEY PUNAH**—A town of the Derajat, on the right or west bank of the Indus. It was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake of 1619 and the overwhelming floods which at the same time descended from the Sulman Mountains. Lat. 30 40' long 70 52'

**DERA FUTTI KHAN** a town of the Derajat, is situate in a very fertile country on a small western branch of the Indus and at no great distance from the main stream. The crops in the vicinity are principally cotton, grain of various kinds indigo and some sugar and opium. Lat. 31 9' long 70 50'

**DERA GHAZEE KHAN**—The most southern and also the most important of the three towns which contribute to give to the Derajat its name. It is a large, populous and commercial place situate in a low alluvial tract, four miles from the right or west bank of the Indus, and contains numerous ruins of mosques, and of the extensive and well constructed residences of the former Durani governors and officers. It carries on considerable transit-trade an advantage attributable to its being situate at the point where one of the great routes from Eastern India and the Punjab into Beloochistan and Khorasan intersects the great route from north to south into Sind. The bazaar contains 1 600 shops, the inmates of 530 of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. It is in other respects well supplied with goods, but ill built and dirty. Some manufactures are carried on here in silk, cotton, and mixed fabrics of silk and cotton called loongees, intended for scarfs and waistbands. Coarse outlery is also manufactured to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is very unhealthy during the hot season but remarkably fertile, being well irrigated, and producing grain fruits in abundance and of fine quality sugar cotton and much indigo in which a considerable traffic is driven. Both the transit and the direct carrying trade are conducted almost exclusively by the Lohani Afghans who are at once a pastoral and a mercantile tribe. Dera Ghazee Khan, in consequence of its advantageous position, has



been recommended by Burnes and others as the best site for a great annual fair, to be held under the protection of the British government, commanding as it does, such important routes and the navigation of the Indus north and south. It was a dera post, or camp of Ghazee Khan, who, about three centuries ago, figured as an adventurer here, and being wrested from the Durani empire by the Sikhs, fell to the British upon the conquest of the Punjab in 1849. Lat. 30 4 long 70 54

**DERA ISMAEL KHAN**—A considerable town of the Derajat, built a short distance from the right or west bank of the Indus, to replace the former town which having been situated only a hundred yards from the river was, a few years ago swept away by it so completely that not a vestige was left. The town is well laid out, but is ill built of unburnt brick and in general has an air of desolation though in spring there is much business, it being then crowded by the Afghans of the Lohani tribe who purchase great quantities of goods to transport by their caravans for the supply of Afghanistan and Central Asia. The most important article of commerce is white cotton cloth of which two millions of yards are yearly sold here and eighteen millions of yards taken through in transit from Hindostan to the north and west of this place. There is also a considerable trade by way of the Indus, southward in grain and salt, from Kala Bagh. The position of Dera Ismael Khan is important being situated on one of the great routes from the north to Sindh and the southern Punjab and also in the vicinity of the ferry at Kaharee one of the most frequented over the Indus. There is another ferry over that river three miles to the eastward of the town. About three centuries ago there was here a dera post, or encampment of Ismael Khan an adventurer in this country and hence the name which the town bears. It was wrested from the Durani empire by the Sikhs, and became incorporated with the British dominions upon the conquest of the Punjab in 1849. Its population is stated to be 8,000. Lat. 31 50' long 70 58'

**DERAJAT**—See DAMAN

**DERAPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the right bank of the Beynagar Nuddie, 35 miles W of Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 28, long 79 51

**DERBEND**—A British military post, on the north west frontier of the Punjab. It is situated on the left bank of the Indus, where the stream, previously straitened in its passage through the mountains, expands on entering into the plain and hence probably the name of Derbend, which signifies the place of a dam or strait. In its neighbourhood in 1827 Sher Singh, the Sikh commander defeated Saiey Ahmed, the fanatic Afghan who had excited a religious war against the Sikhs. Lat. 34 18', long 72° 55'

**DERESURA**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 21 miles N of the latter. Lat. 27 45' long 77 51

**DERIABAD** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Gorakhpore to Lucknow 123 miles W of the former, 43 E of the latter. Provisions and water are good and abundant, but firewood very scarce. Lat. 26° 54 long 81 84

**DERIAPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 44 miles S E of the former place. It is situated in an open and partially cultivated country. Distant N W from Calcutta 888 miles. Lat. 28 51, long 78 21

**DERRIAPOOR**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or the dominions of the Nizam 28 miles W from Omrauttee and 29 miles S W from Ellichpore. Lat. 20 50' long 77 23

**DERRO**—A town in the British district of Shahabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal 23 miles S.W of Arrah. Lat. 25 17' long 84 27

**DERWANEH** or **DURWANEH**, in the British district of Rangpoor lieut.-gov. of Bengal a town the principal place of an extensive pergunnah of the same name. Distant N W from the town of Rangpoor 30 miles, N from Berhampoor by Dinajpur 125. Lat. 25 50 long 88° 50'

**DESNOR**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer 15 miles E. of the town of Beekaneer. Lat. 27 48', long 73 23'

**DESSOOL**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles S of Arcot. Lat. 12 28' long 79° 32'

**DEVAPRAYAGA** in Gurwhal a town at the confluence of the Aluknunda and Bhageerettee. The former flows from the east, the latter from the north and at the vertex of the right angle formed by their junction the town is situated. According to the graphic description of Raper "The contrast of the two streams is very remarkable the former (Bhageerettee) runs down a steep declivity with a rapid force, roaring and forming over large stones and fragments placed in its bed while the placid Aluknunda, flowing with a smooth unruffled surface, gently winds round the point. The banks of both rivers are composed of hard black rock but while those of the Aluknunda are almost perpendicular, to the height of eighty or a hundred feet, those of the Bhageerettee are shelving and expanded. The Aluknunda, the deeper and more considerable river, is, at the season of low water 142 feet in breadth and in the rainy season rises forty six or forty seven feet. It abounds with fish of the rohu species, four or five feet in length regarded sacred, and so tame as to take food from the hand. The Bhageerettee, at the

# DEV--DEW

season of low water 112 feet in breadth and rises forty feet in the rainy season. Each river is crossed by a jhula or rope bridge. The united stream having a breadth of eighty yards, receives below the confluence the name of the Ganges. The town is built 100 feet above the water on the scarp of a mountain rising behind it about 800 feet. A flight of steps cut in the rock gives access to the town from the water's edge. The houses are arranged so as to form two rows of unequal length, joined at a right angle, the longer row facing the Bhageerotic, the other the Aluknunda. They are generally two stories high built of large stones cemented with lime mortar and having sloping roofs covered with shingles. In the upper part of the town stands a temple, sacred to Ramachandra. It is built on a terrace from twenty to thirty yards square, and six feet high and is built of large blocks of red stone piled on each other without cement so as to form a pyramid bulging in the middle and decreasing rapidly towards the summit, which is surmounted by a white cupola and over all is a square sloping roof composed of plates of copper, crowned above with a golden ball and spire. The entrance is on the western side, in a portico from the roof of which are hung bells of various sizes. Under the shelter thus provided the worshippers perform their devotions. The image of Ramachandra, about six feet high carved in black stone, but painted red, except the face is seated opposite the door and under the eastern part of the cupola. Before the idol, and opposite the portico is the brazen image of a Garuda. One knee is bent on the ground and his hands are joined in the attitude of prayer. The whole height of the building is between seventy and eighty feet. Under the terrace is a temple sacred to Mahadeva. The only information which the Brahmans possessed to be able to vouch for when questioned respecting the age or founders of the building was, that it had stood for 10,000 years, which is certainly a very respectable degree of antiquity. It is a peculiarly sacred place of pilgrimage for the superstitious Hindus, being one of the five principal Prayags or confluences mentioned in the Shastras. The grand rite is ablution which takes place at the confluence in three kundas or basins excavated in the rock, at a level a little lower than the surface of the current, which here is so rapid and violent as to sweep away any attempting to bathe in it. The names of the pilgrims are registered on their making sufficient disbursements to the officiating Brahmans, on account of dues and oblations. The annual revenue of these functionaries, exclusive of such contributions, does not exceed 120*l*, derived from twenty-five villages, granted for the purpose by the rajah of Gurwal and notwithstanding the holy celebrity of the place, the Brahmans are compelled to eke out a subsistence by the practice of trade. The temple as well as the rest of the town was much shattered by an earthquake in 1803, but subsequently repaired

by Brahmans sent thither for the purpose by Daulat Rao Sindia. The town contains between 200 and 400 houses inhabited principally by Brahmans from the Deccan. The heat is sometimes very great, exceeding 100° at noon in the shade. Elevation above the sea of the town 2,266 feet of the stream, 1,953. Lat. 30° 3' long. 78° 39'.

**DEVEEKOTE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a small town on the route from the city of Jessulmeer to Belmeer, and 22 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 44' long. 71° 17'.

**DEVIAPATAM**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, nine miles N.E. of Ramanad. Lat. 9° 28', long. 78° 58'.

**DEVIKOTTA** within the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel Coast, at the mouth of the Coleroon or great northern branch of the Cauvery. The entrance of the river is difficult, and dangerous of access, from a bank called Coleroon Shoal which stretches four or five miles to the south-east. Devikotta was taken by the British about the middle of the last century and their possession was confirmed to them by the rajah of Tanjore. Devikotta is distant from Tranquebar N. 24 miles Madras S. 122. Lat. 11° 22' long. 79° 52'.

**DEVUPALLI**—A town in the British district of Vizagapatnam, presidency of Madras, 13 miles N.W. of Vizianagaram. Lat. 18° 16', long. 83° 21'.

**DEWAH RIVER**.—See GODRA.

**DEWAN**—A town in the British district of Moorshedabad, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 15 miles N. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24° 24' long. 88° 10'.

**DEWANGARI**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 53 miles N. from Gowhaty and 50 miles N.W. from Durrung. Lat. 26° 51' long. 91° 27'.

**DEWANGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Hoogly, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 40 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 49', long. 87° 50'.

**DEWANGUNJE**—A town on the left bank of the river Googy in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 40 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 24', long. 87° 14'.

**DEWAS**—A town of Baghelkund in the native state of Rewah, 21 miles N.E. from Rewah and 50 miles S.W. from Allahabad. Lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 35'.

**DEWAS** in Malwa, a town, the principal place of a small territory of the same name, situated between lat. 22° 30' and 23° 2', long. 75° 53' and 76° 27', and embracing an area of 256 square miles. This petty raj or state is held conjointly by two chiefs of the lineage of the Puar or Pramara Rajpoots, now greatly humiliated, but at a remote period so powerful that 'the world is the Pramara's,' was an ancient saying denoting their extensive sway.

# DEW—DHA

Their dynasty is recorded to have ruled over Malwa for 1 058 years. In more recent times we find one of the ancestors of the present rajah, a military commander in the service of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta power and his two sons, Tukajee and Jewajee accompanying Bajee Rao subsequently Peshwa, when appointed subahdar of Malwa in 1735 and receiving from him Dewas and some other possessions. During the distracted state of Central India which followed the dominions of the rajahs of Dewas were incessantly over run by Mahrattas, Pindarries, and other freebooters, their towns and villages sacked and themselves and families reduced to misery but since the British protection has been extended to them their dominions have been restored to order and prosperity. The treaty under which this was granted is dated in 1818. By its engagements the rajahs are bound to maintain a contingent force to be at the disposal of the British government. This force since the date of the treaty has been considerably increased and now consists of 400 infantry forming part of the Malwa united contingent. The military force of the state consists of 175 horse and 500 foot. The rajahs have agreed to act by a union of authority and to administer their affairs through one public minister. The revenue amounts to 400 000 rupees, or about 40 000 £. The population is estimated at about 2 000. The town of Dewas is distant S. E. from Oojn 21 miles. Lat 22° 03' long 76° 4'.

**DEWCURH** or **DEOGARH** on the coast of the collectorate of Ratanagerry Southern Coconan, presidency of Bombay a town with a harbour having three or four fathoms of water and sheltered towards the sea by an island on which is a fort. In this harbour disemboguees the river Seo flowing W from the Ghats. Distant S from Bombay 180 miles. Lat 16° 22' long 73° 25'.

**DEWLE**—A town in the British district of Ratanagerry presidency of Bombay 20 miles E of Ratanagerry. Lat. 17° long 73° 40'.

**DEWRA**—A town of Bundelcund in the native state of Chutterpore, 10 miles S. L. from Bijnawur and 23 miles S. from Chutterpore. Lat. 24° 34' long 79° 40'.

**DEWUD**—See **DOGUN**.

**DEWULLEE**—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Moohurbunge, 37 miles S.W. from Midnapore and 37 miles N. from Balasore. Lat. 22° 8' long 86° 58'.

**DFWULMURREE**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, on the left bank of the Preheta or Waingunga river, and 140 miles S. from Nagpore. Lat. 19° 20' long. 80° 1'.

**DEYVULFULLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 79 miles N. E.

from Hyderabad and 73 miles N. W. from Guntoor. Lat. 16° 50' long 79° 35'.

**DHARA**—A town in Nagpore 30 miles S. E. from Chanda, and 111 miles S. from Nagpore. Lat. 19° 39' long 79° 41'.

**DHABADDY**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 30 miles N. E. from Aurangabad and 18 miles N. W. from Jaulnah. Lat. 20° 2' long 75° 46'.

**DHABREE**—See **DATREE**.

**DHADREE**—A town in a detached portion of the native state of Dhar, on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, and 49 miles N. E. from Mhow. Lat. 23° 17' long 76° 28'.

**DHALGION**—A town in the native state of Meerut, one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires, 70 miles S. E. from Sattara, and 53 miles N. W. from Beaspoor. Lat. 17° 9' long 75° 1'.

**DHAMIA**—A town in the British district of Sumbulpore on the south west frontier of the presidency of Bengal, 16 miles S. of Sumbulpore. Lat. 21° 10' long 84° 5'.

**DHAMEE** a small hill state, is bounded on the north by Bhugoes on the east and south by the territories belonging to the rajah of Patteala and on the west by Bhagul. Its length probably does not exceed five or six miles, its breadth may be taken to be nearly equal, and its area about twenty five square miles. Its centre is in lat. 31° 12' long 77° 8'. It is throughout a collection of summits of considerable height with intervening valleys and is drained northward by a stream which discharges itself into the Sutlej and southward and westward by a few insignificant streams, feeders of the small river Gumbur. The general elevation of this small territory probably exceeds 4 000 feet. The left bank of the Sutlej at Soomee to the north, and much lower than the greater part of the country is 2 283 feet above the sea. It is one of the Barah Tha koora or twelve lordships, which were in the tract between the Sutlej and the Lense until the divisions were obliterated by the Gorkha invasion. Dhamee belongs to a petty Hindoo rana or prince who received it from the British government on the expulsion of the Gorkhas in 1815. It contains seven pergunahs or subdivisions, estimated to have a population of 3 000 and to yield an annual revenue of 3 000 £, out of which a sum of 72 £ is paid as tribute to the East India Company.

**DHAMORA**—A river rising in lat. 25° 51', long 86° 28', in the range of the Sub-Himalayas it flows in a south-easterly direction for fifty miles, through the Terai of Nepal to the boundary of the British district of Tirhoot, from whence it maintains a southerly course for seventy miles for the greater part of which it either intersects or bounds the district of Bhagulpore and falls into the Gogaree in lat. 25° 31' long 86° 45'.

## DHA

**DHAMONTI** or **DHAMOUNI** in the British territory of Dargah and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the frontier towards Bundelkhand. The fort of Dhamonti is of triangular ground plan and is situated on an eminence to the eastern brow of which the rampart on that side conforms. The rampart is in general fifty feet high and in most parts fifteen feet thick with large round towers. There are besides interior works strengthening the defences of the eastern quarter where are the magazines and the residence of the commandant. Westward of the fort is the town surrounded by a weak wall of loose stones and to the south west of the town is a large tank. In 1818 after the defeat and flight of Asa Saheb rajah of Nagpore or Berar it was invested by a British force under General Marshall who having to no purpose offered the garrison 10 000 rupees in payment of arrears on condition of immediate evacuation opened batteries against the place with such effect, that in six hours it was yielded unconditionally. Lat. 24 10' long 78 48'

**DHAMPOOR**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 37 miles N E of the former. It contains a good number of old substantial houses, and has a bazar. Elevation above the sea 754 feet. Lat. 29 19 long 78 34

**DHAMSALA**, or **DHURMSALA**.—A sanatorium for troops in the Jullundur Doab 92 miles N W from Simla, 126 miles N E from Lahore. Lat. 32 18 long 76 22'

**DHANA** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town 11 miles S E from Saugor 39 miles W of Dumoh. Lat. 23 48' long 78 55

**DHANAPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazeepur lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Ganges 10 miles S W of Ghazeepur. Lat. 25 24' long 83 24

**DHANNI** in the jaghire of Rampoor lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 41 miles N of the former. Lat. 28 49' long 79 26'

**DHANRA**, in the British district of Gurbul lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Vishnoo river 64 miles N E of Sireenagar. Lat. 30 56' long 79 20

**DHANROWAL**.—See **BAHROWALAH**

**DHANONE**.—See **DHANNI**

**DHAP**, in the British district of Rangpoor, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, a town the principal place of a pergunnah, and situate six miles N W of the town of Rangpoor. It is the station of the native officer of police, and contains 300 houses, which, according to the usually admitted ratio of inmates to dwellings,

would make the population amount to about 1,500. The vicinity of the town has a pleasing aspect containing several houses of Europeans embosomed in trees. Lat. 25 46' long 89 10'

**DHAR**, in Bussahir a considerable village, is situate on the declivity of a hill overlooking the valley of the Fabar. The surrounding country is characterised by fraser as surpassing in beauty and fertility any which he had seen among the mountains. Lat. 31 8' long 77 46

**DHAR**.—A town in Hyderabad distant N E from Aurungabad 53 miles N from Jaulnah 38 miles. Lat. 20 23, long 78 4

**DHAR**, in Malwa, the principal place of a raj of the same name, is situate on the route from Mhow to Baroda, 33 miles W of the former and 183 E of the latter. The town is nearly three and a quarter miles in length and half a mile in breadth. It is surrounded by a mud wall and has many striking buildings especially two large mosques, built of red stone but fast falling to decay. Water is abundant, being supplied from two small and eight large tanks. There is a fort, built of red stone, situate outside the city on an eminence rising forty feet above the plain. The rampart, from thirty to thirty five feet high has twenty four round, and two square towers on the larger of which last the rajah's palace is built of stone. The gate of the fort is in the western face and is defended by octagonal towers. The city is represented to have once contained 20 000 houses an amount which would assign it a population of about 100 000. At present its numbers fall short of that amount to an extent which would make comparison ludicrous. An English and vernacular school has been established here by the present ruler of Dhar.

The raj or petty state of Dhar contains an area of about 1 070 square miles, and has much fertile ground, producing abundant crops of rice, wheat, millet, maize pulse oil plants, sugar-cane, tobacco opium ginger cotton hemp turmeric esculent vegetables and pulse. The annual revenue is estimated at 475 000 rupees, or 47 50000 the population at 104 860. The rajah maintains a military force which, inclusive of the police amounts to about 1 100 men and a contribution is made by the state of 8 000 rupees per annum in aid of the support of the Malwa Bhel corps. The rajah is a Puar or Pramar Rajpoot of a very ancient family but owes his present dignity to the gift of the Peshwa, about a century ago. Towards the close of the last and in the early part of the present century, the state of Dhar was miserably devastated by the troops of Scindia Holkar and other freebooters and when the British troops in 1817 advanced to this part of India, the limits of the state were greatly contracted, and its revenue did not exceed 85 000 rupees. By the intervention of the British government, various districts of

which Dhar had been dispossessed were restored to the rajah, and Baireeah, which had been conquered from the Pindarries, was granted to him subject to the condition that the British government should retain possession of it for a limited period, for the purpose of liquidating a loan after which period that government was to have the option of holding it or of letting it, for the benefit of the Dhar state which was thenceforth to be entitled to the revenue and produce. This arrangement was made in 1818. In 1821 a new engagement was concluded, by which the district of Baireeah was ceded to the British government from the expiration of the period of retention before stipulated for in consideration of which, and of the tribute of Allee Mohun also ceded a specified annual payment was to be made. The bargain however was found a losing one and Baireeah was in a few years given back to Dhar but the home authorities regarding this as an illiberal proceeding towards an ally who had no power to resist, annulled the surrender and directed the engagement of 1821 to be adhered to. Possession of Baireeah was consequently resumed, and the stipulated payment restored. By the treaty of 1819 the British government undertook to protect the state of Dhar in return for which the rajah ceded the tributaries of Banaswarra and Doongepore entered into the usual engagements of subordinate co-operation and friendly alliance, and bound himself at all times when required, to furnish troops in proportion to his ability. Elevation of the town above the sea 1,908 feet. Lat. 23° 55', long. 75° 20'.

**DHAPPE DEBEE**, in the British district of Kumaon, leut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Sreenagar and 10 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 30° 15' long. 78° 55'.

**DHARMA**, in the British district of Kumaon, leut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a Bhotia mahall or subdivision lying north of the main range of the Himalaya, and between it and Hindoes, or South western Tibet. Still some of the summits have a great elevation, Lebon on the eastern frontier being 18,042 feet above the sea. The elevation of the Dharma pass, on the northern frontier leading to Hindoes, is probably about 15,000. The whole habitable portion consists of the narrow and generally very rugged valleys down which flow the rivers Dhoul and its feeders the rest consists of rocks or mountains, covered with perpetual snow. The boundaries of a tract so ill peopled and difficult to explore are not very precisely defined, but they may be considered as lying between lat. 30° 5'—30° 30', long. 80° 25'—80° 45' and as inclosing an area of about 400 square miles. When Traill drew up his account, it had twenty four villages, containing 342 houses, and consequently, if six persons be allowed to each house, the population may be estimated at 2,052 or between four and five to the square mile. They are called

Photias and are of the Mongolian or Tartar variety of the human race. In their personal appearance observes Traill 'the Bhotias are perfect Tartars, and exceed the natives of this province in size and stature more particularly the Dharma Bhotias among whom individuals possessing extraordinary strength are by no means uncommon. They are excessively dirty in their persons, using the skirts of their dress to cleanse both their persons and their cooking utensils, yet are in good circumstances, having warm clothing, substantial houses and abundance of animal food in the flesh of their numerous sheep and goats, used as beasts of burthen in the lucrative carrying trade with Hindoes. In the course of this commerce grain the produce of Lower Kumaon and cotton broad cloths, hardware, sugar and other goods brought from Hindoostan are sent to Hindoes and exchanged for culinary salt, tinned or borax, gold dust and wool besides some others of less importance.

**DHARMDA**—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, leut. gov. of Bengal six miles S. W. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 21', long. 87° 19'.

**DHARMKOT** in Sirhind, a small town in the British district of Ferozepore, with a fort, situate about seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Dharmkot is distant 39 miles W. from Ludiana, N. W. from Calcutta 1,140 miles. Lat. 30° 55', long. 75° 17'.

**DHARMSALEH**—A town in the native state of Nepal on the left bank of the river Kurnali and 126 miles N. E. from Almora. Lat. 29° 51' long. 81° 45'.

**DHARWAR**, in the presidency of Bombay a British district, named from its principal place. Previously to 1886 the collectorate of Dharwar consisted of eighteen talooks stretching nearly 300 miles from north to south. In that year the ten northern talooks were formed into a new district, denominated the Collectorate of Belgaum those in the south remaining under the control of the collector of Dharwar and forming the district now distinguished by that name. As at present constituted, the district of Dharwar is bounded on the north by the Belgaum collectorate on the east by the territory of the Nizam and the British collectorate of Bellary on the south by the Mysore dominions and on the west by the Madras territory and the Belgaum collectorate. It extends from lat. 14° 18' to 15° 50' and from long. 74° 50' to 76°. Its greatest length from north to south is 105 miles its greatest breadth from east to west 77 miles. The area is 3,837 square miles. A great part of the collectorate consists of extensive plains. A small portion has an inclination to the south west, as indicated by the direction taken by the streams which, flowing towards that point, fall into the Kali Nadi, a river making its way through a deep valley in the Ghats to the Arabian Sea or North Indian Ocean. The Tumudra, rising in the territory of Mysore,

on the eastern declivity of the Ghauts flows for ninety five miles to the southern boundary of the collectorate thence continuing its course circuitously, but generally towards the north east, for sixty five miles, it forms the boundary between this collectorate and that of Bellary. In lat 14 50 long 75 48 this river receives on the left side the Wurdia, rising on the eastern declivity of the Ghauts, and flowing north easterly for a distance of fifty miles. In many parts of the collectorate of Dharwar the soil is fertile and well suited to the growth of cotton. Various attempts have been made by the Bombay government for the introduction of the *New Orleans species*. Previous experiments having failed, the last was commenced in 1842 and has been attended with success. In that year twenty five acres only were sown with American cotton. It was cultivated by the ryots in the midst of their own native products and much in the same manner excepting that the American cotton was sown some weeks earlier. The return of the newly introduced species being found much larger than that of the indigenous article, and the quality considered superior the cultivation spread with extraordinary rapidity. Small experimental farms were established by government but these except in so far as they tended to provide a supply of seed seem to have been of no value, as it is stated by competent authority that the cultivation of the ryots themselves excelled that of the farms. These establishments were consequently soon relinquished and the breadth of land devoted to the cultivation of American cotton continued, without artificial aid, to extend until, in five years only from the date of the successful experiment, it had reached 20 000 acres and it is stated that, but for the occurrence of unfavourable weather at the proper time for sowing it would have amounted to 60 000 acres. The superiority of the *New Orleans* cotton over the indigenous species is now generally recognised in Dharwar. The principal marts are Hooblee Havery Nar ragoorda, Srey Noolgoond, and Balgapoor. Their distances vary from 80 to 180 miles from the Madras port of Coompta to which a good road for wheeled carriages has been constructed, and where the cotton is shipped for Bombay. The population of this collectorate is for the most part Canarese, the Mahrattas, though once the ruling race not amounting now to more than a tenth of the whole. Canarese, the language of the people, was, there fore in 1836 judiciously substituted for Mah ratta, in the transaction of official business. The population is given under the article BOMBAY. Dharwar, the principal town, and Hooblee as well as others of note are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal roads are the following.—One leading from south-east to north west, from the town of Dharwar to Belgaum, and thence eastward, through Sawunt Warre, to the port of Vingoria. Another,

from south-east to north west, from the town of Dharwar to Kolapore, and a third, from Dharwar to Hooblee, and thence to Wuddegutte, on the Canara frontier of the Madras territory there to join the road constructed by the Madras government for facilitating the inland trade between Dharwar and the port of Coompta.

The territory comprised within the collectorate of Dharwar appears at the earliest recorded period to have formed part of the Brahminical realm of Vijayanagar and on its overthrow by the defeat of its rajah at Talikot in 1565 by a Mussulman confederation to have become part of the kingdom of Bejjapoor. In 1675 it seems to have been overrun and partially conquered by Sevajee the notorious founder of the Mahratta sway becoming thereby subject to the power of the rajah of Sattara, and subsequently to that of the Peshwa. In 1776 the province was overrun by Hyder Ali the usurping sultan of Mysore. The capture by that chief in 1778 of the fort and town of Dharwar and their recapture, in 1791 by a British force acting in co-operation with the Mahrattas, are noticed in the article on the town. On the overthrow of the Peshwa in 1818 Dharwar was incorporated with the territory of the East-India Company.

DHARWAR the principal place of the British collectorate of the same name, in the presidency of Bombay is situated close to the frontier which divides the Bombay territory from the Madras collectorate of Canara. Duff describing its condition says, "The defences of this fortress are principally of mud, and though irregular and now greatly decayed were then (in 1790) very strong. It is situated in a plain having an outer and an inner ditch from twenty five to thirty feet wide, and nearly as many feet deep. Adjoining to the fort on the south side, and outflanking it to the eastward is a town or pettah defended by a low mud wall and a ditch of no strength." In 1837 this place was the scene of religious disputes between the Brahmins and Lingayets, which rose to such a height as to render necessary the interference of authority. The principle upon which the British government have acted in such matters, is to allow to the members of every religious persuasion the undisturbed exercise of their own rites and ceremonies so long as they are unattended with danger to the public peace. The Vayasaun thole procession at Dharwar in the judgment of the Bombay government, was incompatible with this necessary condition in consequence of the mutual animosity subsisting between the Lingayets and the Brahmans, and it was determined that it should not again take place. Two of the government vernacular schools, the one Mahratta and the other Canarese, are established in this town as is also one of the government English schools. In 1778 Dharwar was taken from the Mahrattas by Hyder Ali, the sultan of Mysore and in 1791 retaken

by a British force auxiliary to the Marathas, who very little furthered the operations. On the final overthrow of the Peshwa, this place, with the other possessions of that potentate fell to the disposal of the British government. Distant from Bombay, S.E. 238 miles from Poona, 223, from Satara, 170, from Goa, E. 70 Hyderabad, S.W., 270 Seringapatam, N.W. 235 Lat. 15 28 long 75 4

**DHATA**, in the British district of Futteh pore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name five miles N.E. of the left bank of the Jumna, 36 miles S.E. of the town of Futteh pore Lat. 25 32, long 81 20

**DHATA**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Ludiana, 13 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a level country partially cultivated, and yielding moderate supplies. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 383 miles. Lat. 29 16 long 78 3

**DHAYABUNG**—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the left bank of the river Bori Gandak and 29 miles N. from Khatman doo Lat. 28 3, long 85 8

**DHEBURA**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the left bank of the river Raptae 40 miles N.W. of Goruckpore Lat. 27 24, long 82 51

**DHEEGWAS**, or **DHIGONS**, in the district of Ahladganj territory of Oude a town 30 miles N.W. of Allahabad, 80 S.E. of Luck now. Butler estimates the population at 8,000 all Hindoos.

**DHERISMAELPOOR**—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 40 miles S. of Midnapore Lat. 21 50, long 87 21

**DHEEMAHPUR** in Eastern India, a town in the recently lapsed territory of Tooleram Semahputtee situate on the left bank of the river Dhanoree, and 70 miles S.E. from Nowgong Lat. 25 53 long 93 48

**DHEEPA**.—A town in the native state of Singboon, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, 39 miles S.W. from Chaitassa, and 100 miles N.E. from Sumbulpoor Lat. 22 19, long 85 18

**DHEKULOO**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a guardhouse and military station on the route from Mogadabad to Almora, and fifty miles north-east of the former. It is situate in the valley down which the river Koonla flows from the mountains to the plains, on the right bank of the stream, and amidst scenery described by Heber as being as wild and romantic as ever painted by Salvator Rosa. Elevation above the sea 1,221 feet Lat. 29 29 long 79 13

**DHENKANAU**, one of the independent hill tribes known as the Cuttack Mehals, adjoining the British district of Cuttack. It is

situated on the banks of the Braminy river, and its centre is about lat. 20 48, long 85 30

**DHEN KANAULGUR**—A town in the native state of Dhenkanaul, one of the Cuttack Mehals, 25 miles N.W. from Cuttack, and 62 miles N.W. from Juggernaut. Lat. 20 40, long 85 36

**DHERALEE**, in Gurhwal a village on the left bank of the Ganges or Bhageerotee, as that river is called in the upper part of its course. It is situate in a rocky recess, and commands a fine view of the river and beyond it of the snow-clad peaks of Jumnotri towering over forests of cedar. There are on the river side three small temples built of stone and of good workmanship. Lat. 31 2 long 78 49

**DHERGAUM**.—A town in the British district of Akraunee presidency of Bombay, 73 miles E. of Broach Lat. 21 53, long 74 10

**DHERIAGOTE**, or **SOEE**.—A small village in Sode, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 22 miles S. of the latter place. It is situate in the extensive and fertile island inclosed between the Indus and its great offset the Narra, and is seven miles from the right bank of the former, and three miles from the left bank of the latter. Lat. 27 10, long. 68 4

**DHI**—A town in a detached portion of the possessions of Holkar situate 78 miles S.W. from Mhow and 90 miles E. from Baroda. Lat. 22 9 long 74 37

**DHINISA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate 50 miles N. from Nepal. Lat. 28 24, long 85 22

**DHOA**, in the territory of Gwahor, or possessions of Scandia a town 20 miles S.W. of the fort of Gwahor. Lat. 26 3, long 77 54

**DHOBHUNG**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 104 miles S.E. from Khatmandoo, and 90 miles W. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27 17, long 86 54

**DHODA** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situate on the route from Kala Bagh to Kohat, 14 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 33 27, long 71 45

**DHOKI**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 50 miles N. from Sholapoor and 103 miles S. from Jaulnah. Lat. 18 22 long 76 10

**DHOLARRA**, or **DHOLERA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town within the British district of Ahmedabad, in the swampy tract extending along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay. The space between the town and the port of Dholera, a distance of about four miles, is traversed by a tramway, constructed by a company of native speculators. The line was opened in May, 1851, and bids fair to be highly profitable to its projectors. Distance

from the city of Ahmedabad, S.W., 65 miles. Lat. 22 11', long 72 11

**DHOLATGHAT**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 27 miles S.E. from Khatmandou. Lat. 27° 34', long 85 41

**DHOLKA**, in the British district Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town situated amidst ruined palaces, mosques, mausoleums, and fine and spacious tanks, embanked and lined with masonry. Though not regularly fortified, it is surrounded by a wall of mud four miles in circuit. Population 25,000. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 23 miles, Baroda, N.W. 60. Surat N. 110. Bombay, N., 262. Lat. 22° 42', long 72 25

**DHOLNUH**, in the British district of Budson, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Futtahgurh to Meerut, and 80 miles N.W. of the former place. Lat. 27 50', long 78 36

**DHOLPORE**—A small raj or territory on the northern bank of the Chumbul river named from its principal place and bounded on the north and north-east by the British district of Agra on the south-east by the Chumbul, dividing it from the territory of Gwahor and on the west by the territory of Kerowly. It lies between lat. 26 30'—26 57', long 77 32'—78 20' is about fifty-four miles in length from north-east to south-west, twenty-three in breadth, and has an area of 1,626 square miles. The large river Chumbul, touching on the territory at its south-west angle forms its south-eastern boundary for about sixty miles, and subsequently flowing eastward forms the boundary between the British district of Agra and the territory of Gwahor. The Bangunga, called in this part of its course the Ootungun, after forming the boundary for a few miles passes to the interior through which it flows in a direction generally easterly for about fourteen miles, and subsequently, for twenty miles, forms the boundary between this territory and the district of Agra. In its course along the frontier it on the right or south side, and in lat. 26 54' long 77 57' receives the torrent Parbutty flowing in a direction from south-west to north-east through this territory which it enters from the territory of Kerowly. The surface of the country in the eastern part is generally level and sandy, the south-western part is hilly being overspread with low ranges of sandstone connected with the hills of Gwahor. Notwithstanding the poor quality of the soil, it is rendered fertile by continual irrigation, and in due season is covered with fine crops, and interspersed with groves of mango-trees.

The principal towns of the territory—Dholpore, Baree, and Rajahkera—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. If the population be assumed at the rate of that of the surrounding British districts, it will amount to 550,000. The revenue is estimated at 700,000 rupees, or

70,000*l.* per annum. The principal route through the country is from north to south, from Agra to Gwahor by the town of Dholpore. The chief, who is styled Rana, and the majority of his subjects, are Jauts, who, according to the Brahminical notions respecting caste, are a spurious offshoot of the Rajpoots. Probably the first of the Rana's ancestors who rose into notice was the chief of Gohud, who, about the middle of the eighteenth century acquired territory by the favour of the Peshwa Bajes Rao but on the defeat of the Mahrattas at Paneeput, rebelled, and about 1761 made himself master of Gwahor and the adjacent country. The political relations between the Rana and the East-India Company commenced in 1779 when the respective parties formed a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, in which it was stipulated, that when peace should be concluded between the Company and the Mahrattas, the Rana should be included in it, and that his then present possessions, and such acquisitions made during the war as it should be agreed to leave in his hands, were to be guaranteed to him together with the fort of Gwahor recognised as of old belonging to the family of the Rana, if at the time of the peace he should be in possession of it. In 1780 that fort having been taken by a British detachment under Major Popham, was made over to the Rana, from whom subsequently it was wrested by Scindia, in 1784, the British government having abandoned the Rana, on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery. In 1804, however, that government engaged to establish the Rana in his hereditary dominions of Gohud, and certain districts enumerated in the treaty of that date, but difficulties arising in the way of carrying out this engagement, in consequence of the opposition of Scindia, the Rana agreed, by a new treaty concluded in December 1805 to relinquish the possessions thus guaranteed, receiving in their stead those which he now holds, comprising three districts—Dholpore proper, Baree, and Rajahkera. Hence the chief is sometimes, though rather inaccurately, styled the Rana of Dholpore Baree. The military force maintained by the Rana, inclusive of the quotas of the jaghiredars, consists of about 2,000 men.

**DHOLPORE**—The principal place of the small raj or territory of the same name, a town on the route from Agra to Gwahor, 34 miles S. of the former, 37 N. of the latter. It is situated a mile from the north-west or left bank of the Chumbul, here crossed by ferry but fordable at Keyrin four miles higher up the stream, though the channel is there three-quarters of a mile wide. The river during the rainy season rushes down with a vast volume of water overflowing the right bank, but restrained by the left, which is high and steep, so that the fort situate on it has a striking appearance. Here are some fine antique mosques and mausoleums. One of the mosques is stated to have been built by Shah Jahan in



1684, and some other of the buildings here are of still earlier date. They are all elaborately built, and worked out of the fine freestone of the country, and the trellis work upon some of their stone screens is still as beautiful as when first made. Dhople is an ancient place, and was founded at a very remote period by a prince called Daula, from whom the name has been derived. Such, at least, is the traditional report of the natives, as recorded by Tieffenthaler. Baber repeatedly mentions the place, and states that it was rendered to him in 1526. He adds that seeing a huge solid mass of red stone there, he ordered it to be hewn into a house if practicable; but finding that it had not sufficient depth for that purpose, he caused the top of the rock to be levelled, and a tank excavated thereon. He also caused a palace, a mosque, a pleasure ground, and a well to be formed near it. At present there is encamping ground here, and a large bungalow or lodge for travellers built by a former British resident, and purchased by the Rana for its present purpose. Distant N W from Calcutta by Etawa, 793 miles. Lat 26 41 long 77 58.

**DHOLPURI** in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora and 16 miles N of the former. Lat 29 2 long 78 58.

**DHOOLI** 1.—A considerable town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay situate on the great route from Bombay to the city of Agra 181 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat 20 54 long 74 4.

**DHOOLIAT**—A town in the native state of Gwahar or territory of Scindia, 11 miles W from Ameerghur and 80 miles S. from Mhow. Lat 21 29 long 76 17.

**DHOOM**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 91 miles N.E. from Pilleebheet, and 104 miles S.E. from Almora. Lat 29 3, long 81 19.

**DHOOMA**, in the British territory of Sagar and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Nagpore to Jabulpore, 40 miles S. of the latter. Lat 22 44, long 79 50.

**DHOONDA**, in Gurwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhagorettee as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. The road to the south is of extreme difficulty and danger along the face of a precipitous mountain rising over the river on its right side. Dhoonda is in lat. 30 41 long 78 24.

**DHOONDGUL**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 19 miles N from Hyderabad, and 60 miles S.E. from Beder. Lat 17 38, long 78 30.

**DHOOR**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 29 miles N of Cuddapah. Lat 14 51, long 78 48.

**DHOORCATEE**, the smallest of the protected hill states between the Satlej and the

Tonse is bounded on the east by Busahir, and on all other sides by the British district of Kothkaee. Its area is not more than five miles. Its centre is in lat. 31 8, long 77 40. The surface has considerable elevation the district containing the peak of Toon groo which rises to the height of 10 102 feet above the sea, and whence streams flowing on the west to the Guroo and on the north to the Pabur become feeders to those rivers. This state comprises only a single pergunnah with a population of 200 and a revenue of 400. It is free from tribute.

**DHOOREE**, in Srirind a village on the route from Hanses to Loodiana, and 41 miles S of the latter town. It is situate in a country having a slightly undulated surface fertile, and partially cultivated. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 062 miles. Lat 30 22 long 75 57.

**DHOOREEPAPOOR** is the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant gov of Agra, situate three miles to the west or left of the route from Aumgurh to Goruckpore and distant 34 miles N of the former. 28 S of the latter. It is styled by Buchanan a market-town. Distant N from Ghazepore 78 miles, N.E. from Calcutta 509. Lat 26 23 long 83 18.

**DHOOS** in the British district of Benares, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Sasaram 10 miles E of the former. Lat 25 16 long 83 14.

**DHOR**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situate on the left bank of the river Indus, five miles S. of the town of Attock. Lat 33 50, long 74 20.

**DHORAPOO**—A town in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, 70 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat 28 7 long 78 14.

**DHORAJEE**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, 43 miles S W from Rajkote and 52 miles E from Poor bundur. Lat 21 45 long 70 35.

**DHORI** in the British district of Aumgurh, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Aumgurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 31 miles N.E. of the former. 34 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ghogra, here a great river, confined to one channel crossed by a ferry. Lat 26 14, long 83 33.

**DHOULAGIRI**, in Nepal, one of the highest peaks of the great Snowy range of the Himalayas, being 27 600 feet above the level of the sea. Lat 29 11, long 82 59.

**DHOULI**, a principal head water or tributary of the great river Ghogra, has its remotest source at the southern base of the Neo Dhoora Ghat, or pass leading from the Rhodia mahall, or subdivision of Dharna, to Hundes or South western Tibet and at an elevation above the sea of probably about

15 000 feet, and in lat 30° 28', long 80 38'. Its source is to the north of the main range of the Himalaya, through which it holds its way by the valley of the Dharma mahall or subdivision and flows at the western base of the great mountain Lebong. About thirty five miles from its source, and in lat 30 5' long 80 40, it touches on the mahall of Choudand, the western frontier of which it forms for fifteen miles, and falls into the Kalee on the right side, in lat. 29 57' long 80 38'. Its stream is in general a succession of violent rapids in a rocky channel, amidst awful precipices and ravines. Webb describes it, at twenty five miles from its source as "violent, turbid in continued rapids from six to twenty five feet bed rocky average breadth from sixteen to twenty yards and adds that after rain the water is so foul and turbid as to be unfit for drinking. The road to Himades by the Neo Dhoom Pass proceeds up the course of the river passing by means of spar bridges from side to side according to the exigencies of the path which sometimes winds along the faces of the nearly perpendicular precipices yet, during the season when the passes are open this difficult track is crowded by innumerable laden goats and sheep bearing grain and other merchandise from the lower districts to Himades.

**DHOOR BOONGA** in the British district of Gurhwal, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Rance 20 miles S of Suresnagar. Lat. 29 57 long 73 52

**DHOURERA**—A town in the territory of Oude 80 miles N from Lucknow and 73 miles E from Shahjehanpur. Lat 28 long 81 9'

**DHOWLUTNUGUR**, in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the route from Waseerabad to Bhunbur 20 miles N of the former. Lat. 32 47 long 74 9

**DHUBBOORE**, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar an ancient decayed town. It has a nearly quadrangular ground plan, and is inclosed with a rampart two miles in circuit, made of large hewn stones and having on the interior side a beautiful and useful colonnade of the same material. Within this inclosure is a large tank of strong masonry, access to the water of which is by means of a grand flight of stairs extending quite round it, and on the well-constructed stone embankment are numerous Brahminical temples. The total circuit of the tank is considerable it being supplied with water not only from the periodical rains, but also by means of an aqueduct of stone conveying it from the country out side. Viewed from the country Dhubbore has a noble aspect, its ramparts being surmounted by fifty two towers, besides one at each angle, of superior dimensions to the rest. In each face of the quadrangular rampart is a double gate, with a spacious area between, surrounded by a corridor and guard rooms.

The portal on the eastern side is called the Gate of Diamonds and with the temple adjoining forms a very noble and elegant specimen of Hindoo architecture. It extends 320 feet in length with proportionate height, and the upper part of the building is supported by rows of figures of elephants sculptured in stone, and represented as richly caparisoned. All parts of these superb buildings are embellished with a profusion of sculptures, representing warriors in combat on horses on foot, or on elephants, in a very superior style of execution, and there are besides, sculptures unnumbered of lions, camels, birds, snakes, and various other animals. A considerable part of the ramparts and other buildings have been destroyed by the hand of time and by invading Mussulmans. According to native tradition these magnificent structures, including the fortifications tank and temples, cost upwards of ten millions sterling. The vast quantity of massive hewn stone used in them, is calculated to excite the greater surprise as not the smallest pebble is to be met with in this part of Guzerat. The place swarms with monkeys, which are supported, encouraged and protected by the inhabitants, though very mischievous and troublesome. Distance from Baroda, S. E. 10 miles Surat, N E 73 Bombay N 225 Ahmedabad, S. E. 80 Lat 22 8 long 73 20

**DHUT LEAK**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a summit of the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain system south of the great range, east of Fort Almora 40 miles and equidistant from the rivers Ramganga (Eastern) and Kalee (Eastern). Elevation above the sea 8,248 feet. Lat 29 38 long 80 20

**DHUCKOWLEA** in the British district of Futtehpour lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Blanda to the town of Futtehpour and four miles N W of the latter. Lat 25 04, long 80 50'

**DHUMDA**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor 135 miles E from Nagpoor, and 30 miles N W from Ryepeer. Lat. 21 23 long 81 14

**DHUMRAH or DOMRAH RIVER** in Cuttack the name of the principal outlet of the Byeturnee its mouth is in lat. 20 09', long 87 2'

**DHUMRAH**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 71 miles N E of Cuttack. Lat. 20 50', long 86 59'

**DHUMTERRY**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor distant E from Nagpoor 150 miles. Lat 20 39, long 81 26'

**DHUMTHAN** in Sirhind, a halting-place in the British district of Kythul, on the route from Hansie to Loodiana, and 43 miles N of the former town. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 019 miles. Lat. 29 42', long 76 6'

**DHUMTOUR, or DUMTAUR**, in the

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British province of the Punjab, a valley extending nearly in a direction from east to west, in lat. 34°—34° 10', and long. 72° 55'—73° 15'. It is described by Baron Hügel who explored it, as giving the impression of having been once the bed of a vast torrent. It is still furrowed by numerous watercourses, discharging themselves into the river Dor which flows with a scanty stream in a stony channel half a mile wide. Here the traveller descending from the elevated country lying to the north finds the vegetation assuming the character of that which prevails in Hindoostan. The sugar cane especially is grown in such abundance, that it forms a principal article of fodder for cattle. The mountains which inclose the valley on the north west are clothed with dense and luxuriant forests of oak, pine, walnut, wild olive and plane trees. The valley is populous, and abounds in villages, each defended by a small fort. Dhuntoor which gives name to the valley and district, is a small and poor place. The inhabitants are Pushtu Afghans.

**DHUMTOUR**, in the Punjab a small town, 16 miles E. of the Indus, lying on the route into Cashmere, by the Dub Pass. It is situated in a beautiful well watered, and productive valley crowded with small forts, erected and maintained on account of the dangerous proximity of the Khatmandus. Lat. 34° 7', long. 78° 7'.

**DHUNAIREE**.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guccowar 26 miles N. from Deesa and 140 miles S.W. from Oodeypoor. Lat. 24° 37' long. 72°.

**DHUNOHL**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 42 miles N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 19' long. 85° 14'.

**DHUNELA**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, a small town on the route from Agra to the fort of Gwalior, 60 miles S. of former. 11 N.W. of latter. It has a bazar and supplies may be obtained. Here, on the 24th December 1845, was the encampment of the Marhatta army consisting of twenty two regiments, with a large and well appointed park of artillery advancing to give battle to the British posted at the neighbouring village of Hingona, under Sir Hugh Gough, commander-in-chief. Lat. 26° 24', long. 78° 5'.

**DHUNGAWAN**, in the British district of Sohanpore, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 34 miles S.E. of Sohanpore, 119 miles E. of Jubbulpore. Lat. 23° 2', long. 81° 52'.

**DHUNGOEE**.—A town in the British district of Barun, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 39 miles N. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 17', long. 84° 40'.

**DHUNGSURRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Jessulmer, via Nagor to Nussereabad, and 102 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 8', long. 78° 35'.

**DHUNGURHEE**.—A town in the terri-

tory of Oude, 136 miles N. from Lucknow and 53 miles E. from Pilleebheet. Lat. 28° 41', long. 80° 47'.

**DHUNOWDA** in Sirhind, a small town with a bazar, on the direct route from Hansae to Ludiana and 30 miles N. of the former place. Provisions may be had in abundance, and water from wells. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,006 miles. Lat. 29° 31', long. 76° 4'.

**DHUNSEEREE**, a considerable feeder of the Brahmapootra river rises in lat. 25° 20' long. 93° 35' on the southern frontier of Tooleram Senaputtee's country, and flowing in a northerly direction through that country for twenty one miles, then forming its boundary for forty-six miles on the side of the Nagor territory subsequently separating the latter for the distance of thirty miles from the British territory of Nowgong, it traverses Assam for thirty miles, and falls into the Brahmapootra on the left side in lat. 26° 41' long. 93° 44'.

**DHUNTALAO** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a village on the route from Hoshungabad to Neemuch 33 miles W. of former 181 S.E. of latter. It is situated at the north west extremity or on the crest of a pass leading from the valley of the Nerbudda to the table-land of Malwa. Lat. 23° 44', long. 76° 32'.

**DHUNWA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer five miles S. from Jessulmer and 62 miles W. from Pokurn. Lat. 26° 50', long. 71°.

**DHUR**, in the mahall or subdivision of Dharma, British district of Kumaon a village a mile from the right bank of the river Doule. East of the village, a hot spring throws up a dense and powerful steam. The banks of its small channel are tinged of an ochreous hue, partly occasioned by its heat, and partly perhaps from a chalybeate quality. Elevation above the sea probably about 3,000 feet. Lat. 30° 5', long. 80° 37'.

**DHURAMPOR**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 70 miles S.E. from Khatmandoo, and 50 miles N. from Durbunga. Lat. 26° 52', long. 85° 55'.

**DHURAVEE**.—An island situated to the north west of Salsette, off the coast of Bombay. It is about seven miles long by two broad, and its centre is in lat. 19° 14', long. 72° 53'.

**DHURKOT**.—A town in the native state of Nepal 162 miles N.W. from Khatmandoo, and 122 miles N.W. from Gorakhpore. Lat. 28° 22', long. 82° 45'.

**DHUROWLEE**, or **DEROWLI**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futehgarh, and 32 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 30', long. 79° 7'.

**DHURPHUREPUTTEE.**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 27 miles W of Mouafferpore. Lat. 26° 7' long 85° 2'

**DHURUMPOOR.** a petty Rajpoot state under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay is bounded on the north by the petty raj of Dausda on the east by the Daung, on the south by the district of the rajah of Penth, and on the west by the British district of Surat. The country (which includes an area of about 225 miles) overrun with dense forest, admits of little cultivation. The revenue is estimated at 91 000 rupees or 9 100. The rana maintains a small military establishment, and the population of his territory is returned at 16 650 inhabitants. In 1851 the rajah's pecuniary embarrassments led him to mortgage to his creditors the revenues of a portion of his villages, he agreeing to abstain from all interference in the revenue or police management of these mortgaged villages until his creditors' claims should be liquidated, but, at a later date it being found that public inconvenience was occasioned from the suspension of the rajah's exercise of the powers of police, he was authorized by the Bombay government to resume them but subject to the general control of the British agent. The rajah of Dhurumpore was formerly tributary to the Peshwa, but by the treaty of Bassain concluded in 1802 the tribute was transferred to the British and rated in the schedule of the treaty at 9 000 rupees per annum. The town of Dhurumpore is in lat. 20° 31', long 73° 15'

**DHURUMPOOREE.**—A town in the native state of Dhar in Malwa, 29 miles S from Dhar, and 85 miles S.W. from Mhow. Lat. 22° 10', long 75° 38'

**DHURUMPOOREE.**—A town in the British territory of Satara, presidency of Bombay 49 miles N.E. of Satara. Lat. 17° 57' long 74° 44'

**DHURUMSAL.**—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or territory of Gholab Singh 39 miles N.E. from Jhelum, and 78 miles S.W. from Srinagar. Lat. 33° 15' long 74° 10'

**DHURUMSALLA.**—A village in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay eight miles S of Bhog. Lat. 23° 8', long 69° 41'

**DHUTARA.** in the British district of Boondschuhur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Khagany to Meerut, and 45 miles S of the latter. Lat. 28° 28' long 77° 58'

**DHYWELL.**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay 41 miles W of Dhoolah. Lat. 21° 2', long 74° 7'

**DIAMOND ISLAND,** or **LYCHUNE ISLAND** situate at the mouth of the Negrais river. It is low, covered with trees, about a mile and a half in extent, and surrounded with

reefs. It is considered unhealthy and dangerous to remain on it during the night. H.M.'s ship *Subtle* lost several of her men by fever from this cause. Distant 70 miles S.W. of Bassau. Lat. 15° 52', long 84° 17'

**DIAMOND HARBOUR.**—The well known port so called is situate in the river Hooghly, 29 miles below Calcutta. The adjacent territory, though interesting from being the first possession of the East-India Company in Bengal is singularly unhealthy the whole country round being swampy. There is no town, unless a few native huts are worthy the appellation, but ships are usually lying in the harbour, for the reception or discharge of cargo. The road from Calcutta is excellent. Communication between this place and the capital is also maintained by means of the electric telegraph. Lat. 22° 12', long 88° 10'

**DIA SIAWALA.**—See **DEKHA.**

**DIBING.**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or territory of Gholab Singh 109 miles E. from Srinagar and 67 miles N.E. from Kishtewar. Lat. 33° 58' long 76° 50'

**DIBONG RIVER** rises in lat. 28° 28', long 95° 45', and, flowing for ninety miles west through Tibet, and fifty miles south west through Sudiya, in Assam, falls into the Brahmapootra river in lat. 27° 50', long 95° 28'—See **BRAHMAPOOTRA.**

**DIGHOO.**—See **DAIGHOO.**

**DIG** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee and 15 miles N.E. of the latter. Water is abundant here but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 26° 17' long 79° 57'

**DIG** or **DIGA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 753 miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 58 S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 26° 15' long 82° 18'

**DIGAR.**—A town in the native state of Cashmere or territory of Gholab Singh, 20 miles N.E. from the town of Le, and 134 miles N.E. from Kishtewar. Lat. 34° 16', long 77° 55'

**DIGAROO.**—A river in Upper Assam rises in Tibet, in lat. 28° 10' long 96° 18' and after a course of ten miles through Tibet and fifteen through the Sudiya district of Assam falls into the Brahmapootra, in lat. 27° 50', long 96° 2'

**DIGGEE** or **DHIGGI** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Gwalior 48 miles E. of former, 193 W. of latter. It is of considerable size, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 24', long 75° 85'

**DIGNUGGUR,** in British district of Burdwan, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town four or five miles on the right of the railway now under

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construction from the town of Burdwan to Raneeungee 18 miles N.W. of former 38° S.E. of latter Jacquemont describes it as having many hundred houses, a considerable number of native gentry some in the employ ment of government others speculating in sugar, which is abundantly produced in the surrounding country Distance N.W. from Calcutta by Burdwan 70 miles, Lat 23° 22' long 87° 45'

**DIHATRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Fikaneer, a considerable village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmeer and 40 miles S.W. of the former The vicinity contains a few fields producing wheat. Dihatra is in lat. 27° 43' long 72° 51'

**DIHONG**—A river rising on the northern face of the Himalayas, in lat. 30° 25' long 83° 5' and pursuing an easterly course through Tibet for upwards of 1 000 miles, during the greater part of which it bears the name of the Banpoo it suddenly sweeps round to the south and enters Assam, where, under the name of the Dihong it falls into the Brahmapootra.

**DILLY (MOUNT)**—A remarkable head land in the British district of Malabar In clear weather it may be discerned from sea at a distance of from twenty four to twenty-seven miles, and as the contiguous land is low the headland, which is bluff, and has a small ancient fort on the summit appears at a distance like an island The shore here is bold and safe to approach there being seven and eight fathoms at one and two miles distance twenty and twenty two fathoms at two or two and a half leagues distance and at fifteen leagues distance abreast the mount you lose soundings. This is the narrowest part of the channel between the main and Lacadiva Islands, the distance being twenty-seven leagues between Ilcalpani Bank and Mount Dilly Abreast of this headland there is frequently a dram of current to the southward, with a short confused swell, the effect of break north western, which greatly prevail here " Elevation above the sea 864 feet. Some years ago a project was set on foot for the construction of a bar hour off this promontory, but in consequence of the enormous expense required for its formation, the scheme was abandoned. Lat. 12° 3', long 75° 16'

**DILODE**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 17 miles N from Bhopal and 30 miles W from Bhilua. Lat 23° 30' long 77° 22'

**DILSHAPOOR**.—See DULSHAPUR.

**DINAGHPORE**, under the heat-gov of Bengal a British district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the native state of Bhutan, on the east by that of Cooh Behar and the British district of Rungpore on the south by those of Bograh Rajshahy and Malda, on the west by Parnas and on the north by the British territory of Darjeeling It lies between lat. 24° 53'—

26° 38', long 88° 2'—89° 16' is 130 miles in length from north to south and 75 in breadth The area is 3 820 square miles It is a very flat country, the only eminences being mere undulations, not rising more than 100 feet above the ordinary level of the surface There is, however a general though very gradual slope of the country from north to south, as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction The principal of these is the Teesta, which flowing southerly from the mountains of Sikkim touches on the district in lat 24° 53' and flowing south-east for thirty five miles divaricates into two streams, one called the Attree flowing south the other flowing south east into Cooh Behar and retaining the name of Teesta The Attree communicates with other streams having courses in some measure parallel to its own, and sends from its right side a large offset, called the Parnabada, which, flowing south westerly by the city of Dinagore, passes the southern boundary of the district into the British district of Malda, and falls into the Mahanunda. The Jamuna, or Jabuna, a considerable stream, holds a course nearly parallel to the Attree but on an average about fifteen miles to the east of it With a parallel course but still farther to the eastward, flows the river Curutea, an offset from the Attree The Tangon rising in the northern quarter of the district, and having a course parallel in some measure to the Attree, and on an average about twenty miles west of it, flows through this district for about 140 miles, crossing the southern frontier into the British district Malda The Coochek a considerable watercourse, unites the Tangon with an important stream termed the Nagor Numerous smaller streams traverse the country, communicating with the greater and with each other the whole tract, in consequence of the propinquity of the Himalaya and the powerful influence of the monsoons having such redundancy of moisture that the surface is little but a reticulation of watercourses Rice is the principal grain of the district. Wheat and barley are raised but in no great quantities meruya (*Cynodorus coccineus*) and various kinds of millet are also articles of cultivation Peas and various other kinds of pulse, as well as oil seeds, are extensively raised The principal fare of the bulk of the people peculiarly requiring seasoning many products are grown for this purpose ginger turmeric, capsicum, coriander, anise and pepper Of esculent vegetables there are the potato, sweet potato, begun or egg plant, esculent arum radish plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*) various cucurbitaceous plants, and many others unknown in Europe most of the vegetables of that quarter of the world, however thriving here during the cool season. A small quantity of cotton is cultivated it is generally of poor quality and is retained for home use There is, however, a kind denominated son, of superior quality produced in the eastern part, having a strong staple, well suited for smilcloth and cordage

The sugar-cane flourishes, having a stem of considerable thickness, and twelve or fourteen feet high. The canes are planted in the beginning of spring and gathered towards the close of the succeeding winter. The juice is prepared merely by boiling down, either into a thick syrup or a hard dry cake, and in these states sent to market. The tobacco grown is not sufficient for the consumption of the district. Betel (Piper betle) and hemp (Cannabis sativa), yielding an intoxicating extract, are grown to considerable extent. The cultivation of indigo has been tried, but does not appear to prosper. Silk is produced in considerable quantity the worms being fed on the foliage either of the mulberry or of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

The majority of the people are wretchedly lodged in huts the sides of which are of strong coarse matting the roofs of thatch, the framework of strong bamboos. Persons in easier circumstances have dwellings of mud, and latterly a few of the more wealthy have built houses of brick, in imitation of those of the Europeans. Mosques are numerous in the district. They are generally small, and of simple construction, the form, a cube covered with a dome or a parallelopiped covered with several. The most numerous Hindoo places of worship are denominated sthans, and are merely heaps or square terraces of earth placed under trees, having a stone or a rude image of clay painted as an object of worship. A step in advance of this is the monod, having walls painted with rude frightful imagery, on subjects drawn from the Hindoo mythology. Such a building, surmounted by a pyramid or a dome, is a still higher effort of devotional zeal, and is reserved for the more revered objects of worship. The most complex and expensive is called a *navorotoc*, or building of nine ornaments, having a roof of two stages, with an octagonal ground plan, a central pyramid, and eight others, one at each external angle. Such buildings are costly as they are cased with expensive tiles elaborately carved. That at Gopalganj is said to have cost 20,000*l*. The population is given in the article *BENGAL*. The Mussulmans have been estimated to exceed the Hindoos. Among both, marriages take place excessively early the conjugal union being ordinarily completed before the female has reached the close of her thirteenth year or the male that of his sixteenth. The effects of these premature marriages are said to be manifested in the physical and intellectual deterioration of the population, and the small increase of their numbers. The inhabitants of Dinagore are represented by Buchanan as a puny weak race and far from having numerous families. They are moreover, said to be generally short-lived, being cut off in great numbers by fevers and dysentery. The prevalence of these affections does not appear to arise from want of food. Polygamy is very prevalent, especially among the Brahmins. Widows rarely burned themselves with the

bodies of their husbands, even when that horrible practice was permitted by law and not more than one or two instances occurred annually. Only a few Brahmins of superior rank are versed in Sanscrit. Much more extensive is the knowledge of the Prakrit, a dialect corrupted from the Sanscrit, which has supplied most of the words the syntax and inflections having sprung from the ordinary tongue of the district. The common people are acquainted only with Bengalee. The number of towns is very small in proportion to the extent and population of the district, the great majority of the people residing in dispersed hamlets. The chief towns—Dinagore the capital Hemtabad, Raegang Damdabah, and Ghonaghat—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. There are few routes through this district. They are—1. From west to east, from Purneah, through the town of Dinagore, to Rungpore. 2. From south to north, from Barhampore through the town of Dinagore to Darjeeling. 3. From south west to north-east, from Maldah to the town of Dinagore.

Legends respecting the primeval state of the tract comprised in this district abound in the works relating to the early mythology of India, but the commencement of authentic history may be placed at the beginning of the thirteenth century when Raja Lokhymon or Lakshmanpala was expelled from his dominions by Muhammad Bakhtyar one of the generals of Kutub-uddin, emperor of Delhi. When Fakhr-uddin in 1338 proclaimed himself independent sovereign of Bengal he appears to have made himself master of Dinagore at the same time, though its obedience was probably precarious. Eventually it was, in 1538, reduced, with the remainder of Bengal by Shur Shah, the renowned Afghan who soon after established himself in the sovereignty of Delhi, from which he had expelled Humayun. After the death of Shur Shah, it was subdued in 1584 by Akbar the son of Humayun and appears to have remained a district of the empire of Delhi until the time nearly of its dissolution. In 1785 it was conveyed to the East-India Company by the grant of Shah Alim.

**DINAGORE**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, a town on the route from Purneah to Rungpore, 85 miles E of the former, and 48 W of the latter. It is situate on the river Purnabadi. Through the exertions of the British authorities it is now clean and well watched, which is understood to present a favourable contrast to its former state. There is no public building deserving any consideration, the spacious residence of the rajah having for many years been in a state of ruin and the ditch and rampart with which it was inclosed being nearly obliterated. There are no Brahminical temples worth notice, and but one mosque, even that being small, and of no architectural pretensions. The public offices of the civil establish-

## DIN

ment are large, but ill built, and totally devoid of elegance. The population has been estimated at from 25,000 to 30 000 persons. Dinagopore is distant N from Berhampore 142 miles, N from Calcutta 261 Lat. 26° 34 long 88° 38'

**DINAPOOR**, in the British district of Patna, head. gov. of Bengal a town on the right or south bank of the Ganges. It is an important military station and remarkable for the fine barracks built by government for the accommodation of the troops. The barracks for the accommodation of the European soldiers are comprised within a magnificent and elegant structure and those of the officers though rather inferior are yet very fine buildings and of great extent. Many of the officers have built commodious lodges in the vicinity, and the grounds about them are neatly and tastefully laid out. There are also extensive and very handsome barracks for the native troops. The church is capacious and handsome, and the various houses scattered in market-places within the boundaries of the cantonment, and subject to military authority were stated in 1807 to amount to 3 225 so that if five persons be allowed to each the population should be estimated at 16 130 exclusive of military. The markets are well supplied especially with articles suited to European taste. Distant E. from Benares, by Ghaseepore, 145 miles, W from Patna 10 N W from Calcutta 411 Lat. 26° 37 long. 85° 7'

**DINAREH**.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, head. gov. of Bengal, 70 miles S W of Dinapoor Lat. 26° 12' long 84° 6'

**DINDARY**.—A town in the British province of Nagpore 175 miles N E from Nagpore, and 80 miles N from Ryepoor Lat. 22° 20' long 81° 33'

**DINDEE RIVER** rises in lat 17° 2' long 78°, and flowing in a south easterly direction for 110 miles through Hyderabad or the Nizam's territories, falls into the Kistna in lat. 16° 22 long. 79° 16'

**DINDIGUL** in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras a town with a fort, situate at the north-eastern extremity of the valley of the same name. It is built on a gentle declivity and is in length from north to south 987 yards, and in breadth from east to west 927. The streets are wide, the houses well built, and the bazars plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life. The number of houses a few years ago was stated to be 1 833, and that of the inhabitants (exclusive of the troops) 6 550. The military lines, situate at the north west corner of the town, are well drained, and always dry and clean. The Court of Justice and collector's lodge are about a quarter of a mile from the town and between them and the town are the lodges of the officers, surrounded by groves and gardens inclosed with hedges of euphorbium and aloes. The water is in general good but the population give a preference, for drinking to that obtained from the Brahmans

Each a large public well at the north of the town. Excellent water is also found in a reservoir situate at the bottom of the rock, and replenished by the rains. The fort is situate on a wedge-shaped mass of gneiss 400 feet in length and 300 in breadth perfectly bare of vegetation with the exception of a few patches of scanty soil about the summit, in which some stunted trees and shrubs grow. The ascent is on the eastern side by a flight of stone steps, the other sides being nearly perpendicular. Near the summit there is a well of great depth erroneously supposed by the natives to be unfathomable. The water from it is excellent. Dindigul is the principal place of a subdivision of the same name, forming part of the British district of Madras. Elevation of the town above the sea 700 feet, of the rock 980. Distance from Madras, N 32 miles Tanjore, S.W, 55 Trichinopoly S.W 80 Cochin E 126 Madras, S.W, 247 Lat. 10° 22', long 78° 3'

**DINDOOREE**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 96 miles N W of Ahmednuggur Lat. 20° 1' long 73° 50'

**DINGAR** in the native state of Gurwhal, a village in the valley of the Budar and on the left bank of the torrent of that name. Elevation above the sea 7,119 feet Lat 30° 56' long 73° 17'

**DINGARA**.—See **DINGAREE**.

**DINGAREH KINER**, in Sirmoor, a large village situate on a very picturesque mte in the gorge through which the route passes northwards from Nahun to Raggurh. It has very splendid views,—on the north of the Chur mountain on the south of the valley of the Julal river. Fraser who thought it the largest place in Sirmoor except Nahun, the capital describes it as consisting of well built flat-roofed houses, arranged in rows on the ledges of the solid limestone rock forming the mountain. The country though very rocky has some fertile spots which produce luxuriant crops, especially of wheat Lat 30° 44 long 77° 21'

**DINGATHUR**, in the British district of Kumaon head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the Ramgunga river (Eastern) from Potorahguri to the Unta Dhura Pass, 16 miles north of Potorahguri one and a half east of the left bank of the Ramgunga. It was an important position in the survey of Kumaon by Webb who remained there fifteen days engaged in trigonometrical and meteorological observations. Elevation above the sea 4,448 feet. Lat. 29° 49' long 80° 12'

**DINGEE** in Sinde a fort between Khayerpoor and Hyderabad and 50 miles S of the former town. It is surrounded by walls fifteen feet high, and has an abundant supply of water from wells. Here in the beginning of 1848, the ameer of Sinde collected an army, prepa-

ratory to their final struggle with the British. Lat. 26 57' long 88 40'

**DINGUE KINGUR.**—See **DINGAAR**

**DINGYE** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, on the route from Nussersabad to Deesa, and 128 miles S W of the former. The surrounding country is in general level and bare but occasionally with a few small hills. The road in this part of the route is firm and good. Lat. 25 37, long 78 37

**DIPAL** or **DUTL**.—A town in the native state of Nepal 61 miles S W from Jemlah, and 70 miles N E. from Pilleebheet. Lat. 29 5' long. 80 54

**DIPALPOOR**.—A town in the Punjab, situate in the Doab between the Ghara and the Ravee, 21 miles from the right bank of the former, 38 from the left of the latter. In the time of the emperor Akbar it was the chief town of a district which yielded an income of 3 233 353 rupees. Lat. 30 37, long 73 38

**DIRAWUL**, or **DILAWUL** (the *l* and *r* being interchangeable).—A fortress of Bihari poor situate in the desert, forty miles from the left bank of the Punjab. It is strongly fortified according to the notions of native powers, and with reference to their practical skill in the arts of defence but its safety principally lies in the difficulty of access to it, the road lying through a parched desert totally devoid of water so that a besieging army must draw its supply from a distance of fifteen miles. At the time of Atkinson's visit it contained the treasure of the late nawab Bhawul Khan vaguely estimated at 700 000! Here also was his senana, and thither he retired for relaxation from the fatigues of business, or for security when threatened with invasion. There is here a manufactory of gunpowder for artillery, but the produce is of very indifferent quality. Lat. 28° 44' long 71 17'

**DIREAPPOOR**, in the British district of Allypore, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a town with a bazar on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawah, and 19 miles S of the former. Lat. 27 39' long. 78 12'

**DIRANG**.—A river rising in lat. 26° 47' long 95 25 in the country inhabited by the Naga tribes, through which it flows north for thirty miles to the village of Boorhah, where it turns easterly and flowing for sixty miles through the British district of Soetpore in the territory of Assam, it falls into the Brahmaputra in lat. 27 4' long 94 30'

**DIU**.—A seaport town on the south coast of the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, belonging to the Portuguese, who obtained possession of the place in 1515. It is situate at the eastern extremity of an island extending in a direction from east to west about seven miles, and having a breadth varying from a mile and a half to two miles. 'Off the point on which the town stands, and which projects to the eastward, there is a rocky ledge, extend-

ing upwards of a quarter of a mile farther in the same direction, and projecting to the south ward the bay formed by the main coast opposite. The bay or harbour is further protected by two small banks one a quarter and the other three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the rocky ledge.' The general depth of the anchorage is three and four fathoms, and formerly on the east side there was sufficient for a 74-gun ship but the depth of water is considered to have decreased latterly. The channel between the island of Diu and the mainland is navigable only for fishing boats and other small craft, the western entrance, which is defended by a fort, having four or five feet of water on the bar when lowest. The water is brackish, except that preserved from the rainy season. Vegetables and other provisions are plentiful being brought from the mainland the soil of the island itself being little productive. The town is well fortified being surrounded by a wall strengthened with towers at regular intervals. Notwithstanding the excellence of the harbour for ships of moderate draught, there is but little traffic. Under orders from the Portuguese government in Europe, the trade in slaves formerly carried on in this island has been discontinued. Diu Head, two miles to the westward of the west end of Diu island has on its east side a small harbour where vessels might be sheltered from the westerly winds in from two to three and a half fathoms. It lies in lat. 20 42' long 70 52. The town of Diu is distant from Ahmedabad S.W. 193 miles Baroda, S.W. 182 Bombay, N.W. 170 Lat. 20 42', long 71

**DIVY POINT**.—A low headland on the coast of the British district of Maclupatam presidency of Madras. Around the point and between it and the cape known as Divy False Point, several branches of the river Kistna fall into the sea. 'The rise and fall of the tide is seldom more than four or five feet in the springs at the mouths of the rivers but it sometimes happens when a severe gale of wind blows from the sea, that the low land contiguous to it is inundated, causing great destruction of property and lives. Divy Point is 19 miles N.E. of the mouths of the Kistna, and 13 S of Maclupatam Lat. 15 50' long 81 14'

**DIWARNUGGUR**.—A town in the British district of Silhet head gov. of Bengal, 33 miles W of Silhet. Lat. 24 50', long 91 20'

**DOA**.—A village in Arracan on the Aeng route, a little to the east of the Yomacdoung Mountains. Lat. 20° 10', long 94 17

**DOAREE**, in the British district of Gurbul, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rampoor to Shreegur 37 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 29 41', long 78 59'

**DOBBILL**, or **BOBILEE**.—A town in the



# DOB—DOM

**British district of Vinagapatam** 62 miles N from Vinagapatam, and 41 miles N W from Chococle. In 1758 the fort was stormed by a force under the French commander Mons. Bussy. When all hope of maintaining it against the assailants had been abandoned by the garrison, the chiefs put to death their wives and children, and the mamecs being performed 'those who accomplished it returned like men agitated by the furies to die them selves on the walls' Lat. 18 34, long 83 26'

**DOBDUR HAUT**—A town in the British district of Seebpoor, in Upper Assam, 10 miles S. of Seebpoor Lat. 26° 52' long 94 37

**DOBOORJEE** in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Ghara river 50 miles S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30 58' long 74 20'

**DODA** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the route from Neemuch to Baitool, 81 miles S E of former 261 N W of latter It is supplied with water from wells and has a small bazaar with market Elevation above the sea 1 482 feet. Lat 23 46' long 75 10'

**DODA**—A town in the Punjab amidst the mountains south of Cashmere situate on the right or north bank of the Chenaub nearly opposite its confluence with the river of Budra war The Chenaub, here sixty yards broad, is crossed by a *Moela* or bridge, formed by a cable stretched from bank to bank and traversed by a suspended seat, drawn backwards and forwards by means of a rope. Doda is a neat, well-built town with a good bazar and a square fort having a tower at each angle Lat. 33 12' long 75 18'

**DODABALLA, or DODA BALAPORE.**—A town in Mysore, the name signifying

Balapore the Great to distinguish between it and Chika Balapoor or Balapore the Less which is situate fourteen miles north east of this place Dodaballa has a mud fort of great size and strength, but within, nothing is found but ruins and rubbish. The place has some trade but it is only for the supply of domestic wants. The traders have neither enterprises nor capital Distant from Bangalore, N, 25 miles. Lat. 13 14 long 77 24

**DODAIREE, or DODDERI**, in Mysore, a town about eight miles W of the right bank of the river Vedavutty Near this place in 1698 the Mahavatta, commanded by Santajee, surrounded, defeated, and destroyed a force commanded by Kasim Khan, whom Aurung zebe had appointed governor of the Carnatic Distant from Chittel Droog, E., 22 miles Bangalore, N W, 110, Seringapatam, N, 180 Lat. 14 18, long 76 45'

**DODHUR.**—See DODA.

**DODOOKEE**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor 118 miles S E. from Nagpoor and 76 miles E. from Chanda. Lat 20° S, long 80 33'

**DOESAH**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor lieut-gov of Bengal 100 miles S of Shergotty Lat. 23 7', long 84 51

**DOGHINE**, a small river of the Amherst district of the Tehasserim provinces, rises in lat 16 58 long 98 23, and flowing west for forty miles, falls into the Gyeen river, in lat. 16 55' long 98 6'

**DOHRA** in the British district of Bareilly, lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Nanak Math from the town of Pilleebheet to Almorah cantonment 25 miles N of the former Lat. 28 57 long 79 49'

**DOHUD** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the common boundary of Malwa and Guzerat, W of the former E of the latter on the route from Mow to Deesa, 118 miles N W of former 298 S E. of latter It is a place of considerable traffic and importance, the road being the channel of considerable and lucrative commerce between Malwa and Upper Hindostan on the one side, and Guzerat on the other It commands the principal pass on the north-east of Guzerat by means of its fort, situate at the east extremity of the town. This building formerly a great caravanserai, said to have been built by Aurungzebe, is of a square ground plan measuring each way 450 feet, and has two strong gates one on the north the other on the south and in the interior contains two wells and a mosque, and some other structures of fine workmanship and durable materials Distant W of Oojein 100 miles, N E. of Baroda 77 Lat. 22 50 long 74 18'

**DOLANUH** in the British district of Meerut, lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the southern frontier, towards the British district of Bolundshuhur 23 miles E. of Delhi Lat. 28 38', long 77 48'

**DOLEH** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a group of three villages on the route from Balotra to the city of Joudpore, and 33 miles N E of the former It is important as containing three wells, supplying the only good water obtainable throughout a considerable tract. Lat 26 4 long 72° 53'

**DOLEHKUN**—A town in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay, 89 miles N E. of Bombay Lat 19° 29', long. 73 36'

**DOLLA**—A town in the British district of Sudiya, in Upper Assam, six miles from the left bank of the Brahmapootra, and 12 S W of Sudiya. Lat. 27 42', long 95 38'

**DOMEL**, one of the principal islands of the cluster known as the Mergui Archipelago it is twenty six miles in length from north to south, and five miles in breadth, its centre is about lat 11 40', long 93 20'

**DOMEPARRA.**—A town in the British district of Pooree, lieut-gov of Bengal, 44 miles N of Juggurassut. Lat. 20° 25', long 85 40

**DOMRAH.**—See **DRUMRAH.**

**DOMRI**, in the British district of Furruckabad, *lieut.-gov.* of the N W Provinces, a town two miles to the left or west of the route from Futehgurh to Khasgunj and 44 miles W of the former. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 32'$  long.  $79^{\circ}$

**DOMUS**, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town situate on the headland bounding the estuary of the river Tapi on the south-east. Distance from the city of Surat, S.W. eight miles, Bombay N, 150 Lat.  $21^{\circ} 4'$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 48'$

**DONABUE**—A town in the recently acquired British district of Pegu situate on one of the main streams by which the Irrawaddy flows into the sea. It is 65 miles N.W. from Rangoon, 54 miles N.E. from Bassem. The place has attained a degree of celebrity in the annals of Burmese warfare, as well from its successful resistance of Brigadier Cotton's attack in 1825 as from its contiguity to the scene of a more recent disaster which befell the British. Here on the 4th February 1853 a detachment of sepoy's accompanied by a party of seamen and marines under the command of Captain Granville Loch of the Royal Navy suffered a repulse in a struggle with a Burmese force and lost some of its bravest officers including its distinguished commander. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 10'$ , long.  $95^{\circ} 27'$

**DONGERPOOR** in the jaghirc of Rampoor, *lieut.-gov.* of Agra, a town on the north eastern route from the city of Rampoor to Nagina, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 49'$  long.  $79^{\circ} 8'$

**DONGUR MULARNEE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 66 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 98 miles W. from Gwalior. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 16'$  long.  $76^{\circ} 41'$

**DONGURPOOR**, or **DOONGERPORE**—A petty native state in the province of Rajpootana, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General. It is bounded on the north and east by Mewar or Oodeypore on the south east by Banswarra and on the south and south west by the Myhee Casata district of the province of Guzerat. Its length from east to west is forty miles, its breadth from north to south thirty five and it contains an area of about one thousand square miles. It is situate between lat.  $23^{\circ} 35'$ — $24^{\circ} 8'$  long.  $73^{\circ} 40'$ — $74^{\circ} 18'$ . Its chief is descended from a branch of the Godeypore family whose ancestors became, at an early period, dependent on the emperor of Delhi and so continued until subjugated by the Mahabattas, from whose oppressive yoke the prince and his territory were rescued by the British. The treaty by which the British connection was established, was concluded in 1818 and the terms and conditions are substantially the same with those of the treaty concluded about the same time with the chief of Banswarra, and which are described in the article upon that state. The population of Dongurpoor, estimated at 100

to the square mile, amounts to 100 000. The revenue is stated at 109 000 rupees, or 10 9000 per annum. Under the treaty above referred to the British government is entitled to tribute not exceeding in any case three-eighths of the actual revenue. The armed force of the state is represented to consist of 135 cavalry and 200 infantry, with a police establishment of 100 men making a total of 425. The tributary chiefs holding lands on military tenure are only eight in number. Dongurpoor since its connection with the British government has not been free from those disturbances which seem inseparable from the condition of an Indian state. In 1827 the Rawul consented to divest himself of the exercise of the government and to surrender it to his adopted son Dulpit Singh, but the latter was reclaimed by his grandfather, the rajah of Pertaubghur being his only surviving descendant, and on whose death he was allowed to succeed to the raj of Pertaubghur, still remaining regent of Dongurpoor. On the death of the rawul of the last-named state however, the question arose whether Dulpit Singh should succeed to the dignity by virtue of the adoption. It appeared that the thakoor or nobles of Dongurpoor were greatly averse to the union of the two principalities, and it was therefore agreed that Dulpit Singh should adopt a son from among the kindred of the late rawul, who should be placed on the Dongurpoor gaddies, Dulpit Singh continuing regent during the minority. It seems however to have been thought, that in a legal point of view, the reclamation of Dulpit Singh by his own family did not annul the rights which had accrued to him by adoption, but for the sake of preserving the peace of the country, he consented to compromise his claim in the manner above described.

**DONGURPOOR**, in Rajpootana, a town, the residence of the rawul of the petty state of the same name, lies on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, and is 138 miles S.W. of the former and 121 S.E. of the latter. It is of considerable size, and fortified. Distant direct from Mhow N.W. 160 miles from Bombay N,  $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Lat.  $23^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 60'$

**DONGURTHAL**, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, *lieut.-gov.* of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Seoni to Nagpoor 86 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 39'$  long.  $79^{\circ} 22'$

**DON MANICK ISLANDS**, situated near the mouths of the Megna, in lat.  $21^{\circ} 55'$  long.  $90^{\circ} 48'$ , and 50 miles S.E. of Backergunge.

**DOOAB (THE)**—See **NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.**

**DOOAB CANAL.**—See **JUMNA RIVER.**

**DOOBAH**, a small river of Sindh, rises in the southern part of the Keerter Mountains, about lat.  $25^{\circ} 54'$  long.  $67^{\circ} 45'$ . After a course which may be estimated at fifty five miles, generally in a south easterly direction,

it forms a junction with the Damajee river, coming from the south west, and below the confluence the name is changed for that of Dhurwal. In the commencement of its course, it bears the name of the Pokruu river, and lower down that of the Kajoor. It is dry for the greater part of the year, but water may always be obtained by digging in its bed.

**DOOBAR**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rewah to Mirzapoor 17 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 59'$ , long.  $82^{\circ} 23'$ .

**DOOBIL**.—A town in the native state of Sikhim 24 miles N from Darjeeling. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 23'$ , long.  $88^{\circ} 20'$ .

**DOORKEE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to that of Cawnpore and 41 miles W of the latter. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 21'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 50'$ .

**DOUBLANA**, or **DUBLANA**, in the territory of Boondee in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi to Mhow 272 miles S.W. of former.  $235^{\circ} N$  of latter. It has a bazar and water is abundant. Here, in 1744 was fought an obstinately contested battle between Omeda, the exiled raja of Boondee and the troops of Jeypore who had seized his capital in which conflict the raja was utterly defeated. Distant from the city of Boondee N nine miles. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 25'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 44'$ .

**DOOBING**.—A town of Bussahir in the division of Koozawur on the left bank of the Suthy and 96 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 44'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 40'$ .

**DOOBOWLEEA** in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town five miles from the left bank of the Gogra river, 58 miles W of Goruckpoor. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $82^{\circ} 53'$ .

**DOOBTA**.—See **DABUTA**.

**DOOBULHATTEE**.—A town in the British district of Rajshahye, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 30 miles N.E. of Rampoor. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 45'$ , long.  $88^{\circ} 53'$ .

**DOODEE** in Sindh, a village on the route from Hansee to Lodiana, and 57 miles N of the former town. It is situate in a level, low country liable to be rendered swampy by the inundation of the river Gagra. When this occurs, the road, though generally good, becomes difficult. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1 033 miles. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 53'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 1'$ .

**DOODEE GHAT**.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the river Chesaut, and five miles N.W. of Mooltan, from which there is a good road. It is mentioned by Elphinstone under the name of Oodoo ka-Gote. Here is a much frequented ferry by which the great route lies from Mooltan to Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 15'$ , long.  $71^{\circ} 22'$ .

**DOODGAON**.—A town in the native state of Sanglee, one of the Southern Mahratta jaghires, 62 miles S.E. from Sattara, and 18 miles N.E. from Kolapoor. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 52'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 30'$ .

**DOODGAUM**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 136 miles N.E. from Jaulna, and 67 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 17'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 58'$ .

**DOODHILI** in the Dehra Doon, on the frontier of Gurhwal is a summit of the mountains rising above the valley on the north. It is surmounted by a small fort now in ruins which was a station of the lesser series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,254 feet. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 28'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 2'$ .

**DOODHOO** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmer, 186 miles E. of former.  $42^{\circ} W$  of latter. It is of considerable size containing 700 houses, with more than 100 bunyas (whoops) and is surrounded by a mud wall, with a thin fausse-braye or rence, its ditch being cut out of a hard kunkur soil of which the ramparts are also constructed. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 18'$ .

**DOODNA**.—A river flowing in a south easterly direction through the territories of Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam it rises in lat.  $20^{\circ} 2'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 5'$  and falls into the Poorna river a considerable branch of the Godavery in lat.  $19^{\circ} 16'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 58'$  after a course of about 120 miles.

**DOODOO** in Bussahir a village on the route from Mussoree to the Guras Pass and five miles N.W. of the former place. It is of inconsiderable size, but before the establishment of the British power was of some importance as the residence of a freebooter, who affected independence and laid the surrounding country under contribution. Elevation above the sea 8 790 feet. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 8'$ .

**DOODPATLEE**, or **DOODPUTLEE** in Eastern India, a village of Cachar and the site of a large cantonment of the Burmese during the war of 1826. The post was strongly fortified, consisting of seven stockades of a most formidable nature which were destroyed upon the occupation of the place by the British. Lat.  $2^{\circ} 3'$ , long.  $92^{\circ} 42'$ .

**DOODYALKE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, on the left bank of the Soekree river and 68 miles S from the town of Joudpore. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $73^{\circ}$ .

**DOOGAREE** in the territory of Boondee, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi to Mhow 210 miles S.W. of former,  $297^{\circ} N$  of latter. It has a bazar and water is abundant. It is nearly surrounded by hills, and has to the westward a hill or small lake. On the eastern margin of the lake, and adjoining the village is an old residence of the raja of Boondee on a considerable eminence, and on the extremity

of a tongue of land projecting into the hill is a temple, consecrated to Mahadeo. Distance from Boondee, N.E. 19 miles Lat 25 40', long 75 52'

**DOOJANO** in the Rajpoot state of Joud pore a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 147 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 25 17' long 73 14

**DOOJANUH** in the jaghure of Joghur a town on the route from Karnal to Rewaree, and 73 miles S of the former It is the residence of a jaghredar or grantee of a small territory from the East India Company The jaghure was, in 1811 granted to Ubbud Sum mod Khan in exchange for a part of Hurroana, which he had received in 1806 as a reward for his services against the Mahrattas The small district of Bohoo Nahur Jul, also granted in 1806 has been united with Doojanuh, and these at present form the jaghure of the grandson of Ubbud Summod Khan The area of the jaghure is about seventy one square miles the population is estimated at upwards of 6 000 A small force, consisting of 50 cavalry and 350 infantry, is maintained by the jaghredar The town of Doojanuh is situate in lat. 28 40' long 78 40' The centre of the small district granted in 1806 is in lat. 28 25' long 76 27

**DOOKOO**—A town in the territory inhabited by the Bor tribes, six miles N.E. from the river Dihona, and 40 miles N.W. from Sudiya, in Assam Lat 28 14, long 95 16'

**DOOKYN**—A village situate on the right bank of the Kuldwyne river, in Arracan Lat 20 48 long 93 4

**DOOLABAREE**, in the British district of Rajeshahye, heut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the river Attree Distance from Banlea, N 25 miles from Berhampore by Banlea, 55 from Calcutta, by Berhampore, 180 Lat 24 42' long 88 42'

**DOOLALGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Purneah, heut. gov. of Bengal, 17 miles N.E. of Purneah Lat. 25 53, long 87 48'

**DOOLAPOOR** in the British district of Myspooree, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Myspooree and 17 miles N.W. of the latter Lat. 27 22' long 78 55'

**DOOLA SERA** in the British district of Boondeshpur, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi and 43 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 28 24, long 77 48

**DOOLEE**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, heut. gov. of Bengal 41 miles N.E. of Dinapore Lat 25 59, long 85 38

**DOOLKOT**—A village in the British district of Delhi, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, on the route from Delhi to Rewaree,

and 22 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 28 26 long 77 1

**DOOLOO**—See BUSTEDAR.

**DOOLOORIA**, in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Nurnulla, 11 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 23 37' long 77 40'

**DOOLUBA** in the British district of Goruckpoor, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to the Nepal territory 46 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 27 20 long 83 15'

**DOOMAH** in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Nurnulla to Baitool, 52 miles S.W. of the latter Lat. 31 30 long 77 39'

**DOO MAHAN**—A town in the native state of Nepal 44 miles S.E. from Khatman doo, and 78 miles N.E. from Bettia Lat. 27 11 long 85 42

**DOOMALUNG**—A town in the native state of Bhotan 110 miles E from Dargee lung, and seven miles from the left bank of river Bagnee Lat. 26 52 long 90 8

**DOOMKOT**, in the British district of Gurhwal, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Sreenagur 13 miles S of the latter Lat. 30 4, long 78 50'

**DOOMUREEAHGUNJ** in the British district of Goruckpoor, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town 52 miles N.W. of the cantonment of Goruckpoor Buchanan describes it at the time of his survey forty years ago as containing 175 huts, very poor, but forming a straight wide street Distant N from Allahabad and Benares 135 miles. Lat. 27 10, long 82 43

**DOONA GREE** in the British district of Kumaon, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Almora to Suresnagur 19 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 29 48, long 79 30'

**DOONARA**—A town in the native state of Joudpore, on the left bank of the Loonee river and 33 miles S.W. from Joudpore. Lat. 25 55, long 72 52

**DOONDA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate four miles from the right bank of the Payne Gungah river and 170 N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19 50', long 78 15

**DOONDEE**, in the British district of Bareilly, heut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a considerable village on the route by Nanak math to Rudeepoor from the town of Pills bheet, 28 miles N.W. of the latter It is situate two miles E. of the left bank of the river Sookhee. Lat. 28 53, long 79 48

**DOONDIA KHER**—See DAUNDIAKHERA.

## DOO—DOU

**DOONKEE**, in the territory of Jeypoor, in Rajpootana, a populous town, though of moderate size. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and though not provided with cannon was in 1809 so resolutely defended as to baffle all the ill directed efforts of Dowlut Rao Scindia to take it. Distant from Jeypoor S. 79 miles. Lat. 25° 58' long. 75 47'

**DOONGA**, or **TUPI DOONGA**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a halting-place on the route by the Unta Dhura Pass, from Almora fort to Hundes or South western Tibet, 144 miles N E of Almora. It is a singularly desolate place, about four miles S. of the crest of the pass, and eight miles S. of the Chinese frontier. The elevation above the sea, according to Barron's estimate, from the boiling water point, is 15,450 feet. Lat 30 32', long. 80 17'

**DOONGERPORE**—See **DONGERPORE**.

**DOONGRA**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village with a small Hindu temple, a mile from the left bank of the Lohoghat river and two from its confluence with the Kales (East-ern) Lat. 29 20' long 80 19'

**DOOPUND**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 120 miles W of Masulipatam. Lat 15 56', long. 79 26'

**DOORAMOW**—A town in the territory of Oude, 60 miles S E from Lucknow and 65 miles N E from Futeahpore. Lat. 26 17' long. 81 41'

**DOORHA**—A town in the native state of Purnah in Bundelcund, 28 miles S E from Purnah, and 96 miles N E. from Jubbulpore. Lat. 24 27', long. 80 33'

**DOORGADAS**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawah, and 72 miles S E. of the latter. Lat. 26 11', long 79 57'

**DOORGEENUGRA**, in the jaghire of Rampore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Mowad, and 38 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28 44', long 79 8'

**DOORHATTA**—A town in the British district of Hooghly, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 32 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 54', long 88 5'

**DOORUNDA**, in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a cantonment on the route from Hazareebagh to Sumbulpore, 60 miles S. of former 170 N of latter. At the cantonment is stationed the principal part of the Ramgurh light infantry and four guns, and two squadrons of local horse. A mile and a half north of the cantonment is the civil station of Kishenpore, where is the Sudder or head establishment of the Governor-General's agent for the South West

Provinces. Doorunda is in lat 23 24' long 85° 20'

**DOORWAI** or **DHOORWYE**, in Bundelcund, a small town, the principal place of the jaghire of the same name, which contains an area of eighteen square miles eight villages, and a population of 3 000 souls. Its chief has an annual revenue of 15,000 rupees, and maintains a small military force of eight horse and 230 foot. The jaghire is held from the East-India Company by sannud or grant, dated in 1828. This raj was formerly tributary to Jhansu but in 1821 the jaghirdars were induced to relinquish their claim to certain villages which had been resumed by Jhansu, in lieu of the annual tribute, which was calculated at 3 500 rupees per annum. Doorwai is 63 miles S.W. of Calpee. Lat. 25 28' long 79 7'

**DOOSTPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpore 84 miles W of the former 26 E of the latter. Lat. 26 18' long 82 30'

**DOOVAH**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 54 miles N E of Masulipatam. Lat. 16 47', long 81 41'

**DOR**, a small river of the Punjab, rises in lat. 34 27' long 73 7, in the mountains west of Masulurabad which divide the valley of the Indus from that of the Jhelum. It holds a westerly course of about fifty miles and, uniting with the Sirran falls into the Indus on the eastern side, near Torbela, in lat 34 8', long 72° 50'

**DORAH**—A town in the native state of Bhopal 18 miles N W from Bhopal, and 111 miles S.W. from Saugor. Lat. 23 21', long 77 10'

**DORAVEED**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 50 miles W from Hyderabad and 37 miles E. from Mulkar. Lat. 17 18' long 77 50'

**DORENALL**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 139 miles W of Masulipatam. Lat 15 55', long 79 10'

**DOTUNUH**—See **DOTHAN**

**DOUBLE ISLAND**—Situated off the coast of the Tenassarim provinces, 14 miles S. of Moulmein. Lat. 15 52' long 97 40'

**DOUDOANDEE**—A town in the British district of Tipperah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 22 miles S E of Dacca. Lat. 23° 31', long. 90 41'

**DOUDPOOR**—A town in the British district of Beerboom, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 20 miles S. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 23 54' long 88 15'

**DOUJA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the canton-

# DOU--DOW

ment of Allahabad to Banda, and 20 miles W of the former Lat 25 23, long 81 3.

**DOCLANG**—A town in the British district Amherst, in the province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles N E. of Moulmein Lat. 16 42, long 98 14

**DOULEE**—A river rising in a spring on the southern face of the Niti Ghaut, in lat 30 57, long 79 54 leading from the British district of Kumaon to Tibet. The crest of the ghaut, from which the water flows southward is 16 814 feet above the sea yet was there no appearance of snow on it in the middle of August, nor even in the middle of October, though the cold was then found very severe. Passing by the village of Niti it holds a course generally south for nineteen miles, as far as Mularae in lat. 30 42 long 79 55 10 290 feet above the sea. As it is principally fed by rills running down the sides of the mountains inclosing the valley or vast gorge down which it flows, those supplies are suspended by congelation during the night, and released by the heat of the sun during the day so that the river is invariably much fuller towards evening than in the morning. From Mularae the Doulee flows south-west about twenty miles to Tupookun in lat 30 22 long 79 42 and 6 182 feet above the sea. At Tupookun the river turns north west for eight miles, to its confluence with the Vishnoo at Vishnuprag in lat. 30 38' long 79 38' and 4 743 feet above the sea. The united stream of the Doulee and Vishnoo is named the Alaknunda, downwards from the confluence and the origin of the Doulee in the Niti Ghat is the remotest source of the Ganges, except that of the Jahnuvi.

**DOULEE (river of Kumaon)**—See **DOULI**

**DOULUTPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Pertabgurb and three miles N of the former. Water is abundant here. Lat. 26 9 long 79 49

**DOULUTPOOR** in the British district of Saharunpoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Saharunpoor to Haridwar and 27 miles E of the former town. There is a bazaar here and an abundant supply of water. Distant N W from Calcutta 938 miles Lat. 30 6', long 77 57'

**DOULUTPOOR**—A village in Sindh, situate near the left bank of the Indus. It forms part of the district of Bhoojy Bhara, and was comprised in the transfer of territory made by the British in 1843 from the ameer of Khyberpoor to Mahomed Bawli Khan in reward of his steady friendship. Lat. 28 19' long 69° 45'

**DOUNDERAKEIRA**.—A town in the territory of Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges, and 50 miles S.W from Lucknow Lat. 26 11, long 80 45'

**DOUR VALLEY**, situated in Bunnoo

Murwut of the Daman division of the Punjab, is 80 miles W of Kulu Lugh and 102 S W from Kohaut Lat 32 50 long 70 10'

**DOURAHAN SERIE** in Sirhind a village on the route from Kurnaul to Ludhiana, and 14 miles S.W of the latter. It consists of a few hovels, scattered at the base of a slight eminence surmounted by a caravanserai but the remains of temples and tombs prove it to have been formerly more considerable. There is a small bazaar and water is abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,070 miles. Lat 30 48 long 76 8

**DOURALA** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Saharunpoor, and eight miles N of the former place. Distant N W from Calcutta 938 miles Lat. 29° 7' long 77° 48'

**DOWDAUND**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant gov of Bengal 44 miles S W of Rajmahal Lat 24 39 long, 87° 17'

**DOWLASFRUM**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, four miles S of Rajahmundry Lat. 18 57 long 81 50

**DOWLPOOREE**—See **DHOLPUR**

**DOWLUTABAD** in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town with a celebrated fortress near the north west frontier. The fortifications of the town or pettah, which however, are utterly contemptible, command cate on the east side with those of the stupendous fortress. This stronghold consists of a conical hill or rather vast rock of granite, scarped all round to a complete perpendicular for a height of about 150 feet from the base. The summit of this conical rock is a small platform not many feet in width, on which is mounted a brass twenty four pounder and there is also a staff, on which flies the flag of the Nizam. The upper and conical part of the hill is not accessible by any stairs or passage externally visible but at the base of the scarp an opening gives admission into a low narrow passage hewn in the solid stone and leading to a large vault excavated in the interior of the hill. From this chamber a ramp or gallery, gradually sloping upwards and also excavated in the solid rock, winds round in the interior. This ramp or ascending gallery which has a height and breadth of about twelve feet, terminates above in a recess on the top of the rock, about twenty feet square. At the base of the hill, throughout its whole circuit, is a ditch, passable throughout its whole extent only by one causeway constructed of stone so narrow as to admit the passage of only two men abreast, and defended on the side towards the rock by a battlemented building. At a short distance outside the ditch is a minaret, apparently 100 feet high, said to be erected in commemoration of the first capture

## DOW—DUB

ture of this place by the Mahomedans. On the slope of the hill, and about 100 yards from the summit, is a cistern hewn in the rock, and holding it is conjectured, about forty hogs heads. The perpendicular height of the hill above the surrounding plain is about 500 feet. It is altogether isolated being about 8 000 yards from the nearest hills, which are situate to the north and west. The original name of this place was Deoghr and it received that of Dowlutabad from the Emperor Mohammed, son of Toghluq Shah who proposed to make it the capital of the imperial state to the supercession of Delhi and who sought to force the inhabitants of the latter city to fix their abode in the former. The attempt, however was abortive. It may be added that the present state of Dowlutabad does not exhibit any appearance of the prosperity or good fortune indicated by its name. Dowlutabad is distant from Aurangabad N W, 10 miles Hyderabad N W 280 Bombay, N E 170 Lat 19 57' long 75 18'

**DOWLUTGUNCE**—A town in the British district of Nuddes, lieutenant gov of Bengal 21 miles E of Kishnuggur Lat 23 25', long 88 50'

**DOWLUTGERH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Odeypoor six miles from the right of the Kores river and 57 miles S.W from Nusserabad Lat. 25 37' long 4 25'

**DOWLUTPOOR**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad in Scinde presidency of Bombay 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus, and 78 miles N of Hyderabad Lat 26 29' long 68° 5'

**DOWLUTPOOR**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 41 miles S W from Bhopal, and 55 miles W from Hoosungabad Lat. 22 53' long 75 54'

**DOWNA**—A town in the British district of Nagpoor, 133 miles N W from Sumbulpoor, and 21 miles S from Ruttunpoor Lat 21 57', long 82 2'

**DOWSAH, or DEOSUR** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore on the route from Agra to Ajmer 110 miles W of former 118 E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is built on one side of a rocky hill, having a flat summit, 'nearly four miles in circumference, which besides being difficult of access, is surrounded with a wall pierced with loopholes, and having two large bastions at the bottom on one side of the rock.' It is at present used as a state prison by the government of Jeypore. The town is surrounded by a ruinous wall of stone, and contains one fine old Hindoo temple several smaller ones a mosque and some large and richly carved houses, but all verging to decay. There are also many hand some tombs. Lat. 26 50, long 76° 28'

**DOYANG**—A river of Eastern India, rising on the frontier of the native state of Muncepoor in lat. 25 36' long 94 7' and, flowing in a northerly direction through the British

territory inhabited by the Naga tribes, falls into the Dhunseeree river in lat. 26 7, long 98 59'

**DRAS, or DURAS**, in Ladakh at a short distance north of the northern frontier of Cashmere, is a collection of villages with a fort, in a valley of the same name, through which lies the route from Le to Cashmere by the Bulul Pass. Through the middle of the valley flows the river Dras which, rising in the Bulul or Kantal Pass, a little to the south flows northward to the Indus, which it joins opposite the village of Morol in lat. 34 44 long 76 20 Dras is 9,000 feet above the sea, and in lat. 34 23 long 75 54'

**DRAUPA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat a town situate in the district of Hallar. There are seventeen villages annexed to it and the total population is estimated at 4 000. An annual tribute of 4 000 rupees is paid to the British government. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W 170 miles Lat. 22 long 70 13

**DROOG**—A town in the British district of Nagpoor 141 miles E. from Nagpoor and 22 miles W from Ryepoor Lat. 21° 11, long 81 20'

**DROORAJAPATAM, or DOOGOORAU ZEPATAM** in the British district of Nellore presidency of Madras a town on the Coromandel Coast on the western shore of the northern inlet forming communication between Pulicat Lake and the Bay of Bengal. South east of the outward or seaward mouth of the inlet, is a space from three to four miles wide now called Blackwood Harbour with soundings from four and a half fathoms near the shore to six or seven fathoms contiguous to the edge of Arnegos Shoal which shelters it in certain directions, while Pundi Point and shoal, and the mainland, protect it on other points so that ships may lie here in safety and it is stated by Captain Maxwell, assistant marine surveyor general, that 'it is the only place on the Coromandel Coast which offers the least protection to ships during an easterly gale.' During the north-east monsoon or stormy season the sea breaks very high on the shallow ridge of the shoal, rendering the harbour within comparatively smooth. It has recently been determined to connect this town with the city of Madras by means of an extension of the navigable line of communication through the Pulicat Lake. Distance from Madras N 60 miles Nellore S, 34 Lat 18 59' long 80 13

**DUB**, in the Punjab a pass over a mountain on the route from Attock to Cashmere by the Baramulla road. While under the dominion of the Sikhs, it was infested by freebooters who held possession of the fort of Fateghur and spread terror over the whole vicinity. But Hari Singh, an intrepid and energetic Sikh chieftain attacked them, drove them out of a jungle where they took refuge, by firing it, and put the whole body to the

# DUB-DUK

sword The Dub Pass is situate on the water-line dividing the feeders of the Khuhunguogs, and consequently of the Jhelum on the east side, from those of the Indus on the west. Lat. 34 17' long 73 21

**DUBAREE**—A town on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, in the British district of Goalpara, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 46 miles S.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 26, long 89 56

**DUBBAR**, or **DAEHA**, an estuary of the Indus, being one of the numerous outlets by which the Indus reaches the sea. The mouth of the Dubbar is in lat. 24 21 long 67 17

**DUBBOI**—See **DRUSBOOK**.

**DUBHAE** in the British district of Boondahshur lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Buddon to Delhi 69 miles S.E. of the latter. Population 7,837 souls. Lat. 28 13 long 78 21

**DURKA**—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, on the southern declivity of the Gagar or Ghatgarh mountain in lat. 29 27 long 79 26. It holds a south westerly course for twenty miles, as far as the village of Barua, where in lat. 29 20 long 79 13 it finally passes from the mountains into the plain and for this distance the valley down which it flows forms the direct route from Almora to Moradabad. In this part of its course it is fordable at all seasons. From Barua it takes a nearly southerly direction for about ninety miles, and falls into the Western Ramganga in lat. 28 24 long 79 17. Below Barua, it bears the name of Googha and still lower down that of Nahul.

**DUBOKA**—A town in the British district of Nowgong Lower Assam, 73 miles E. of Gowhaty. Lat. 26 8' long 92 53'

**DUBRA** in territory of Gwalior or possesions of Scindia, a village on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor 33 miles S. of former 169 N.W. of latter. There is water from wells and a small stream and supplies are procurable. Lat. 25 03', long 78 20'

**DUBWALLEE**, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hansi to the Punjab 96 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29 57, long 74 49'

**DUCHO**—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the left bank of a branch of the Bori Gunduk river, and 32 miles N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28 9 long 85 13

**DUDANA**—A town in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, situate on the left bank of the Bannase river 39 miles S.W. from Deesa. Lat. 23 49 long 71 42'

**DUDCOOSY**, a river tributary to the Coosy, rises in Nepal, in lat. 27 59, long 86 31 and flowing in a southerly direction for about fifty miles through Nepal, falls into the Coosy, in lat. 27 30, long 86 30'

**DUDEE**—A town in the British district

of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 16 miles N.W. of the town of Belgaum. Lat. 16 2', long 74 30'

**DUDDIAN WALLA**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situate on the left bank of the Khoorum river 58 miles N. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 32 35', long 70 52'

**DUDDUR**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad in Sinda, presidency of Bombay, 70 miles N.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 26 10, long 69 8'

**DUDEROO** in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a village on the route from Rutungarh to the town of Boekaneer 66 miles E. of the latter. It contains 130 houses, and has a supply of excellent water from a well 198 feet deep. Lat. 27 57' long 74 24

**DUDHOA**, in the jaghure of Jhujhur lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Hansi to Neemuch and 52 miles S. of the former. Water is good and abundant. Lat. 28 28 long 76 17

**DUDKUNDA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the right bank of a branch of the San Coosy river and 48 miles N.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 04 long 86 1

**DUFFLAPOOR**—A town in the native state of Juth, one of the Sattara jaghures, 87 miles N.E. from Belgaum, and 84 miles S.E. from Sattara. Lat. 17, long 70 8'

**DUG**—A town of the Rajpoot state of Jhailawur formerly belonging to Holkar, but transferred in 1818 by the treaty of Mundecor to the ruler of Kotah upon the partition of whose dominions it was allotted to the division of Jhailawur. Lat. 23 55 long 75 55'

**DUGDUGEE** in the British district of Futehpoor lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 832 miles from Calcutta by the river 74 miles above Allahabad, 23 miles E. of the town of Futehpoor by land. Lat. 25 50' long 81 15

**DUGSHAI** in Sirmoor a sanatorium for troops, between the rivers Sutlej and Jumna, eight miles S.E. from Sabathu 16 miles S. from Simla. Lat. 30 53' long 77 7'

**DUHLEE** in the British district of Etawa, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town situate in lat. 27 2', long 78 52'

**DUHLEEA**, in the British district of Furruckhabad lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ramganga, eight miles N.E. of the city of Furruckhabad. Lat. 27 28', long 79 45'

**DUHRAON** or **DHERAON** in the British district of Boondahshur lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Delhi, and 33 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28 18, long 77 53'

**DUKIA**, or **DUKEEA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W.



# DUK-DUM

Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Almorah, 29 miles N of the former place. Lat. 29 12' long 79 1'

**DUKKA JEUNG**—A town in the native state of Bhutan on the right bank of the Gunda river and 62 miles N E from Darjeeling. Lat. 27 21' long 89 18'

**DUKTOWLEE**—See **DUKTOWLI**

**DULASSEREE**—The name assigned in the lower part of its course to the Konaia, a great watercourse in Bengal—See **KONAIA**

**DULCHIPOOR**—A town in the Boondela native state of Shahgarh 33 miles S.E. from Tobrae and 34 miles N.E. from Sangur. Lat. 24 14' long 79 9'

**DULKELUGUNJ**—A town in the territory of Oude on the left bank of the Ganges, and 91 miles S.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 25 40' long 81 35'

**DULEEPGUNGE** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route by Shahabad from Lucknow to Shahjehanpore 24 miles south of the latter. It has a laxar and abundance of good water. Lat. 27 31' long 80 2'

**DULEEPGURI**, in the Damau division of the Punjab a fort designed and built by Major Edwards, and situated on the right bank of the Khoorum, 68 miles N.W. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 32 41' long 70 41'

**DULEYNUGUR** or **DULABNAGAR** in the British district of Etawah, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawah and 29 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26 31' long 79 26'

**DULGANO**—A town in the British district of Darrung, Lower Assam, 62 miles W. of Bishnath. Lat. 26 34' long 92 12'

**DULSAEPOOR** in the British district of Muttra, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 38 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 27 32' long 78 30'

**DULSING SERAI**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, bent gov. of Bengal, 61 miles E. of Dinapore. Lat. 25 38' long 85 55'

**DUMAJEE**—A village in Sind on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee and 60 miles N.E. of the latter town. The road near Dumajee is represented as indifferently good and forage can be obtained to a considerable extent. The supply of water is rather scanty there are two wells which afford it but they are liable to fail in the dry season. After rainy weather a torrent called the Dumajee river flows by the village, and falls into the Dhurwal river about twelve miles to the N.E. Dumajee is in lat. 25 31', long 67 50'

**DUMBA**, or **DOOMBEEH** a small river in Sind, rises in the southern part of the Keerhar range of mountains, about twenty miles north-east of Kurrachee in lat. 25 4' long 67 50'—its course estimated

at eighteen miles falls into the river Mularee, in lat. 24 52' long 67 16'. About ten miles above its mouth it is crossed by the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan and is at that point, during the rainy season, a small stream. In the dry season, the channel has no stream though water may be obtained by digging in the bed. The place where it is crossed by the road as above mentioned is called the Dumba Camp. The road there is generally good and forage may be obtained in considerable quantities.

**DUMDUHA** in British district of Purneah bent gov. of Bengal a town 22 miles W. of the town of Purneah. It is situate on the west or right bank of the river Cory is the principal place of a pargana of the same name and has 1800 houses. Lat. 25 41' long 87 11'

**DUMDUM** in the British district called the Twenty four Pargannahs, a town formerly the head-quarters of artillery for the presidency of Bengal. In its vicinity is the cannon foundry of which a military writer thus speaks—*This cannon-foundry is in every respect better contrived than that of Woolwich. It contains a boring room in which twelve brass guns may be bored at the same time for the government procures the iron guns from Europe. During the time I was there, six guns were cast and the arrangements are such that three times the number might have been manufactured.* The church is a very pretty building divided into aisles by two rows of Doric pillars, and capable of containing a numerous congregation. Distant from Barrackpore S.E., 10 miles Calcutta, N.E., eight miles. Lat. 22 38' long 88 30'

**DUMDUM**—A valley in Cashmere, with a pass over the mountains which include that country to the south. This pass situate between the mountains Futi Panjal and Pir Panjal, is generally called the Pir Panjal Pass, but sometimes the Nandan Sar Pass. It is 11,500 feet above the sea, and through it lies the route into Cashmere from the Punjab by Rajawar. The river Rembarn rises about the summit of the pass and, flowing north east, falls into the Vebut or Jhelum which drains the whole of Cashmere. It is called the Huzpur river by Vigne. Lat. 38 45' long 75'

**DUMDUMA** in the British district of Allahabad bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges 788 miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route 16 S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 26 19' long 82 9'

**DUMDUMA**, in the British district of Baraset, bent gov. of Bengal a village with a police-station on the Isamuti an offset of the Ganges. Distance from Calcutta, E., 42 miles. Lat. 23 28' long 89 3'

**DUMDUMMA**—A town in the British district of Dinajepore bent gov. of Bengal 96 miles E. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25 18' long 88 31'

# DUM-DUR.

**DUMDUMINEAH**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 20 miles S.W. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24° 55', long. 87° 31'.

**DUMJA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the left bank of the San Coos river and 38 miles N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 25' long. 86° 46'.

**DUMKEIRA**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, late territory of the rajah of Berar, 173 miles E. from Nagpore and 94 miles S.E. from Ramguri. Lat. 21° 39' long. 81° 46'.

**DUMMOW** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town near the common boundary of Malwa and Gondwana, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Jabulpore to Saugor, 60 miles N.W. of former, 46 E. of latter. It has a large bazar and water is abundant from wells. The area of this pergunnah is 1,654,058 acres. The total population at the period of the latest return was 363,684. The Hindoos greatly predominate, the numbers being agricultural 283,079 non agricultural, 80,416, total, 363,495, while those of all other denominations amount only to—agricultural 8,626 non agricultural, 8,463 total 12,089. The town of Dummow is distant from Calcutta, via Allahabad, 775 miles. Lat. 23° 50', long. 79° 30'.

**DUMOH**—See **DUMMOW**.

**DUMPA**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 146 miles N.E. from Darjeeling, and 130 miles N. from Goalpara. Lat. 28° long. 90° 27'.

**DUMUL**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay, 62 miles S.E. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 18' long. 75° 50'.

**DUNAHAR**, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree and nine miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in many places laid under water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer at other times it is tolerably good. The country is level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 14' long. 78° 58'.

**DUNDEESRUH**—See **DUNDURA**.

**DUNDOOKA**, in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay, a town 62 miles S.W. of the city of Ahmedabad, 100 N.W. of Surat. Lat. 22° 20' long. 71° 56'.

**DUNDORUH**—See **DUNDURA**.

**DUNGAVA**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, situated on the left bank of the Hutao river and 208 miles S.W. from Shergotia. Lat. 22° 28' long. 82° 34'.

**DUNGHYE** in the British district of Behar, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a small town on the route from Hamareshah to Benares, 43 miles N.W. of former, 146 S.E. of latter. It is situated at the north west extremity of the pass of the

same name, at the bottom of the descent by which the road passes from the high land of Ramguri to the plains of Behar. The road down this descent is, according to Jacquemont, execrable and indicating great want of care and skill in the government engineers who laid it down. The little town itself has a bazar and is well supplied with water. Elevation above the sea 660 feet. Lat. 24° 27' long. 85°.

**DUNGKOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 84 miles N.E. from Khatmandoo and 137 miles N.W. from Darjeeling. Lat. 28° 10' long. 86° 32'.

**DUNHORA**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, late territory of the rajah of Berar, 102 miles S.E. from Nagpore and 67 miles N.E. from Chanda. Lat. 20° 14' long. 80° 21'.

**DUNKOUR** in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situated on the route from Muntra to Delhi by the left bank of the Jumna, and 28 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 21' long. 77° 37'.

**DUNTOLA**—A town in the British district of Purnea, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 45 miles N.E. of Purnea. Lat. 26° 9' long. 88° 6'.

**DUNWAR**—A town in the British district of Shahabad, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 51 miles S.W. of Dinapore. Lat. 25° 8' long. 84° 28'.

**DUPHA PANEE RIVER**, a small stream of the Sadiya district of Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 38' long. 96° 50', and, flowing in a south westerly direction for thirty five miles, falls into the Noh Dihing river near the village of Imjong in lat. 27° 28', long. 96° 30'.

**DUPHALA**—A tribe inhabiting the country lying between the main range of the Himalaya Mountains and that known as the Sub-Himalaya and which is situated to the north of the Luckimpore district of Upper Assam. The centre of the tract is in lat. 27° 35' long. 93° 46'.

**DURA** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town close to the western frontier towards Bhurtpore, 19 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 3', long. 77° 48'.

**DURABUND** or **DERABUND** in the tract of territory on the right bank of the Indus, a small town and fort in the Deraajat, about 42 miles S.W. of Dera Ismael Khan. It is the place of rendezvous of the Lohani and other caravans, which every spring depart westward with the annual supply of British and Indian wares for Central Asia. These Lohani descend with their camels and other cattle to spend the winter in the mild climate and luxuriant pastures stretching along the western bank of the Indus, and at the same time to furnish themselves with articles suitable for supplying their customers in Afghanistan and the countries north and west of it,

# DUR.

and they assemble at Durabund to muster their strength for resisting the predatory tribe infesting the roads through which they have to pass. The town of Durabund is a small ill built place, but bearing evidence of having been more prosperous, until ruined by the predatory attacks of the Vasisis and other marauders from the west. The permanent population is scarcely 1000. Lat. 81 35, long 70 18'

**DURAJEE**, in the delta of Sind, a small town on the Buggaur or great western branch of the Indus. When, about 200 years ago this branch was navigable from the sea to the main channel of the river Durajee and Lahory bunder about two miles lower down were the principal ports of Sind being accessible for vessels of 200 tons burthen. The Buggaur however has now for many years ceased to be navigable during the season of low water in the Indus, and goods landed at Durajee are, by means of camels conveyed to Tatta overland a distance of thirty miles. Though, during the season of low water the Buggaur is unnavigable above Durajee it has at all times a depth of at least twelve feet deep from that place down wards as far as the Pittynee mouth of the Indus, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Thus easy access from the sea renders Durajee the port of Tatta and the greater part of the delta, as Kurrahee is the general haven for the upper part of Sind. The closure of the port of Vikkur in consequence of the great alteration which took place in the Hyamaree mouth in 1839 will probably cause an increased resort to Durajee. Lat. 24 30' long 67 30'

**DURALAH** in Sindh a village on the route from Kurial to Lodiana, and 17 miles N W of the former town. Distant N W from Calcutta 982 miles. Lat. 80 2', long 76 52'

**DURBCH** or **DURBA**, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town or village near the south eastern boundary towards Hurnana. On the restoration of the canal of Feroz Shah in 1825 a branch, for the purpose of irrigation, was made from it to Durba, a distance of thirty two miles. It gives name to one of the pergunahs or subdivisions of the district. Lat. 29 25 long 75 12'

**DURBUNGA**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Purneah 70 miles N E of former 131 W of latter. It is situate on the banks of the river Buckee, and supplies for troops may be had here in great abundance. Lat. 26° 8, long. 85 58

**DUREEAGUNJ**, in the British district of Furrukhabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the north-western frontier towards Ahirrh 83 miles N W of the city of Furrukhabad. Lat. 27 37' long 79 8

**DUREEBA**—A town in the Raypoote state of Jeypoor, 50 miles N from Jeypoor and

108 miles N W from Bhurtpoor Lat 27 89 long 75 59'

**DUREEPOOR**.—See DERIAPOOR

**DURGAON** or **DERGAON**, in the native state of Gurwhal a village on the western declivity of a mountain rising from the left bank of the Supin or Tons about 2,000 feet above its bed, and a mile above its confluence with the Roopin Jaquemont, from an observation with the barometer, estimates its elevation above the sea at 7 159 feet. Lat. 81 4 long 78 11'

**DURGAPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Mymensing lieut. gov. of Bengal, 75 miles S of Goalpara. Lat. 25 4 long 90 41

**DURGUK**.—A town in the native state of Cashmere or territory of Gholab Singh 220 miles N E from Jamoo, and 189 miles N E from Kangra. Lat. 84 8' long 78 17'

**DURKOTHEE**.—See DEORCATTEE

**DURLAH**—A river of Bengal rising in Bhootan, in lat. 27, long 88 48 and proceeding in a southerly direction for forty miles, reaches the northern boundary of the British district of Dinajepore. Flowing through that district south east for about ten miles it passes first into the territory of Cooch Behar and then into the district of Rungpore and re-entering a second time each of the two last-mentioned tracts, which it traverses for the aggregate distance of ninety eight miles, it is finally discharged into the Brahmapootra, on the right or west side in lat. 25 40', long 89 45'. Its course throughout is from north west to south east, and its total length 148 miles. During the rainy season it is navigable throughout for craft of about ten tons burthen, but at other times the upper part is not navigable. As far up as Mogulhat, however about forty miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for craft of ten or twelve tons burthen.

**DURMAHPOOR**.—A town in the territory of Oude seven miles E from the left bank of the Gogra river and 86 miles N E. from Shah jehanpoor. Lat. 28 11, long 81 20

**DURMAWARA W**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 196 miles N W of Madras. Lat. 14 25, long 77° 48

**DURRAUNGDEA** in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Jhalawar, near the northern frontier, towards the Ruon or Salt Marsh. It was formerly a place of considerable importance but is represented now as rather decayed though still numbering 2,000 houses in good preservation and having walls erected at a late period. Its chief, of the Jhala tribe, is considered one of the most exalted of that race. The territory to which this place gives name is, in its relations with the British government, considered united to the small talook of Hulwud, conjointly with

# DUR--DUT

which it is returned officially as having a population estimated at 51 709, and paying annually a tribute of 48 909 rupees. In 1828, it was stated that many villages had been deserted, and that from famine and the inroads of freebooters the population had been reduced to little more than a third of its former amount. There are some manufactures of coarse cloth, carpeting, and other articles. Distance from Ahmedabad W 75 miles Baroda, N W, 125 Lat. 23 long 71 25

**DURROOR**.—A town situate in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 36 miles N W of Kurnool Lat 16 13, long 77 44

**DURRUNG**, in Lower Assam a town the chief place of a considerable district of the same name, containing an area of 2 000 square miles, and a population of 80 000 souls. The town is situate on the right bank of the Brahmaputra 73 miles S W of Bumath Lat. 26° 25' long 92 2'

**DURSENDAH**.—The principal place of the pergunah of the same name a town on the river Baghira a tributary of the Jumna, seven miles S W of the right bank of the latter 39 E of the town of Banda Lat. 25° 27' long 80 37

**DURUK**.—A town in the territory of Oude 70 miles E from Pileebheet and 51 miles N E from Shahjehanpore Lat. 28 35', long 81

**DURWESHABAD** in the British district of Futehpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hummerpore to the town of Futehpore, and 14 miles N W of the latter Lat. 26 1 long 80 41'

**DURYAH KHAN** in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated near the left bank of the Indus, and 11 miles E. of the town of Dera Ismael Khan Lat 31 45, long 71 5

**DUSERA** in the British district of Boondahpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Delhi, and 24 miles N W of the former Lat 23 10, long 77 58'

**DUSGAON**.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, lieutenant gov of Bengal, 79 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 30', long 87 42'

**DUSNUGGUR**.—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieutenant gov of Bengal 36 miles S of Silhet Lat. 24 25, long 91 45'

**DUSPULIA**.—One of the Cuttack Mehals, in Orissa, placed under the political superintendence of an agent appointed by the Governor-General of India. It has an area of 162 square miles, containing a population of 7 290 its centre is about lat 20° 25', long 84 40' The timber required for the car of Juggernaut is annually supplied from this petty state, where the ash tree of which the car is constructed, grows to a prodigious size.

**DUSSARA**, in Guzerat or the territory of

the Gucoowar a town lying a short distance beyond the northern frontier of the prant or district of Jhalawar and near the eastern border of the Rann or great Salt Marsh. With the twenty five villages annexed to it, this place is shared among several zemindars, members of the same family called the maliks of Dussara, who pay annually a tribute of 12 000 rupees to the British government. Distance from Ahmedabad, N W 55 miles Lat 23 18' long 71 52'

**DUTI** or **DIPAL**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the left bank of one of the branches of the Ghogra river and 101 miles N E from Bareilly Lat. 29 5 long 80 54

**DUTNUGGUR**, in Bussahr a large village on the left bank of the Sutly It is situate where the valley of the Sutly expands, and forms a flat of about two miles in length well watered by canals and bearing luxuriant crops of rice It is inhabited by about fifty families, of whom one-half are Brahmins, holding their lands rent free Elevation above the sea 3 200 feet. Lat. 31 24 long 77 38

**DUTTAEEBOODD** in Orissa, a town in the hill zemindary of Jeypoor 15 miles S E from Jeypoor, and 102 miles N W from Vizagapatam. Lat. 19, long 82 40

**DUTTAHUR**.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras 137 miles N W of Madras. Lat 14 50', long 79 22'

**DUTTEEAH**, in Bundelcund a town, the principal place of the territory of the same name lying on the route from Agra to Saugor 125 miles S E. of the former 148 N W of the latter Like most places in Bundelcund it has a rocky site It is surrounded by a stone wall about thirty feet high with its foundation on a solid rock but it has no ditch or glacis, and is capable of little or no defence against cannon " Though the streets are narrow and intricate, the place has altogether a flourishing aspect, there being many good houses, the residences of the principal zemindars or landholders throughout the territory The residence of the raja is in the town within the walls of a garden or pleasure-ground, about ten acres in area, 'crossed and crosscrossed at right angles by numerous walks, having rows of plantain and other fruit-trees on each side, and orange, pomegranate, and other small fruit-trees to fill the space between The inclosing wall, about thirty feet high with embattled towers at each of its four corners, has, in its eastern face, a fine and large gateway and surmounting the wall at the opposite side of the pleasure ground is the pavilion or lodge in which the raja resides. Between the pavilion and the gateway a building rises, in the midst of a fine reservoir of which the following description is given — The shaft presented an octagon of about twenty feet span, surrounded with columned cloisters, and at each angle a figure of an elephant, sculptured in stone, with uplifted proboscis spouted water

## DUT—DWA

to a vast height into the air. Within the wall of the city is another palace, at present untenanted and outside, and westward of the city, is a third, of great extent as well as strength and in a fine style of architecture but likewise deserted. The population estimated by Sleeman at forty or fifty thousand consists almost exclusively of votaries of Brahminism though three or four miles from the town is a curious cluster of temples of the Jains. The Brahminical temples appear to be not much worth notice. The rocky ground around the town for two or three miles is overgrown with copse or stunted forest, abounding in game. Adjacent to the town is a small or small artificial lake.

The raj or territory of which Duteeah is the principal place lies between lat 25 32'—26 18' long 76 10'—78 54'. It is estimated to contain an area of 850 square miles, and 380 villages with a population of 120 000. The revenue was estimated in 1832 at 120 000*l* and in 1847 at 100 000*l*. The raja pays no tribute. He maintains a military force consisting of 1 000 cavalry 5 000 infantry and eighty artillerymen. This state was formerly part of the dominions of Oorcha, and its raja appears to be descended from Dewada Bir who about the end of the fourteenth century at the head of a colony of warlike Rajpoots, invaded and conquered a considerable tract of country. Subsequently Duteeah after passing under the overwhelming domination of the Mogul empire, became subordinate to the Peshwa, as appears from the treaty concluded with the raja by Lord Lake, wherein the former professes his obedience and attachment to the British government, and to that of his highness the Peshwa. By this treaty the raja 'submits to the arbitration of the British government in matters of dispute with his neighbours, promises to join the British forces with his troops and to act in subordinate co-operation. The ancient territories of his house are guaranteed also protection against foreign aggression.' The Peshwa having in 1817 by Art. XIII. of the treaty of Poona, ceded to the British government all his rights in Bundelcud, the raja of Duteeah in acknowledgment of his zealous friendship and active co-operation, was by treaty in 1818 rewarded by the Governor-General with a considerable addition to his territory. The last hereditary raja died in 1839 and was succeeded by a foundling whom he had adopted, and who was recognised by the British government. Duteeah is distant W of Allahabad by Banda, Charkara, and Jhansi, 260 miles N.W. of Calcutta 755. Lat. 25 40', long 78 51'.

**DUTTODAH**—A town in the native state of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family 107 miles S.W. from Bhopal, and 215 miles S.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22 38', long 76 55'.

**DUWARKA, or DOARKA**, in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a fort on the

left bank of the river Gomtee, 82 miles S.E. of Sultanpoor cantonment, 110 S.E. of Lucknow. It is held by Fateh Bahadur a notorious freebooter who has 1 000 men under his command. In 1812, it was stormed by a British force commanded by Colonel Faithfull and for some years was occupied by a detachment of the Company's troops but evacuated about 1833. It was then repaired by the present occupant who pays annually 50 000 rupees to the Oude government, and remunerates himself by widely ravaging the neighbouring country. Lat 26 2', long 83 28'.

**DWARA HATH or DEWARA HATH** in the British district of Kumaon, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Sreenuggur, and 25 miles N.W. of the former. Here according to Traill, are tombs substantially built of large flat tiles the memorials of Moguls located on the spot in the course of Tamerlane's expedition into Hindustan. Lat 29 47' long 79 28'.

**DWARKA, or DWARIKA**, called also Jigat, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town on the western shore in the district of Okamundel. The land towards the sea is moderately elevated, and the place is conspicuous from the commanding appearance of the great temple of Krishna or Dwarkacath, the Lord of Dwarka. It is the most celebrated of all the shrines raised to Krishna, and is built on an eminence rising from the seashore and surrounded by a fortified wall (which like woe encircles the town) from which it is, however separated by a lofty partition wall, through which it is necessary to pass to see it to advantage. 'It may be said to consist of three parts: the munduff or hall of congregation; the devachna, or penetralia (also termed gharra) and the mikra, or spire. The munduff is square measuring twenty one feet in length and five distinct stories high. Each story is colonnaded the lower being twenty feet in height, and of the same square form to the last where the architraves are laid transversely to form a base for the surrounding dome whose apex is seventy five feet from the pavement. Four massive pillars on each face of the square form the foundation for this enormous weight but these being inadequate to sustain it, intermediate pillars to each pair have been added to the sacrifice of all symmetry. A colonnaded pinna surrounds the lowest story of about ten feet in breadth from which to the north south and west portions are projected, likewise colonnaded. Each story of the munduff has an internal gallery with a parapet of three feet in height, to prevent the incautious from falling. These parapets divided into compartments, had been richly sculptured.' 'The mikra or spire, constructed in the most ancient style, consists of a series of pyramids, each representing a miniature temple, and each diminishing with the contracting spire which terminates at 140 feet

from the ground. There are seven distinct stories, before this pyramidal spire greatly diminishes in diameter. Each face of each story is ornamented with open porches surmounted by a pediment, supported by small columns. Each of these stories internally consists of column placed upon column whose enormous architraves increase in bulk in the decreasing ratio of the superimposed mass and although the majority at the summit are actually broken by their own weight, yet they are retained in their position by the aggregate unity. The entire fabric, whose internal dimensions are seventy-eight feet by sixty six, is built from the rock which is a sandstone of various degrees of texture forming the substratum of the island. It has a greenish hue either from its native bed or from imbibing the saline atmosphere, which when a strong light shines upon it gives the mass a vitreous transparent lustre. Joined by a colonnade to this temple is a smaller one dedicated to Dooki the mother of Krishna, and at the opposite angle of the great temple is another still smaller dedicated to Krishna, under his title of Madhu Rao, or the Prince the intoxicator. The Gumbi, a small rivulet which flows by the group, is considered especially sacred, but it is so shallow that it does not reach the angle. The site of the temple was once insulated but the sea having thrown up a sandbank between the channel this sacred spot is now connected with the mainland. About eighteen miles north of Dwarka is Amrata, supposed to be Muldwarka or ancient Dwarka where Krishna met his death. Others however consider Mahadwarpur ninety five miles south-eastward of Dwarka, to have been contiguous to Mool Dwarka, which according to tradition was swept away by the sea. At this spot, native report declares that a bird annually springs from the foam of the sea, and having perched and sported on the top of the temple falls down and dies, and from its plumage the Brahmins prognosticate whether the year will be rainy or otherwise. Dwarka is distant from Ahmedabad S W 285 miles Baroda W 270 Lat. 22 15 long 69 1

**DWARKA**—A river rising in the British district of Beerbhoom lieutenant gov of Bengal, in lat. 23 67 long 87 41. Flowing through that district in an easterly direction nearly parallel with the Mor river which it receives after a course of about sixty miles, the united stream, twenty miles below the confluence, falls into the Bhagiratta, in lat. 23 48, long 88 10

**DYAGUNJ**—See DRAGUNJ

**DYALOUNG**—A river rising in lat 26° 4, long 93 42, on the southern boundary of the British district of Nowgong in Lower Assam. Flowing in a westerly direction for ninety five miles, it falls into the Kullung a tributary of the Brahmapootra, in lat. 26 12, long 92 31

**DYE**, in the district of Banswara, territory of Oude, a village on the route from

Cawnpore to Pertaabgurn 56 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 26 2° long 81 14

**DYEHINDIA**—A village situate in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or the dominions of the Nizam 36 miles S W of Ellichpore Lat. 20 50 long 77 11

**DYHNWOLEE**—A town in the British district of Sanahat presidency of Bombay 77 miles N.E. of Bombay Lat 19 8, long 73 25

## E

**ECHAGUR**—A town in the British district of Pachote lieutenant gov of Bengal 163 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat 23 6 long 85 59

**ECCHAWUR** in Malwa, a town in the territory of Bhopal on the route from Hindya to Behora 40 miles N of former 12 S of latter. At the commencement of the present century, the district was wrested from Bhopal by the Maharrattas but being ceded in 1818 with several other possessions by the Peshwa to the British government, it was with four other pergunnahs granted to the monarch of Bhopal in reward of his zeal and fidelity Lat 23 3 long 77

**ECHIBUL** in Kashmir a fine fountain discharging a vast quantity of the most beautifully limpid water. It is situate in the eastern part of the district of Iwring and has four or five orifices, from the principal of which the spring rises with such force as to form what may be termed a mound of water a foot and half high and twelve feet in diameter. Vigne with much probability supposes it to be the efflux of that portion of the water of the river Bureen, which sinks into the ground about ten miles to the south east. If however this opinion be correct, the sunken stream must receive large additions from springs in its subterraneous course as the volume of water discharging at Echibul far exceeds that which disappears in the bed of the Bureen. According to Vigne the water is not very good for drinking. Bernier on the contrary who describes this vast fountain under the name of Achivul states the water to be excellent (*admirationement* he adds, that it is so cold as to be almost insupportable to the touch. At the time of his visit (1686) it was surrounded by a superb pleasure ground belonging to Aurung zebe, having been made by order of his grand father Jehangir but all is now in utter ruin Lat 33 39 long 75 12

**EDGHEER**—See EDGHEER

**EDMONSTON'S ISLAND**—An island at the mouth of the Hoogly river. From a mere half tide sandbank it became an island two miles long, covered with shrubs, and affording a supply of fresh water. In 1820 it was adopted as a marine station for affording

assistance to ships in distress, but was subsequently abandoned, in consequence of the rapid demolition of the island by the encroachment of the sea. Lat 21 22, long 88 20'

**EDMY** in the British district of Myspooree, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Myspooree and 36 miles W of the latter Lat 27 7 long 78 35

**EDUR**—The principal Rajpoot state of the Myhee Caunta, in the province of Guzerat, tributary to the Guicowar but under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. This petty state was founded by Anund Sing and Rase Sing, sons of the celebrated Ajeet Sing rajah of Joudpore. The districts were assigned to them by their elder brother the viceroy of Guzerat under the Moguls, and the brothers, accompanied by several chiefs and 5 000 followers, took possession of their territory about the year 1724. The revenues of the state including those of the recently acquired possessions of Ahmednuggur and of the feudatories of both districts, were estimated in 1847 at 23 434/ of which the rajah's share was 15 000/, subject to the deduction on account of tribute to the Guicowar of 3 295/. The political relations of the British government with this state originated in 1820 under an arrangement with the Guicowar by which it was stipulated that his troop should evacuate the province and the British government thereupon guaranteed the payment of his dues free of all expense. The districts of Ahmednuggur already noticed were formerly comprised within the state of Edur but were bestowed about sixty years ago by the ruling prince, upon his second son Sagram Sing. The late rajah of Ahmednuggur Tukht Sing having however been elected to the vacant throne of Joudpore his possessions in the Myhee Caunta reverted to the senior branch of the family and are now reincorporated with the state of Edur. In 1848 the military force at the disposal of the Edur state, inclusive of the quotas of the feudal chiefs, consisted of 921 horse and foot. These troops are maintained almost entirely for purposes of police.

**EDUR** in the Myhee Caunta division of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay the principal town of the district. It is a place of little importance, containing about 1 200 houses. Though encircled by hills on three sides and defended on the fourth by a wall, the position would be one of no strength, even if the defences were completed, as it is commanded by a hill to the right, which forms part of the range. In the rear and upon the hill which there rises to the height of between 400 and 500 feet, is a fort now in ruins, which in former times afforded shelter to the rajahs of Edur when driven from the town below. The hill is ascended by a steep and stony zigzag path way having four gateways in tolerable repair. The eminence on the right of the town is sur-

mounted by several Jain temples, and also by the remains of a palace built by the former rajahs of Edur. Population 10 000 Lat 23 50' long 78 3

**EEB**—A river rising in lat. 20 50, long 73 42' in the territory of the Daung rajahs on the western slope of the Syadree range and flowing westerly for seventy miles through the native states of the Daung Banneds, and the British district of Surat, falls into the Arabian Sea in lat 20 43 long 72 54

**EECHOURKEA** in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village situate on the left bank of the Ram gunga, six miles S. of the town of Bareilly Lat 23 17' long 79 29'

**EECTENA**—A town in the British district of Mynunung lieut. gov of Bengal 215 miles N E of Calcutta. Lat. 24 30' long 91 7

**EEKAH** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Phuldee to Pokrun and six miles N E of the latter place. It is situate in an elevated rocky tract, and has a small fort, on a craggy eminence. On the south there is an extensive depression, which after the rainy season becomes a great sheet of salt water, but is at other times dry. Lat. 26 56 long 72 4

**EEKAIREE** or **AKHERI** in the territory of Mysore a decayed town, once the capital of a considerable and flourishing state is situate amidst the headwaters of the Varada. Its walls are of great extent, and form three concentric inclosures. There are besides a citadel, a great temple of Siva, and a mean building which was the ancient palace of the extinct dynasty of Sedaswa a personage whose wonderful adventures are preserved in Hindoo fable. Historically he appears to have been a gauda or chief of Kildih in the neighbourhood of Akheri who received a grant of some districts from Krishna Rayam, of Vyayanagar who also bestowed on him the name of Sedaswa Nayaka, he having previously borne that of Bhadrachonda. Kildih continued the seat of his government for about twelve years after wards when he removed it to Akheri which then attained the highest measure of prosperity which it ever reached, and of which most exaggerated reports are preserved by the natives. In 1645 or 1646 the government was removed to the neighbouring town of Bednore, and subsequently Akheri became deserted. At that time all the buildings except the temple above mentioned are desolate, and the town without inhabitants. In 1763 Hyder Ali the usurper of Mysore, took Bednore, then governed by the widow of the last actual chief a profligate and shameless woman, who had caused the adopted son of her deceased husband to be murdered, and who in conjunction with her paramour had selected another successor to the first place in the state. All the parties were righteously subjected by Hyder to imprisonment, intended to be perpetual, but from which the chances of war subsequently

# EEN—ELE

relieved them Akhar is distant from Bednore N 20 miles from Seringspatam, N W, 162 Lat 14 7, long 75° 5

**EENDPALSIR-KA BAS**, in the Rajpoot state of Beykaner on the route from Ruttun gurg to the town of Beykaner, and 30 miles E of the latter. It contains fifty houses and has a supply of brackish water from a well 274 feet deep. It is the largest of seven contiguous villages with separate wells Lat 27 55 long 74 15

**ESAEER**, or **HEESEYEE** in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypurg to that of Mynpoore and 16 miles N W of the latter Lat 27 21, long 78 55

**ESAGURH** or **ESAGURH**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of the family of Scindia, a town with a fort, in a hilly and difficult country. It was formerly called Oondee and belonged to a chief of the Ahir Rajpoots, from whom at the close of the last century it was taken by Doodun Lal, a celebrated chief of the Kaichu Rajpoots and by him denominated Bahadarghur or Hero's Town. It became the capital of his new dominions. Subsequently in 1803 it was wrested from him by Baptiste one of Doulut Rao Scindia's officers. It is styled in Malcolm's Index the fort of Remun or Esagurh Lat 24 50 long 77 55

**ESAAH** in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawah and three miles N W of the latter Lat 26 48 long 79 2

**ESOULEE**—A town in the territory of Oude on the left bank of the Goomtee river and 69 miles S.E. from Lucknow Lat 26 24 long 81 55

**EGUTPOORA**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 71 miles N E of Bombay Lat 19 43, long 73 34

**EIDGHEER**, in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town on the left or north west bank of the Beema a considerable tributary of the Krishna. Distance from Hyderabad S W 100 miles Lat 16 45 long 77 11

**EILGUNDELL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 81 miles N E from Hyderabad and 123 miles S E from Nandaur Lat 18 23 long 79 4

**EINWAH**—A town in the territory of Oude on the left bank of the Gogra river and 54 miles W from Goruckpoor Lat 26 35 long 82 38

**EJASSON**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Burhanpur on the left bank of the Nerbudda river and 200 miles W from Bastool Lat 22° 8' long 74 48

**EKDIL SERAI**, in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a

village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawah and six miles S E of the latter Lat 26 45, long 79 8

**EKDULLA KHASS** in the British district of Futtahpoor, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Hummaerpoor 53 miles N W of the former Lat 25 38 long 81 9

**EKHCUMBA**—A town in the British district of Purnea, lieutenant gov of Bengal 66 miles N E of Bhagalpoor Lat 25° 56', long 87 40

**EKOC**—A town in the native state of Nepal 48 miles S W from Khatmandoo and 52 miles N from Betua Lat 27 30 long 84 34

**EKTALE**—A town in the British district of Midnapoor lieutenant gov of Bengal, 84 miles S.W. of Calcutta Lat 22° 20' long 87 4

**ELAMBAZAR**, in the British district of Decrihoom lieutenant gov of Bengal a town on the route from Berhampore to Benocora, 63 miles S W of former 61 N E of latter. It is situated on the left bank of the river Hadjee here navigable and is from this circumstance a great mart for rice extensively grown in the vicinity. The number of houses was estimated in 1814 at 544 the number of inhabitants at 2 950 Distance from town of Burdwan N W 35 miles from Calcutta, N W, 80 Lat 23 37 long 87 89

**ELEPHANTA**, in the presidency of Bombay, a small island on the east side of the harbour of Bombay and distant about five miles from the mainland. It is something less than six miles in circumference and is composed of two long hills with a narrow valley between them. The usual landing place is towards the south where the valley is broadest. About 250 yards to the right of the landing place is a large clumsy figure of an elephant, cut out of an insulated black rock and from this circumstance the island (which by the natives is called Gara-pori) has derived the denomination by which it is known to Europeans. This huge figure, which is thirteen feet in length, is represented as much mutilated and rapidly sinking into total decay its head and neck having in 1814 fallen from the rest of the body which was also fast coming to the ground an extensive fissure having taken place in the back. On advancing farther from the landing place, the visitor comes suddenly in front of the grand entrance of a magnificent temple, whose huge massy columns seem to give support to the whole mountain which rises above it, and out of which it is hewn. The geological formation of the rock is probably basaltic. The entrance is by a spacious front supported by two ponderous pillars and two pilasters, forming three openings, under a thick and steep rock, overhung by brushwood, and the impression on reaching the interior is rendered very deep and solemn by the long ranges of columns, that appear closing in per



effective on every side the flat roof of solid rock that seems to be prevented from falling only by the massive pillars, whose capitals are pressed down and flattened as if by the superincumbent weight the darkness that obscures the interior of the temple which is dimly lighted only from the entrances and the gloomy appearance of the gigan stone figures, ranged along the wall and hewn like the whole temple out of the living rock." There are three principal parts in this extraordinary work the great temple, 133 feet broad and 130½ long and two smaller temples, one on each side of the principal one. These two appendent temples do not range in a straight line with the front of the principal one but recede considerably from it, being approached by two narrow passes in the hill, one on each side of the grand entrance but at some distance therefrom. Each of these passes conducts also to a side front of the grand excavation, exactly like the principal front, consisting of two huge pillars with two pilasters. These two side-fronts are precisely opposite to each other on the east and west the grand entrance facing the north and the plan is regular there being eight pillars and pilasters in a line from the northern entrance to the southern extremity and the same number from the eastern to the western entrances. The only striking deviation from this regularity in the chief temple is afforded by the occurrence of a small square excavation observable on the right in passing up the temple. At the further extremity of the temple are two small excavations, facing each other on the right and left. The pillars which all appear to run in straight lines parallel to each other, and at equal distances are crossed by other ranges running at right angles in the opposite direction they are strong and many of an order remarkably well adapted to their situation and the purposes which they are to serve, and have an appearance of very considerable elegance. They are not all of the same form, but differ both in size and ornaments, though this difference also does not at first strike the eye. They rise to upwards of half their height from a square pedestal, generally about three feet five inches each way crowned on the top by a broad bandage of the same shape above this but divided from it by a circular astragal and two polygonic fillets, rises a short round fluted shaft, forming about a fourth of the column, and diminishing with a curve towards the top where a circular snicture of beads binds round it a fillet composed of an ornament resembling leaves, or rather cusps the lower extremity of which appears below the snicture while the superior extremity rises above, projecting and terminating gracefully in a circle of overhanging leaves or cusps. A narrow band divides this ornament from the round fluted compressed cushion which may be regarded as the capital of the column and as giving it its character its fluted form coalesces beautifully with the fluted shaft below. This cushion has its or

conference bound by a thin flat band or fillet, as if to retain it and above supports a square plinth on which rests the architrave that slopes away on each side in scrolls connected by a band or riband, till it meets the large transverse beam of rock, which connects the range of pillars." Fronting and within the principal entrance, is a gigantic bust representing some three-headed being, or three of the heads of some being to whom the temple may be supposed to be dedicated. Some writers have imagined that it is what they have called the Hindu trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. Others consider it a triform representation of Siva alone. This bust which represents the deity down to the breast, and is consequently a third length has been ascertained by measurement to the top of the cap of the middle head to be about eighteen feet high and a notion of its bulk may be formed from the measurement in an horizontal curved line, embracing the three heads at the height of the eyes and touching them which is nearly twenty three feet. This, though the most remarkable, is but one specimen amidst a profusion of carved figures, representing various subjects of Brahminical mythology though it is puzzling to observe, that one at least appears to be a representative of Buddha held in abomination by the Brahmins. The precise nature of the worship to which these temples were consecrated seems indeed to be of very disputable character. There are in different parts, three sanctuaries or shrines, which in the opinion of a judicious writer already quoted, were devoted to the adoration of certain emblems which though occupying a distinguished place in Hindu mythology are not fitted to be made the subject of popular disquisition. This opinion is deduced from the position of the emblem in question in various parts of these excavations. The writer above referred to in explaining the grounds of his belief observes, that the use made of temples by the ancient Greeks and Romans as well as by the modern Hindus, is considerably different from that required of them by Christian nations. A Hindu goes alone as an ancient Roman would have done, when he finds it convenient offers his solitary prayers before his idol, prostrates himself in his presence and leaves his offering. He attempts to bribe his god to prosper him in his trade, whether it be merchandise, or procuration or theft. There is no stated regular time of teaching no public prayers said by a priest in the name of a mixed congregation, no gathering of the people to go through a solemn service. Their great festivals are like our ideas of a fair each man goes in his own time to the temple makes his offering at the feet of the idol, goes out and purchases sweetmeats. All teaching or reading of the sacred books is in private houses or if it is in the temple, it is in the courts of the temple never in the consecrated edifice the verandas or porticoes near the temple are used just as any others equally convenient would be. This use to which the

courts of the temple are applied will throw light on many passages of history and the sacred volumes of the Jews. It is evident that the temples of nations whose worship is so conducted, need not be large, like our churches, since it is not required that they should contain a multitude. In all very ancient temples, however magnificent, the part of the temple in which the deity is supposed to reside is small surrounded by numerous buildings, in which the priests and servants of the temple reside. Thus seems to have been the plan of the first temple of Jerusalem it was that of the older Grecian temples as we may observe from the Ion of Euripides and it is at this day that presented by the temple of Mecca. In the temples of the Hindus the great object of worship is not constantly exposed to view nor placed in the larger outer building it is always in an inner small, dark apartment, usually having only one door requiring to have lights burning before it in order to be seen, and facing the door so as to be visible from the further side of an intervening saloon. The arrangements at Elephanta appear as far as can be judged, to have corresponded precisely with this view and to countenance the conjecture of the writer quoted. All however, is wrapped in mystery. Even the period and authors of these extraordinary works are totally unknown but there seem no good grounds for assigning them a very remote antiquity. The stone is of a mouldering nature and many parts are far gone in decay. Elephanta is seven miles E of Bombay Lat 13 57, lon. 73

**ELEPHANT POINT** on the coast of Chittagong leut gov of Bengal 8 1/2 miles S of Chittagong and 89 miles NW of Akyab Lat 21 8' long 92 8'

**ELFPHANT POINT**—A headland on the southern coast of the British province of Pegu situated on the west side of the mouth of the Bangoon river 23 miles S of Rangoon it derives its name from a clump of coconut-trees, which with the help of the imagination does somewhat resemble that animal Lat. 16 28 long. 96 25

**ELLICHPOOR** is the territory of Hyiera bad or the dominions of the Nizam, a town the principal place of an extensive jaghire or feudal possession. The town is situate on the river Purna, a tributary of the Taptes and is of considerable size but slenderly fortified being only partially surrounded by a stone wall which though sixty feet high is but four feet in thickness. It is surmounted by battlements, and entrance is obtained by means of a highly ornamented gateway built, as well as the wall, of sandstone. The palace of the nawab has no great splendour but in its vicinity are some handsome houses and barracks built of brick. The nawab holds his jaghire from the Nizam, on condition of furnishing a contingent of a brigade of two battalions of infantry, 2,000 horse, and four guns. Of late, the relation

between the feudatory and his chief has been disturbed. On the 80th May 1850 an action took place between the troops of the nawab of Ellichpoor and a body of those of the Nizam, sent to dispossess the former of his jaghirs. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides, but the result seems to have been favourable on the whole, to the dependent chief. Another action fought on the 26th July is reported to have terminated in his defeat. The nawab however rallied and on the 9th August gained a victory over the troops of his master which was followed by another on the 28th September. The grounds of the quarrel are not very satisfactorily explained but the total disorganization of the Nizam's financial arrangements and the character of the measures to which his ministers have too often resorted to repair their condition gave plausibility to the statement which ascribes the difference to the aggression of the superior ruler. Ellichpoor forms part of the Nizam's territory which has been recently sequestered to the British, as a provision for the maintenance of his military contingent. Distance from Hyderabad N 275 miles from Madras NW 600 from Dan galore, N 670 from Nagpore, W 100 from Bombay N E 840 from Calcutta, W, 700 Lat 21 10' long 77 36'

**ELLORA.**—A decayed town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 13 miles N W from Aurangabad and seven from Daulatabad. It was formerly a place of some note, deriving its celebrity chiefly from the remarkable excavations in the neighbouring mountain known as the temples of Ellora. According to Hindoo legend the date of these temples is carried back for a period of 790 years, and their origin ascribed to Rajah Eeloo the son of Peshint, of Ellipore, when 8000 years of the Dwarpia Yaug were yet unaccomplished. The more rational account of the Mahomedans states that the town of Ellora was built by Rajah Eel who also excavated the temples. Eel Rajan was contemporary with Shah Jemin Arif who lived 960 years ago. According to Phipstone however the first mention in history of these caves occurs in connection with the Princess Dewal Devi daughter of the rajah of Gazerah, who was captured by a party who had gone from the camp of Alp Khan to visit the excavations at Ellora. These wonderful productions of human industry and perseverance which, says Phipstone, have been compared, as works of labour to the pyramids of Egypt and which in reality far surpass them as specimens of art have drawn forth expressions of admiration from all who have studied them. Whether, says Sir Charles Malet, we consider the design or contemplate the execution of these extraordinary works, we are lost in wonder at the idea of forming a vast mountain into almost eternal mansions. The mythological symbols and figures throughout the whole leave no room to doubt their owing their existence to religious zeal—the most

powerful and most universal agitator of the human mind.

From the elaborate notice of a more recent observer Colonel Sykes, it appears that the hill containing the excavations takes the form of a crescent, presenting its concavity to the west, and rising in its extremities to an elevation considerably above the intermediate level. The sculptures at the two extremities are those of Dehr Warra and Parasnath the interval somewhat exceeding a mile being occupied by other caves at irregular distances from each other and seldom on the same level. The very minute and complete account of these celebrated caves which is contained in Colonel Sykes's paper will furnish the inquirer with the fullest information and leave him nothing to desire further. To this, therefore the reader is referred. Ellora was ceded in 1818, by Holcar under the treaty of Mundesoor to the British who transferred it to the Nizam in 1822, by the treaty of Hyderabad. Ellora is in lat. 20° 2' long 75° 15'.

ELLORE, in the British district of Masulipatnam, presidency of Madras a town with a military station situate on the Jummalair, a torrent flowing in a direction south east from the Eastern Ghats, and which, about three miles below the town falls into the Colar Lake. On the right bank of the river are the barracks and the cantonment hospital on the other side the officers houses. Communication between all parts of the station is practicable throughout the year as the torrent is never unfordable. The town is tolerably well built. The sides of the streets and roads in the town and its vicinity are planted with rows of trees, affording very grateful shade in a place where the heat has been known to reach 110 within doors, and 120 in tents. The nights especially during the months of April and May are very oppressive and it was in the latter month when the land wind blows with much violence that the great degree of heat above mentioned was observed. The official report styles Ellora a 'populous town' but the number of its inhabitants is not stated. Distance from Bombay S E 585 miles Hyderabad, E 180 Mangalore, N E 500 Belury N E 300 Bangalore N E 350 Madras, N 255 Masulipatnam N 39, Calcutta, S W 620 Lat 16° 42' long 81° 16'.

ELPHINSTONE ISLAND.—An island on the coast of Tenasserim thirteen miles long and four and a half broad, 65 miles N W from the town of Tenasserim. Lat. 12° 21', long 98° 10'.

EMANGUNGE, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futehpore and 20 miles N W of the former. Lat 26° 31' long 81° 40'.

EMAUM GHUR in Sude was lately a strong fortress in the Thur or Great Sandy Desert, separating that country from Jessul mere. As scarcely a drop of fresh water can

be had on the route from Sude after leaving Choonkee distant about fifty miles from Emaum Ghur this fortress was generally considered by the ameers as an inexpugnable place of refuge. On this account when the disputes between them and the British came to extremity, Sir Charles Napier determined at all risks to attempt its capture. Setting out with fifty cavalry, two twenty four-pound howitzers, drawn by camels, and three hundred and fifty European infantry mounted on animals of the same description—two on each, he, after a very trying march of three days, over a succession of steep sandhills, reached the fort, which was immediately surrendered. The captor describes it as exceedingly strong against any force without artillery. The walls are forty feet high, one tower is fifty feet high and built of burned bricks. It is square with eight round towers, surrounded by an exterior wall of fifteen feet high, lately built. There are some bomb proof chambers. Twenty thousand pounds of powder were found in various places built up for concealment. These were employed in springing thirty four mines, which reduced the fort to a mass of ruins, shapeless and irretrievable. The grain found in store had been previously distributed in rations. The British force marched back to the interior of Sude without any loss. Emaum Ghur is in lat. 26° 35' long 69° 20'.

EMENABAD in the Reechna Doosb division of the Punjab a town situated on the road from Lahore to Wazirabad 33 miles N of the town of Lahore. Lat 32° 4' long 74° 10'.

EMILEEA, in the British district of Allahabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Kunra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa and 24 miles S E of the former city. Lat 25° 15', long 82° 10'.

EMBOKEE in the native state of Sumpter in Bundelcund a village on the route from Gwalior to Saugor 60 miles S E of the former. Here, in the beginning of December 1817 the British army under command of marquis of Hastings, governor general was encamped in its advance towards Gwalior to intimidate Scindia. Distance S W of Calpee 54 miles. Lat. 25° 47', long 79° 2'.

ENAYUT KA SARAE, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Benares, and eight miles S E. of the former. Lat 25° 25' long 82°.

FNDREESA, in the Punjab a village situate in the bifurcation where the Beas and Sutley rivers unite. Burnes sought here in vain for the altars dedicated by Alexander to commemorate his conquests. He found nothing but a brick ruin, unquestionably of Mahometan origin. Were this even the actual locality of those altars which have given rise to so much controversy, the probability of their still existing is perhaps not great. It being unlikely that the natives would allow

the trophies of the invader's triumph to remain after his disappearance. Address is in lat. 31 12' long 75 5

**ENGLISH BAZAR**, in the British district of Malda, lieut.-gov. of Bengal a town the seat of the civil establishment of the district, on the route from Berhampore to Purnea, 62 miles N of former 70 S.E. of latter It is situated on the right or west bank of the Mahananda. Dist. N from Calcutta 188 miles. Lat. 24 58, long 88 10'

**ENNORE**—A town in the British district of Chingleput presidency of Madras nine miles N of Madras Lat 13 18', long 80 28

**ERICH** or **IREJ**—A town of Bundelcund, in the British district of Jalaun situated on the south or right bank of the river Betwa, on the route from Sangor to Gwalior, 65 miles S.E. of the latter It was formerly a place of importance and had a considerable population principally Mahomedan as is indicated by the numerous minarels, surmounted by domes, around it. Here, in the end of November 1817, the British army commanded by the marquis of Hastings, governor-general was encamped in its advance on Gwalior to invade Scindia It was part of the territory of Jhansi until 1843 when it was ceded by the rao of that place to the East India Company At the time of cession its annual revenue was returned at 7 148 rupees Lat. 25 47 long 79 9

**ERINPOORA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Serohes 135 miles S.W. from Nasirabad, and 78 miles S from Jodhpoor Lat 25 10 long 73 9'

**ERRIODE**—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 230 miles S.W. of Madras Lat 10 37, long 78 8

**ERRROAD**—See YISODU

**ERRUCKPOOR**—A town in the British district of Outack lieut. gov. of Bengal 198 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat 20 40 long 88 11

**ERUNDOIE**—A town in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay 212 miles N.E. of Bombay Lat. 20 56 long 75 19'

**ESANUGGUR**—A town in the Boondela state of Ootterpoor 54 miles N.E. from Sangur and three miles E from the right bank of the Deesaun river Lat. 24° 52' long 79 26

**ESFE** in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the road from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra, and eight miles S. of the former Lat. 27 48, long 78 7

**ESEKPOORA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Jaunpore and nine miles N.E. of the former Lat 25 27, long 82 1

**ESFEWUN**, in the territory of Oude, a ruined town on the route by Namanow Ghat from Futehgurh cantonment to Lucknow 25 miles W. of the latter When Lord Valentin passed it in 1803 it was nearly in ruins, having been deserted for the neighbouring town of Masghany recently founded by the eunuch Almas Khan minister of finance to the Nawaab Vazir of Oude. Its site is, however pleasant on a slight eminence, overlooking a small lake It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery under the name of Aseyun Lat 26 48', long 80 30

**ESSAU KAYLE** in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 177 miles N. of the town of Mooltan Lat. 32 39 long 71 16'

**ESUN** a small river of the Doab rises in the British district of Allypore in the neighbourhood of Sikundrarow in lat 27 41 long 78 27 It takes a south easterly course towards the Ganges into which it falls on the right side, in lat 26 47 long 80 11 At the town of Mynpoore it is crossed by a bridge of brick About twenty miles lower down the route from Etawa to Futehgurh crosses it by a ford It is throughout a mere torrent, and in the dry season the current totally ceases in some parts of its channel

**ESURDA** or **ESUNDA** in the territory of Jypore in Illypootana a town 60 miles S. of the city of Jypore and near the left bank of the river Banas Broughton, who passed close to it mentions, It belongs to a talook or lord of the Jypore family is surrounded by a strong wall and ditch and has a citadel in the centre of the place, and is apparently by much the handsomest and most commodious town that I have seen in this part of India Lat. 26 10' long 76 10'

**ESWUNTGURH**—A town in the British district of Ratnagerah presidency of Bombay 164 miles S.E. of Bombay Lat 16 39 long 73 25

**ETA** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer a village on the route from the town of Beyka near to that of Jessulmeer and 55 miles N.E. of the latter The road in this part of the route is heavy lying among sandhills Lat 27 10' long 71 44

**ETAROLI** in the British district of Etawa, under the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Lucknow in Oude by Namanow to Etawa cantonment, and 20 miles E. of the latter place Lat 26 48' long 79 25'

**ETAWAH**—A British district named from its principal place, and subject to the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces It is bounded on the north by the British districts Mynpoore and Furruckabad on the east by the British district of Cawpore on the south by Bundelcund, on the south west by the Mahatta territories of Gwalior and on the west by the British district of Agra It lies between

lat. 26 21—27 9' long 78 46'—70° 49' and contains an area of 1 674 square miles. It was formerly part of Cawnpore, but was formed into a separate zillah under the sanction of the home authorities in 1840. The greater part of Etawah lies in the Doab, a small strip only, forming the pergunnah of Burpoora or Jaunpur, being separated from the rest by the Jumna, and lying along the right or south western bank of that river. The Jumna touches on the north western extremity of the district, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction, either bounds or traverses it for 115 miles. About 25 miles S.E. of the town of Etawah the Jumna is joined on the right side by the Chambul. So considerable is the accession of water from this source that the Jumna below the confluence has been known to rise in twelve hours between six and seven feet in consequence of a flood in the Chambul. The obstacles which formerly presented themselves to the safe navigation of the Jumna in this part of its course, were principally shifting shoals and sandbanks, trunks of trees imbedded in the bottom, and numerous boulders, as well as fixed rocks of kankar or calcareous conglomerate. The sunken trees were removed after a careful search, in 1833 and during the last twenty years the clearance of other impediments has been in progress, under the directions of various officers of the engineering service. The channel is most obstructed at Kurruckhan, ten or twelve miles below the mouth of the Chambul. The Seyngur or Kurru runs nearly parallel to the Jumna, but ten or twelve miles more to the eastward, and falls into that river on the left side about twenty miles south of the southern frontier. The Kund flows across the north eastern extremity of the district in a direction parallel to the Seyngur but about fifteen miles more to the eastward. The Pandwa and some other streams of the district are mere torrents during the periodical rains, and cease to flow during the dry season. All the streams run towards the south-east, indicating the general slope of the country to be in that direction, but there is also a slope from the middle part of the Doab towards the Jumna, all the streams of the district being ultimately discharged into that river. The levels taken in laying down the Etawah branch of the prolongation of the Ganges Canal have shown the elevation of the country above the sea to diminish from about 676 at the northern frontier to 640 at the town of Etawah.

The principal spring crops are wheat, barley, gram (*Cicer arietinum*) and other pulses of various kinds. The autumnal crop consists of opium, sugarcane, cotton, indigo, rice, jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), bajra (*Holcus spicatus*) and moth (*Phaseolus acutifolius*). The government assessment upon the lands of this district has been fixed for a specified period and is not liable to increase till the year 1871. In the vicinity of the cantonment of Etawah, the seeds of European vegetables are sown after

the rainy season at the close of summer, and peas, cauliflowers, and lettuce are fit for use at Christmas, attaining a high degree of excellence. Carrots and other esculent roots are of inferior quality. Oranges, citrons, limes and lemons are very fine and grapes succeed tolerably. Melons are abundant, luxuriant, and excellent. The apple, mango, plantain, guava, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), succeed well, but pomegranates are scarcely worth gathering. The unsheltered situation of Etawah affords ample opportunity for the contemplation of the changes of the atmosphere. In no part of India do the hot winds blow with greater fury. They commence in March and continue during the whole of April and May. The wind usually rises about eight in the morning and continuing through the whole day subsides at sunset, though it sometimes blows throughout the whole night. Every article of furniture is burning to the touch, the hardest wood if not well covered with blankets will split with a report like that of a pistol, and linen taken from the drawers is as if just removed from a kitchen fire. The nights are terrible, every apartment being heated to excess, each may be compared to a large oven. The human constitution suffers great exhaustion from this state of temperature. The hot winds are succeeded by the monsoon or periodical rains, the transition being marked by a furious tornado. Even at midday, darkness as of night sets in, caused by the dense clouds and volumes of dust, and so loud is the roar of the storm, that the incessant peals of thunder can be heard only at intervals, whilst the flashes of lightning seldom pierce through the gloom. The rain then descends in torrents, floods the country and refreshes the animal and vegetable world. Before the watery pools have penetrated into the parched earth so rapid is the growth of vegetation, patches of green appear along the plain, and those who take up their posts in the veranda for an hour or two may literally see the grass grow. In the course of a single day the sandy hillocks will be covered with verdure, and in a very short time the grass becomes high as 1 rank. The rains usually continue from the first or second week in June until the middle of October, and in some seasons are very violent, causing extensive and destructive inundations. The final fall is generally the heaviest, lasting three or four days and ushering in cool weather. The climate is delightful from October to March, exercise in the open air may be taken with satisfaction on foot until ten o'clock in the forenoon and all day in carriages, fires are requisite to comfort in the evening, and warm bedding is requisite at night.

The vigorous administration of the laws by the British authorities has of late years much checked the band of crime in this district, which was formerly infamous as one of the principal haunts and places of refuge of the Thugs and Dhangars, and whose secret and systematic

robberies and murders have been carried to an appalling extent all over Hindostan. Some of these wretches were Mahomedans but the majority were Hindoos. Some gangs contained a mixture of all denominations and castes. In some instances these assassins were under the protection of the semindars or landed proprietors of the eastern part of the district, but the mixed gangs generally lurked in the ravines and jungles of the wild tract of Sindoua, on the right of the Jumna, and in the Doab between that river and the Chumbul. Some ostensibly followed agricultural avocations or other pursuits equally unsuspected though they were in reality supported by their nefarious practices. Others were mere vagrants, living when urged by want, on the flesh of jackals and other unclean animals. To so great an extent did the crime of thuggee once prevail that in one year (1808) sixty seven dead bodies were taken out of wells in this district. The population in 1853 was ascertained by official return to amount to 610 965. Of this number 401 367 are returned as Hindoos engaged in agriculture 176 791 Hindoos engaged in other pursuits 9 327 Mahomedans and others, not Hindoos, agricultural and 23 480 of those classes, non agricultural. Hence it is seen that the Hindoos constitute an overwhelming majority of the population.

The following is a classification of the towns and villages of the district —

Numerous containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	1 313
Docto more than 1 000 and less than 5 000	96
Docto more than 5 000 and less than 10 000	4
Docto more than 10 000 and less than 50 000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 414</b>

The principal towns will be found noticed in the proper places. The principal routes through the district are—1. From south-east to north west, from Calpee to Muttra, by Etawah, running parallel to the left bank of the Jumna, and on an average ten or twelve miles from it. 2. From south east to north west, from Cawnpore, joining the former route five miles from the cantonment of Etawah. 3. From Lucknow in Oude, to the cantonment of Etawah and subsequently crossing the Jumna, to Gwalior. 4. From north east to south west, from the cantonment of Fateghur to that of Etawah. 5. From north to south from the cantonment of Mynpoore to that of Etawah. The right of the British government to this tract dates from 1801 when it was ceded by the Nawab Vizier, forming a portion of the possessions alienated by that prince in commutation of subsidy.

ETAWAH a town, the principal place of the pergunnah and also of the district of the same name is situate about a mile east of the left bank of the Jumna here crossed by ferry or occasionally by a bridge of boats. Access to the water is had by means of numerous ghats or flights of stairs, some in a state of great decay others recently built by wealthy Hindoos, to afford devotees easy approach for the purpose of ritual ablution. The right of

the town has a striking appearance, the houses being in many instances insulated on small summits amongst which deep, narrow, steep-sided ravines wind. These indentations appear to have been formed by the violent torrents caused by the periodical rains washing away the softer parts of the elevated strata, leaving prominent the indurated kankar or calcareous conglomerate in some instances sixty feet above the river. Hodges, who visited the place in 1783 describes it as then 'large but very wretched having but two tolerable houses.' Tioffenthaler spoke of it about thirty years before, as a very ancient and famous town situate on the east side of the Jumna, and formerly well peopled. At present, he continues many old houses have fallen down. The fort situate on a high sandhill on the bank of the Jumna, which flows along its southern side is of moderate size, and has a foundation of brick. In the time of Baber in the early part of the sixteenth century it was of much note, and was governed by the son in law of that sovereign by whom it is repeatedly mentioned. At present its prosperity appears somewhat on the increase, in consequence of its favoured commercial position at the junction of the road from Calpee to Agra with that from Cawnpore to the same place. The jail is one of the largest and best secured of any in the North Western Provinces. The cantonment is a mile north west of the town. It is little liked by Europeans who consider it to be peculiarly desolate, and to exhibit in full perfection the dreary features of a jungle station. Upon a wide sandy plain, nearly destitute of trees, half a dozen habitable bungalows are scattered, intermixed with the ruins of others, built for the accommodation of a larger garrison than is now considered necessary for the security of the place, a single wing of a regiment of sepoye being deemed sufficient for the performance of the duties of this melancholy out station. The population consists of 23 300 persons. Distance N W from Calcutta 710 miles, N W from Cawnpore 100 S E. from Agra 78 S E. from Delhi, and Allyghur, 183. Lat. 28 46', long 79 4.

ETAWAH in the British district of Sangor territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Sangor to Jeypoor 40 miles N W of the former. Lat. 24 10', long 78 19'.

ETCHAK —A town in the British district of Rangpur lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 218 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 24 5', long 85 29'.

ETIMADPOOR or ATAMADPOOR, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Muttra, and 39 miles S E of the latter. It is of inconsiderable size, and surrounded by an indifferent mud wall. Here is a large tank, moleased by massive embankments of masonry and having in the middle a polygonal building two stories

# ETO—FER.

high, surmounted by a dome. It is built of stone, and communicates with the land by a bridge of several arches of the same material. Local tradition attributes its construction to a retainer of the imperial court of Delhi but his name has not been preserved. The town has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 27° 14' long 78° 18'.

**ETOUNDA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 24 miles S.W. from Khatmandoo, and 54 miles N.E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 28' long 85° 8'.

**ETOWLEE** in the British district of Shah jehanpore, *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, a village on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 56 miles E. of the former, 100 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 2' long 80° 12'.

**EVEREST MOUNT**—A mountain of the Himalaya range, situated between the mountain of Kinchinunga, in Sikkim, and the city of Khatmandoo in Nepal, and presumed to be the loftiest summit in the world. Its elevation is 29,002 feet above the level of the sea. The highest summit of the Andes is Sorata, having an elevation of 25,267 feet. Mount Everest is reported to have been recently discovered by Colonel Waugh, and to have been named in compliment to the late surveyor general of India.

**EYTUH, or ETA**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mynpore, under the *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*. It has a bazaar and is surrounded by a mud wall. In consequence of the lowness of its site, it is nearly encompassed by a jhil or piece of water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer. Supplies and water are abundant at all seasons. This place lies on the route from Allypore to Mynpore, and is 34 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 34' long 78° 43'.

## F

**FAGU**, in the hill state of Keonthul, a halting-place on the route from Simla to Kotgurbh and 12 miles E. of the former. Here is a building of one apartment, erected by government for the accommodation of travellers. The adjacent country is picturesque, and in many places well wooded, and, though rough and mountainous, well suited for the culture of excellent vegetables, especially potatoes, and of the *salep* murr, a species of orchis, yielding in great abundance a mucilaginous food, both palatable and highly nutritious. Fagu is 8,080 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 31° 6' long 77° 21'.

**FALSE ISLAND**—The most southern of a cluster of islands on the coast of Aracan, situated between the island of Cheduba and the mainland. Lat. 18° 30' long 94°.

**FALSE POINT**—A headland on the coast of Cuttack, at the mouth of the Mahanuddes

river and 30 miles S.W. from Point Palmyras. 'It is low and woody. A lighthouse has been erected here, exhibiting its light 120 feet above high water. Lat. 20° 20' long 86° 51'.

**FARAH** in the British district of Agra, *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, lies on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, 22 miles N.W. of the former, 13 S.E. of the latter. It is situated a mile from the right bank of the Jumna. Heber describes it as 'built in a great measure within the inclosure of what has evidently been a very extensive serai, whose walls seem to have been kept up as a defence to the village. They have, however, not been its only defence since on a little hill immediately above it is a square mud fort with a round bastion at each flank and a little outwork before the gate. The town is well supplied with water and has a small bazaar. The surrounding country is well cultivated and open. Lat. 27° 19' long 77° 50'.

**FATLABAD** in the territory of Tjarna, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Alwar, and 31 miles N. of the latter. Supplies may be procured here and water is plentiful. Lat. 27° 55' long 76° 45'.

**FATTEHGAD** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated at the entrance of the Kyber Pass, 10 miles W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° long 71° 30'.

**FAZILPOOR**—A village in the district of Mooltan, one of the divisions of the Punjab, situated 91 miles S.W. of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 18' long 70° 25'.

**FEELNUGGUR**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehgurh and 28 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 1' long 79° 44'.

**FEEROZAPOOR**, in the British district of Ferozkabad, *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to Lucknow and 23 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 3' long 79° 58'.

**FENNY RIVER**—A stream rising in the mountains of independent Tipperah and, flowing south-west, forms for several miles the boundary between Tipperah and the British district of Chittagong and for thirty-two miles separates the district last named from that of Bulloah, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at lat. 22° 53' long 91° 33'.

**FEROZABAD**, in the British district of Agra, *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the route from Muttra to Etawa, and 53 miles S.E. of the latter, 25 miles E. of the city of Agra. It is of considerable size, surrounded by a wall outside which are numerous mounds and shapeless ruins. Jacque-mont states that it 'displays very beautiful

relics of ancient splendour. It must have been a wealthy town, but its fine edifices are in ruins and deserted and its present inhabitants dwell in good cottages thatched with straw. Still it may in India be considered a town. It has a bazar and is supplied with water from wells. The population is returned at 12,674. Its present name is of comparatively recent date, and has probably been given in honour of some chief of Afghan or Persian descent, Firoz being a usual appellation among those of that lineage. Under its former name, Chandwar, it is frequently mentioned by Baber as a place of importance. Lat. 27° 6' long 78° 25'.

**FEROZABAD**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, on the left bank of the Beema river and 114 miles S W from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 4, long 78° 50.

**FEROZEPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, *lieut. gov.* of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and 19 miles S W of the latter. Lat. 28° 37' long 78° 40.

**FEROZESHAH**—A village situate about twelve miles from the left bank of the Sutlej within the country under the control of the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej states. This place has been rendered memorable by the attack made on the 21st December 1845 by the British army under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Hardinge, on the famously intrenched Sikh camp here which after two days' hard fighting was captured and the enemy put to flight. The triumph was complete but, as in most of the actions throughout the Sikh war, the loss of the victors was heavy. Lat. 30° 52, long 74° 50'.

**FEROZE SHAH CANAL** runs from the river Jumna, at lat. 30° 20' long 77° 38'. One branch discharges itself in the desert, in lat. 29° 16' long 75° 16' and the other rejoins the parent stream at Delhi.

**FEROZEPOOR**, in the British district of Mozuffernuggur, *lieut. gov.* of the N W Provinces, a village with a small fort half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges. Elevation above the sea 848 feet. Lat. 29° 30, long 78° 2'.

**FEROZEPOOR** in the British district of Saharanpur, *lieut. gov.* of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Saharanpur, 45 miles N W of the former. Lat. 29° 37, long 77° 31.

**FEROZPORE** a British district in Sirhind deriving its name from the town so called formerly a place of some note, and now again rising into importance. It forms part of what are called the Cis-Sutlej territories of the East-India Company. The boundary is irregular and not very well defined but its centre may be set to be in lat. 30° 40, long 75°. Its area is returned at ninety seven square miles, but this return, it is explained by the deputy

commissioner refers only to the district of Ferozpoore as it stood before the war with Lahore. Subsequently four pergunnahs, containing a very considerable tract of country, were added to it and at a still later period the larger portion of one of them was severed from the district, and transferred to a native chief, the rajah of Furreedkote. Part of the territory thus alienated was granted to the rajah, in consequence of his good behaviour during the war; another part was subject to certain cash payments and a third portion was in exchange for other territory more conveniently situate with reference to Ferozpoore. This latter process gave additional complication to the circumstances of the district, which is again increased by the incorporation with it of certain pergunnahs from Wudnee, abolished as a separate district. The fact that the latest return was made immediately after these changes, and before any sufficient arrangement could be entered into for insuring accuracy accounts for the presentation of a statement which does not even offer any pretensions to correctness. The circumstances which have rendered the return as to area unsatisfactory, are equally applicable to the return of population, under which the number is given at 16,890. The district, however, is said to be very thinly peopled not a thirtieth part it is alleged, being under cultivation. The remainder is either barren or covered with jungle but the former populousness and prosperity of the country are proved by the existence of several ruined villages and towns, as well as of fine brick lined wells, now half filled with rubbish. The wells at a distance from the river are deep, but much of the soil might be irrigated without recourse to them, as the dry bed of a nullah or watercourse called the Sukri, traverses the country with a sinuous channel, and it would only require a canal a mile in length to admit the water of the Sutlej or Ghazrah. In the following extract, the climate is represented as favourable to the European constitution.—The climate of Ferozpoore promises well it is peculiar to this part of India, and unlike any other except Loodiana. Continual cloudy weather, occasionally rainy and a climate particularly advantageous to Europeans, as well as natives. We can ride out all day without the slightest inconvenience, except that sometimes it is rather too cold than otherwise, to be comfortable without a great coat scarcely any sick in hospital. The condition of the climate here described was in January. The territory of Ferozpoore ceded to the British, upon the demise in 1830 of Sardarree Luohmun Koonar. The claims of Lahore were subsequently compromised by a division of the territory with Runjeet Singh the portion then allotted to that potentate again changing masters, as above noticed, upon the conclusion of the Lahore war.

**FEROZPORE** in Sirhind a town and fort



## FER.

so named because built by Ferose Toghluq, who sat on the throne of Delhi from 1351 to 1388. It is the chief place of a portion of the British possessions in that quarter, and is situated three miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It must have been formerly a large town as the extensive ruins around it indicate. The fort is an irregular building incapable of defence against a regular attack. It is a hundred yards long forty broad and has a dry ditch, ten feet wide and ten deep, with one gateway which is on the east face. The interior is filled with earth to half the height of the walls, and the mound thus formed is crowded with mean brick houses and mud hovels, separated by alleys not exceeding six feet wide. The town is surrounded by a ditch and by a weak mud wall. It is well supplied with water from a hundred and twenty four brick lined wells. Before the introduction of artillery and when in good repair the fort must have defied attempts to storm it and even now according to the report of an eye witness, when viewed at a distance its appearance is very striking. The large heaped together and well raised round towers of the fort about here says a visitor give more an impression of England than any I have seen in India. At two or three miles distant in looking on Ferozepore, you might fancy yourself gazing on Arundel if not Windsor Castle. The town though originally very mean has been improved since its occupation by the British bazars have been made and several good shops established. The population has also greatly increased. Its rapid improvement is thus described by a late traveller - When I was at Ferozepore in January 1839 the streets were narrow and in the filthiest state imaginable the houses all huddled together. When I was there in February 1841 on my return from Afghanistan a totally new prospect presented itself. The fort and town had been new modelled indeed rebuilt of burned brick wide streets, with colonnaded rows of shops had been constructed and the whole exhibited the promise of an extensive mercantile city. For this improvement we are much indebted to the zeal and exertions of Captain H. Lawrence assistant political agent. The native merchants of India and the Punjab seeing distinctly the dawn of commercial prosperity in that quarter at once entered into the speculation of erecting long lines of shops and warehouses, and increasing the town and there can be no doubt that in a very short period Ferozepore will become one of the most important mercantile entrepôts in the north west part of India." For this purpose it is well adapted by its situation near one of the great ferries over the Gharrah and the means of easy communication with the lower part of the Punjab Bahawalpore and Sindh, afforded by that great river and its recipient the Indus. There is also facility of communication by good roads with all parts of Sindh. In November 1838 an interview took place here between

Ranjit Singh, then maharaja of the Punjab, and Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of British India, on which occasion 10 000 men, rendezvoused at Ferozepore previously to their advance to the invasion of Afghanistan went through the evolutions of a bloodless battle for the amusement of the Sikh ruler as well as to produce on him an impression of the superiority of British discipline and tactics. In the subsequent operations of the Afghan war it was repeatedly visited by British armies, marching and countermarching. Within the monumental church erected in this town the names of the gallant officers and men who fell in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns will be perpetuated on tablets sacred to their memory. The population of Ferozepore is about 6 000. It is distant W of Ludiana 79 miles N W of Calcutta 1 181 miles Lat. 30 50 long 75 35

**FEROZPORE.**—The principal place of the pargunnah of the same name in the British district of Goorgoon hunt gov of the N W Provinces on the route from Delhi to Alwar and 74 miles S of the former. Jacquemont describes it as surrounded by a rather strong wall, flanked with small towers, and inhabited principally by Mussulmans. The fort had strong walls and towers constructed of mud and mounted with cannon and contained the nawabs palace, of no great size, but had a very lately built, and furnished in the English style. According to the latest official return (1843) the number of inhabitants was 7 989 but this statement was founded on a census made two or three years earlier and chiefly if not entirely through native agency. The jaghire of Ferozepore, containing an area of about 138 square miles, with that of Loharoo containing 350 were granted in the beginning of the present century the former by Lord Lake the latter by the ruler of Alwar to Ahmad Buksh Khan on whose death in 1827 they descended to his son Shumsooddeen Khan. The two younger brothers of Shumsooddeen, having well founded claims on Loharoo in virtue of an arrangement made by their father Ahmad Buksh Mr William Fraser, the British political agent at Delhi exerted himself to induce the British government to make a partition in their favor. Shumsooddeen, to avert the threatened loss, and in revenge for the proposed measure, as well as for some censures passed and some coercion exercised in regard to certain parts of his conduct, caused Mr Fraser to be murdered at Delhi, by a hired assassin in October 1835. A year afterwards, he was brought to trial for the murder and being duly convicted, was hanged. His jaghires being declared forfeited Loharoo was granted to his brothers, and Ferozepore embodied with the British district of Goorgoon. There are works in the town for smelting iron ore raised at a mine three miles distant. The bazar is well supplied, and water is abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Elevation above the sea about 840 feet. Dis-

tance NW from Calcutta, by Agra and  
Matra, 895 miles Lat 37 47, long 77 1'

**FILOR, or FALOUR.**—A town in the  
Jullunder Doab division of the Punjab, on the  
route from Amritsar to Ludhiana, and about  
six miles NW of the latter place. It is  
situate on the right bank of the Sutlej, and is  
defended by a fort, built on the high steep  
rising from the river. The fort, which was  
constructed by order of Runjeet Singh in 1809  
is small, affording accommodation for a garrison  
of only 150 men, but it is rendered conspicuous  
by its large barbican. Here is the ferry over  
the Sutlej for the communication of Ludhiana  
and its neighbourhood with Amritsar and  
Lahore. The Sutlej in inundation forms  
extensive sheets of water round the town and  
these remain after the river has shrunk to the  
confines of its usual channel. Lat 31 2'  
long 75 49

**FIVE SISTERS ISLANDS.**—A group of  
islands on the coast of the Tenasserim province,  
in lat 11 25' long 93 9' and 52 miles S W  
from the town of Tenasserim

**FLAT ISLAND.**—An island called by the  
natives Negamale, situate about five miles  
from the south eastern shore of Cbedula (Ar-  
racan) which island in soil and productions is  
very much resembles. It is about four miles  
in length from north to south, has a pool or  
two of fresh water and is high towards the  
centre. Lat 18 37' long 93 50'

**FORT ST DAVID.**—A town and fort on  
the coast of Coromandel, in the British district  
of South Arcot presidency of Madras. This  
place formerly known as Tegnapatam, was  
purchased by the East-India Company from a  
native prince in 1691, and became a station of  
some importance. Upon the capitulation of  
Madras to the French in 1746 the Company's  
agent here assumed the general administration  
of British affairs in the south of India, and  
successfully resisted an attack made by Duplex  
upon the settlement. In 1756 Clive was ap-  
pointed governor of Fort St. David. It was  
attacked by the French in 1758, both by sea  
and land, and capitulated when the fortifica-  
tions were demolished and were never rebuilt.  
Situated N from Cuddalore three miles from  
Madras, S 100 Lat 11 45', long 79 50'

**FORT ST GEORGE.**—See MADRAS.

**FORT WILLIAM.**—See CALCUTTA.

**FOUL ISLAND** off the coast of Arracan,  
situate about six leagues from the mainland, is  
two miles in length its shape conical with a  
gradual declivity from the centre towards the  
sea. The island is covered with a profusion of  
trees. Lat 38 4, long 94 16'

**FRASERPET or KOOSHALNUGGUR,**  
in the British district of Coorg presidency of  
Madras, a town situate on the left bank of the  
river Cauvery, here 225 feet wide, fordable in  
the dry season but during the monsoon rising  
from twenty to thirty feet. It is situate close  
to the ruins of Jaafarabad, a fort built by

Tippoo Sultan on the site of the ancient Koo-  
shalnagar, and is the head-quarters of the  
sappers and miners employed on the roads and  
other public works in Coorg. The soil is  
alluvial but well drained, and the atmosphere,  
though, in consequence of its comparatively  
depressed site warmer than in most parts of  
Coorg. The nights, however, are cool and  
pleasant at all seasons and during the mon-  
soon little rain falls, and the temperature is  
moderate, the heat of the sun being mitigated  
by continual clouds and light fogs. Elevation  
above the sea 3 200 feet. Distance from Mar-  
kara E, 14 miles Mangalore, S E, 81  
Bangalore, S W., 117 Madras, W., 290  
Lat 12° 28', long 76 1

**FRENCH ROCKS,** in Mysore, a British  
military station for native troops, at a rocky  
hill five miles N of the river Cauvery at Ser-  
ringapatam and 300 feet above it. The can-  
tonment is on a gently rising ground, with a  
gravelly soil and well drained. There are no  
jungles nor marshes in the vicinity nor any  
stagnant water except that contained in a fine  
deep tank with a rocky bottom which yields  
an abundant and excellent supply throughout  
the year. The atmosphere is rather moist  
fogs and heavy dews prevail at the close of the  
winter and the early part of spring. The  
heat is less than at Serringapatam, a few miles  
distant, and the thermometer is at no time  
much above 85°. The monsoon rains generally  
cease about the middle of September. Not-  
withstanding the many apparently favourable  
circumstances of its site it has been from time  
to time subject to attacks of severe endemic  
fever generally of intermittent type. They  
appear however, to be in a great degree con-  
fined to the native population, the British  
generally enjoying good health. Elevation  
above the sea 2,800 feet. Lat 12 31, long  
76 45'

**FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.**—See PON-  
DICHERY

**FULAILEE,** in Sindh, is a branch of the  
Indus, leaving the main channel about nine  
miles above Hyderabad, and in lat 25 31'  
long 68 29'. It flows southward after pro-  
ceeding a short distance to the east of Hyder-  
abad which it insulates, by sending off to the  
westward a branch which rejoins the main river  
about fifteen miles below the town. Below  
this last divarication it bears the name of the  
Goonee takes a south-easterly course dis-  
charging its water eastward into the Puran-  
or Phurraun and ultimately into the sea by  
the Korree mouth

**FULJAB TAL** in the British district of  
Shahjehanpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Pro-  
vinces, a small lake, the source of the river  
Goomtee. Lat 28 35 long 80 10'

**FULTA** in the British district known as  
the Twenty four Pargannahs, lieut. gov. of  
Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river  
Hooghly opposite the mouth of the Damoodah.  
Distance from Calcutta, S W by land, 22

# FUR.

miles, by the course of the Hooghly 29 Lat. 22 18', long 88° 10'

**FUREEDABAD**, a town in Bulubghur or Fureedabad, a jaghirc under the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, is situate on the route from Delhi to Muttra and 21 miles S. of the former city. The country around is for the most part barren and disagreeable, but groves of tamarinds and other trees enliven the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Here is a bazaar and also a large tank. The town is surrounded by a wall. At the time of Thoms's visit fifty years ago it was noted for the manufacture of bows and arrows. Water is abundant. Lat. 28 25 long 77 23'

**FUREEDGUNGE**, in the British district of Allahabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the old route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtahpore, and 39 miles N W of the former. Lat. 25 41, long 81 25

**FUREED KOT**, in the British district of Bhutteesana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Patialah to Bhawalpore 116 miles S W of the former. Lat. 30 1 long 74 47

**FUREED KOTE**, one of the protected Sikh states of Sirhind is bounded on the north south and east by the British district of Ferozepore, and on the west by the native state of Mundota. It extends from lat 30 40' to 30 56 and from long 74 22' to 75 9 is forty miles in length from east to west, and nineteen in breadth. The area is 308 square miles containing a population of 45,892. Fureedkote the chief town is 60 miles S W from Ludiana. Lat 30 40' long 74 59'

**FUREEDPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur to the town of Moradabad and four miles S W of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Gangun, in an open, level, cultivated country. Lat 28 47, long 78 49

**FUREEDPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpore and 12 miles S E of the former. It is situate close to a grove of very fine mango-trees, in a flat fertile country well cultivated, especially under cotton. Heber describes his visit to this place on November 13th as delightful. — The morning was positively cold, and the whole scene, with the exercise of the march the picturesque groups of men and animals round me the bracing air the singing of birds, the light mist hanging on the trees and the glistening dew had something at once so oriental and so English I have seldom found anything better adapted to raise a man's animal spirits and to put him in good temper with himself and all the world. There is a bazaar here, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28 12, long 79 36'

**FUREEDPORE**.—A British district under the lieut. gov. of Bengal named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Mymensing on the east by the British district of Dacca, on the south by the British district of Backergunge and on the west by the British districts of Jessore and Patna. It lies between lat. 23 8—24 5' long 89 80'—90 15 and has an area of 2,062 square miles. Fureedpore is altogether an alluvial tract low and swampy in the southern and north-eastern parts where it is much subject to inundation but in the north and north-western portions, rather more elevated with a deep soil of fine quality. Few districts more abound in rivers the Ganges in this part of its course called the Fodda, touches on the western frontier at Jufargunge, where that river receives an offset of the Konae or Jabuna by which its volume of water is more than doubled. Thence taking a south-easterly course for fifteen miles to Malapora, it enters the district, through which it flows for forty five miles to Kaganta on the eastern frontier at which place it sends off eastward a great branch called the Kirtynassa, and then taking a southerly course for fifteen miles, it at Hobi gunge crosses the southern frontier into the British district of Backergunge. It on the left side receives numerous considerable water courses, and on the right side sends off many others, especially during the rainy season when it rolls along with a vast volume of water four five or six miles in width. The Konae, or Jabuna from the north, touches on this district at its north western corner and flowing southerly for about five miles, forms its western boundary as far as Amerabad, where it sends off to the left, or south-eastwards, a large stream called the Dulasseree and turning south westward, it receives, at a distance of five miles the Oora Sagar on the right side the united stream a few miles lower down falling into the Ganges. The Dulasseree holds a south-easterly course for thirty five miles to Sabar on the eastern frontier towards the British district of Dacca, where it receives the Buns flowing from the north. From the confluence the Dulasseree holds a course south east, forming for twelve miles the eastern boundary of Fureedpore towards Dacca, when it passes into that district. The Barabee or Chundna, a large offset of the Ganges flowing from north west to south east touches this district on the western frontier at Moodocallee and taking a course very sinuous, but generally southerly for fifty five miles, to Gopaignage, it for that distance forms the western boundary towards the British district of Patna and Jessore. Rennell remarks that 'the only subordinate branch of the Ganges that is at all times navigable is the Chundna river which separates at Moddapore and terminates in the Hooringotta and Horsburgh states that ships of 500 tons can enter and load in the Hooringotta estuary. The Barabee or Chundna is the only stream in this district navigable

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throughout the year, all the others including the main stream of the Ganges or Podda, during the dry season become in many parts so shallow that even small boats cannot traverse them.

The soil is in general very rich particularly in the northern part, producing fine crops of sugarcane, cotton indigo oil-seeds, and some others of less value, while the swampy grounds are fruitful in rice. Sugar is probably the most important crop. The manufacturing industry of the district is chiefly employed in the preparation of indigo and sugar and in the distillation of rum. A considerable quantity of coarse cotton cloth is made for home use. Here are mahajans or merchants reputed to be considerable capitalists who drive an extensive and lucrative business there being a brisk traffic in the import, export, and transit departments. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**. Mussulmans are more numerous in the southern part, and Brahmmins in the remainder of the district. There are some thousands of native Christians of the Romish persuasion descended from the offspring of the union of Portuguese with native women. The district of Fureedpore passed to the East India Company by the grant of Shah Alum emperor of Delhi in 1765. Fureedpore, the locality of the civil establishment Holi gunge and Juffergunge the principal places are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**FUREEDPORE**—The principal place of the British district of the same name situated on the right or south west side of the Ganges here called the Podda. According to Heber

The huts of the natives are in no compact village, but scattered thinly up and down a large and fertile extent of orchard-garden, and paddy (rice) ground. There seems to be little more to be said of Fureedpore, and that little not of the most creditable character it having formerly been a noted resort of river pirates, who made the navigation of this part of the river very hazardous but the evil has in a great measure ceased since the place has become the locality of the principal government establishments of the district. Here are various buildings for the accommodation of the different branches of the civil department. Distance from Decca, W 88 miles Calcutta, N E 115 Lat 28 36', long 89 50'

**FUREEDUH**, in the British district of Bolandshuhur hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Ganges 60 miles E. of Delhi. Lat 28 38', long 78 17'

**FURRA**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, five miles from the right bank of the Parbatty river, and 113 miles S.W. from Agra. Lat 25 57' long 76 59'

**FURBUCKARAD**—A British district, under the hant-gov of the N W Provinces,

named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Budson and Shahjehanpore on the east by the territory of Oude on the south by the British districts of Etawah and Cawnpore and on the west by Etawah and Mynpore. It lies between lat 26 46'—27 43 long 78 57—80 2' and has an area of 1 909 square miles. The general slope of the country is to the south east, as indicated by the courses of the Ganges Eam and Rind which run in that direction. The other rivers intersecting the district are the Kali Nadi and the Ramgunga. The south western portion of the district is part of the crest or gentle elevation extending along the Doab at nearly an equal distance from the Ganges and the Jumna.

The soil varies a good deal in quality, much of that on the banks of the Ganges being khadir or mareh, having a deep rich soil, saturated with moisture. The town of Imratpore in this tract, is described as situated in a country spread for many surrounding leagues with one sheet of luxuriant cultivation, interspersed with beautiful and ancient mango-trees. In the rainy season this rich and fruitful tract is scarcely habitable or passable the whole country between the Ganges and Bareilly exhibiting one vast lake of water. Even in the driest part of the year water may be obtained at a very small depth below the surface, and many ponds and watercourses occur. The most important crop on soil of this description is indigo which is thought to be indigenous, being everywhere observable wild and the herb thus produced has been said to yield a finer dye than when cultivated. The culture is generally managed by the natives, who dispose of the crop to European capitalists for conversion into a marketable state a process which is largely carried on in the town of Furuckabad. A considerable part of the country is very sandy and sterile especially the northern, and there the soil is so little retentive of moisture, that it becomes perfectly dry a few hours after being drenched with rain yet assiduous culture, and judicious irrigation where water can be obtained from either streams or wells, clothe these unpromising tracts with good crops of grain pulse, and tobacco. Where unimproved by human industry the aspect of the country is dismal. In many places in the midland and southern parts of the district, the soil is fertile, producing fine wheat, barley, and pulse and the crops of maize and sugarcane are so luxuriant and dense as to attain a height of eight or ten feet, and exclude the rays of the sun. The southern part is so well wooded as, when viewed from some distance, to have the appearance of a forest. Cotton and tobacco are grown chiefly for home consumption. Many vegetables of usual growth in Europe succeed well here especially potatoes, which are so much esteemed, that they are sent to many other parts. The land revenue in this district has been fixed by the government for a term of years, and is not liable

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to be increased until the year 1865. The population of this district is returned at 1 064 607 of which number 685 567 are classed as Hindoo agricultural 241 180 as Hindoo non agricultural 45 608 as Mohammedans and others, agricultural and 82 252 as coming under the same general head but non agricultural. The Mussulmans are said to be descendants of the Patans or Afghans, who early in the last century established themselves in the tract extending between Oude and the Punjab, and have been reputed to retain some of the sanguinary and turbulent spirit characteristic of their ancestors. Lord Valentia describes the condition of society before the settlement of the district by the British authorities in gloomy terms — "The state of the country was then most wretched. Murders were so frequent at Furruckabad that people dared not venture there after sunset, and the workmen who came out to the cantonments always retired to their own houses during daylight." He adds, that seventy persons were in prison to be tried for murder. Tennant also writing in 1798 complains of the number and murderous outrages of the banditti of Furruckabad. Another writing thirty years later and even after the establishment of British rule, says "No peasant thinks of living out of the village in a cottage by himself it would not be secure, and would certainly tempt to plunder and murder." Happily a very different state now prevails. The district is not only tranquil, but prosperous. The recent revenue settlement, effected for a term of thirty years,—a period sufficient to afford opportunity for agricultural enterprise without surrendering in perpetuity the just rights and interests of government—has been extended to this district, in common with other portions of the North Western Provinces. Under it, the rights of all parties being defined and secured industry is sure of its reward and consequently flourishes. Honest labour has superseded lawless rapine as an occupation and person and property are alike safe. The minor advantages of civilization are in course of introduction, and efforts have been made to communicate to every class some measure of education. The progress of improvement is mainly attributable to the exertions of the late Mr. Thomson, while filling the office of lieutenant-governor of the North West Provinces.

To him, says a late writer is due an improved executive administration such as we have never had elsewhere in India. The principal routes in the district are—1 From west to east, from Agra to Mynpooree whence one branch proceeds to Futtighur and another (the grand trunk road from Calcutta to Delhi) to Cawnpore. 2 From Allyghur to Futtighur and thence to Cawnpore. 3 From south-west to north-east, from Etawah to Futtighur, and continued thence to Bareilly. The East-India Railway intersects the south-west quarter of the district. The principal places are Furruckabad, Chubramow, Imratpore, Allygury, Kunnoo, Ehadagany, Nawab-

gany Jalalabad which will be found noticed in their proper places.

In the earlier part of the eighteenth century the Rohilla Patans had established themselves in the tract comprised in the present district. In 1749 Ahmed Shah, of Delhi, urged by his vizier marched thither and confiscated the estates of the deceased ruler who had just fallen in an unsuccessful war with the Rohillas. The country with the exception of a small portion allotted to the support of the family of the late prince, was bestowed on the vizier from whom however it was wrested by Ahmed Khan brother of the former ruler who forthwith proceeded to invade Oude. Expelled from that territory though not without difficulty Ahmed sought refuge in the hills, but on his submission was restored to Furruckabad with a revenue of sixteen lacs of rupees. After being occupied by various classes of adventurers, it appears, however to have reverted to the vizier of Oude who, in 1801 transferred his claims to the East India Company. In 1802 the Company assumed actual possession of Furruckabad, liquidating the claims of the tributary Patan nawabs by a fixed monthly stipend of 9 000 rupees, in addition to which an annual sum of nearly 180 000 rupees was bestowed in pensions and charitable allowances to his dependants. In 1804 Holkar at the head of a great body of cavalry the number of which has been estimated at 60 000 ravaged this tract, and flying before the British army under Lord Lake was surprised at the town of Furruckabad, and having lost 8 000 men the remainder were so reduced by desertions and other causes that not above half their number ever regained the standard of their leader. The loss of the British was only two dragoons killed, and about twenty wounded. In their march to overtake the enemy and in the pursuit subsequent to the route the British traversed a distance of above seventy miles in twenty four hours.

FURRUCKABAD, the principal place of the district of the same name in the N.W. Provinces, is situate between two and three miles west of the right bank of the Ganges its Patan founders, from their exclusive addition to military pursuits, attaching no value to the facilities afforded by the great river navigable upwards for nearly two hundred miles, and downwards to the ocean. Furruckabad is rather a handsome town and considered healthy though many of the streets are shaded by trees a circumstance usually considered to have in India a tendency to produce malaria. Its population is returned at 56 300 persons. The healthiness of the place may be owing in a great degree to its cleanliness a point more attended to here than in most Indian towns and the width of the streets and squares no doubt contributes towards this good end. The trade is considerable and the banking business especially is extensive and important. The surrounding country being fertile and well cul-

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trated, provisions are abundant and excellent. In the town is a mud fort built as a residence for the nawab on a considerable height, commanding extensive views of the Ganges and of the surrounding country. The commercial importance of this town was marked by its having a mint, the coinage of which circulated extensively especially throughout the North Western Provinces. The mints continued down to the year 1824 the value of the Furruckabad rupee being to the Sicoa rupee as fifteen to sixteen. The British military cantonment of Futtygarh is three miles east of the town and on the right bank of the Ganges. The elevation of Furruckabad is probably about 570 feet above the sea. It lies twenty miles to the right of the great north western route from Calcutta to Delhi by the new line and distant N W from the former 680 miles S E from the latter 180 N W from Lucknow 95 E from Agra 90 Lat 27 24 long 79 40

**FURRUCKABAD**—A town in the British district of Maldah, lieut gov of Bengal 18 miles S.W of Maldah. Lat 24 49, long 88 4

**FURRUCKNUGGUR**—A petty Mahomedan chieftainship comprising a few villages, situate on the south-east corner of the native state of Jhynpur. On acquiring supremacy in the Delhi territory the British government found Monaffer Khan in possession of the jaghire and his rights were respected in the subsequent grant of Jhynpur to the Buraitoh family. The chief bears the title of nawab. The centre of the estate is in lat 28 24 long 76° 52'. Its area is about twenty two square miles. The population assuming the average of the adjacent territories, may be estimated at 4 400. The nawab maintains a small military force of twenty five infantry.

**FURUKNUGUR** in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 14 miles N E of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Hindun here crossed by ford from two to two and a half feet deep, and in an open and partially cultivated country. Lat. 28° 44 long 77 28'

**FUTEHGUNGE (WESTERN)** in the British district of Bareilly lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad and 12 miles N W of the former. It is a thriving and populous village, and has a bazar and market, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. Here, in 1796 the Rohilla Patans were defeated by a British force under Sir Robert Abercrombie. Within view of the action were about thirty thousand native troops, in the service of the nawab of Oude, ostensibly an ally of the East-India Company but they kept aloof until the British after suffering very severely, totally routed their adversaries, when their treacherous auxiliaries rushed in and seized the greater part of the spoil. The cavalry of the British army fled on the first

charge of the Patans who, taking advantage of the opening thus made, got into the rear and cut to pieces six companies of infantry but ultimately fell before the unshaken courage of the survivors. Ramsay, the commander of the cavalry who showed the example of flight, saved himself from the punishment due to his delinquency by taking refuge in America, and ultimately was employed by Napoleon in his commissariat. The East-India Company raised a monument to those of their troops who fell in the action. It is of obelisk form, and stands on a small mound the only elevation in this vast plain on which point of vantage the enemies guns were ranged, and afterwards taken. The names of fourteen British officers are recorded on the stored stone among whom were three commanding officers of regiments. Within a stones throw of this plain and simple monument, rises the carved and miscreant tomb of two illustrious Rohilla chiefs who fell in the action. A collection of dwellings the extension of the contiguous village of Betoura, and which were the immediate scene of the conflict, has received the appellation of Futehgunge, or "Victory Market." Lat 28 28, long 79 24

**FUTEHGUNJE (EASTERN)** in the British district of Bareilly lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpore and 28 miles S.E of the former. It is situate near the right bank of the river Bhagul and close to a noble grove of mango-trees, covering between twenty and thirty acres, but is a poor, insignificant place, surrounded by a ruined mud wall, in which, however are two handsome brick gateways. It has a small bazar and is well supplied with excellent water. The town was founded by Shajahuddawlat, the nawab of Oude in commemoration of a victory which gained by the British army in 1774 gave him possession of a large portion of Rohilcund. It is probable that the battle was not, however fought on the site of the present Futehgunge, but at Temu nah, about four miles north west of it, and marked as a battle-field with crossed swords, in Rennell's Bengal Atlas. The engagement is sometimes called the battle of Outtara or Kutra, from a town three miles to the south east of Futehgunge. The successive conflicts in an action so obstinately contested, probably took place in localities at a considerable distance from each other. Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla commander, was described to Heber as a noble old warrior with a long grey beard, who led his cavalry on in a brilliant style against the allied armies. When his nobles, at the head of their respective clans, either treacherous or timid, gave way he remained almost alone on a rising ground in the heat of the fire, conspicuous by his splendid dress and beautiful horse, waving his hand, and vainly endeavouring to bring his army back to another charge, till, seeing that all was lost, he waved his hand once more, gave a shout, and

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galloped on the English bayonets. He fell, shot through and through." Colonel Champion, who commanded the British had his body wrapped in shawls and sent with due honour to his relatives. Futehgunge is in lat. 28° 4', long 79° 42'.

**FUTEHPUR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Province, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futehgurb and 25 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 27° 5', long 79° 53'.

**FUTEHPUR** in the Bareilly division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Ghara river 50 miles S E of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 41' long 72° 10'.

**FUTHABAD**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Province, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of Futhabad is situated on the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. 27° 2' long 78° 22'.

**FUTHEPOOR SIKRI** in the British district of Agra, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 23 miles W of the former. The place in its present state is an expanse of ruins, inclosed by a high stone wall, about five miles in circuit, and having battlements and round towers. This space is divided by a hilly ridge of considerable elevation running nearly from south west to north east and extending beyond the inclosure five or six miles on each side. The scene of desolation is the more awful, as Akbar commenced these structures as late as 1571, and the fury of victorious enemies, principally Maharrattas has in the comparatively brief interval reduced them to their present shattered or prostrate state. The most striking object at present is the great mosque still in tolerable repair. The aspect of the great front is southwards, crowning the principal height and overlooking the low country, the face of its walls terminating in a gigantic causeway surmounted with domes and minarets. From a distant position the effect of this enormous structure is to cause the hill on which it stands to dwindle into a mere hillock but when the traveller arrives at its base, and can estimate the magnitude of the building by that of the eminence on which it is exalted, his admiration is raised to wonder and awe at the startling height to which it rises. The height of the gateway, from the pavement to the summit of the interior outline is 72 feet, and to the exterior summit, 120. The gateway is reached by a flight of steps of almost unrivalled magnificence but these are becoming dilapidated, the periodical rains, which sweep down the slope of the hill annually loosening some and dislodging others so that, if requisite repairs be not attended to in a few years the whole of this superb portal must become a heap of shapeless ruins. The interior, to which this noble entrance leads, is a quadrangle nearly 500 feet square, and all around which runs a very lofty and majestic cicerter, into which opens a range of cells,

intended probably as lodges for dervishes, or for pilgrims. In this quadrangle and to the left of the entrance, is a large mosque, surmounted by three fine domes of white marble and opposite the entrance, the tomb of Sheikh Selim Cheestee, a Mussulman ascetic, whose intercession by prayer to heaven Akbar had implored that the imperial couch might be blessed by the birth of a son. The prayer was considered to be answered by the timely birth of a prince, named Selim in honour of the Sheikh and subsequently emperor of Hindostan under the name of Jehangir. The outline of the tomb is a square of forty-six feet, the material white marble elaborately carved with much taste in a florid style. The sarcophagus containing the body is inclosed within a screen of marble carved into lattice work and inlaid with mother of pearl. Numbers of women repair to this place to pray at the tomb and implore the saint's intercession in their favour. There is also within the inclosure another tomb of elaborate workmanship, represented to contain the remains of several members of Akbar's family. To the westward of the great inclosure are the massive ruins of the palace. The stables form a long and wide street, with a portico on each side fifteen feet deep supported with carved stone pillars in front and roofed with enormous slabs of stone, reaching from the colonnade to the wall. The whole hill on which the palace stands bears marks of terraces and gardens to irrigate which an elaborate succession of wells, cisterns, and wheels, appears to have been contrived adjoining the great mosque. Numerous other great and remarkable ruins are everywhere scattered over the extensive inclosure of the ancient ramparts of the town. A huge and massive gateway is particularly worth notice on account of two figures of 'astonishing elephants' of the natural size carved in stone with admirable skill and truth. At no great distance is a tower forty or fifty feet high built, according to local report, of elephants' tusks, but actually of composition moulded and enamelled into a resemblance of those natural substances. Outside the town and to the north of the hills on which it is built, is the ruined embankment, extending a circuit of twenty miles, and formed by Akbar to dam up the torrent Khari. A lake was thus made and on its margin was built an amphitheatre with high minarets, Abulfaal continues. The amphitheatre is used for the game of chowring and here also are exhibited the elephant-fights. The wide extent inclosed by the ruined wall of this favourite city of the greatest of the monarchs of Hindostan is now overgrown with 'ruined houses and mosques, interspersed with fields cultivated with rice and mustard, and a few tamarind trees.' The surrounding country is fine and its character shows the good taste of Akbar who chose it as the scene of his gorgeous seduction. "The scene [from the top of the great gateway] is indeed a lovely one, extending over an immense tract of country, the

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crison of which is on all sides thirty miles distant from the beholder on a clear day such a that which we enjoyed. The low line of hills upon which the place is built is seen rearing through the whole face of the level country from east to west, crowned every here and there with ruined buildings, or a hill fortress. Among these Bhurtপুর is just visible on the opposite side is the Jumna, winding through the distance, and leading the eye to beglittering, though far-off, towers and domes of Agra. The middle distance is richly wooded and thickly spotted with ruins of every age and in every style of design. The town though so ruinous has at present a good bazar and is at all times abundantly supplied with good water from wells and tanks. Population 6,949. Lat 27° 6', long 77° 44'.

**FUTICKCHERRY**—A town in the British district of Chittagong, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 28 miles N of Chittagong. Lat. 22° 40', long 91° 54'.

**FUTI PANJAL**, a mountain in Kashmir is one of that range which bounds the valley to the southward. According to the estimate of Vigne its height must exceed 12 000 feet, as its summit rises above the lake Kosah Nag which has that elevation. Its name signifies the mountain of victory. Its culminating ridge in some measure resembles the arc of a circle the extremities of which are east and west and the northern or concave part directed towards Kashmir. Its total length is about forty miles. Lat. 33° 34', long 74° 40'.

**FUTTEABAD**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, 134 miles N W from Hoesungabad and 12 miles S.W. from Oyein. Lat. 23° long 75° 40'.

**FUTTEGHUR**—A fort built by the Sikhs, during the prevalence of their sway to command the eastern end of the Khyber Pass. It is situated a mile N E from Jamrood and being close to the entrance of the pass, has great command over it. The defences consist of a square of 300 yards, protecting an octagonal fort, in the centre of which is a lofty mass of buildings commanding the surrounding country. The supply of water from the mountain streams is liable to be cut off by the hostile Khyberites of the adjacent hills. In the hope of providing a remedy for this inconvenience, the Sikhs sunk a well 200 feet deep but without reaching water. Lat. 34° 2', long 71° 25'.

**FUTTEGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot native state of Kutchgurh 72 miles S.W. from Jeypoor, and 35 miles S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 10', long 75° 10'.

**FUTTEHABAD** in the British district of Hurreeana, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, on the route from Hannee to Bhurinsar and 40 miles N W of the former. Lat. 29° 30' long 75° 25'.

**FUTTEHABAD**, in the British district of Hurreeana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces,

a town on the route from Hannee to the Punjab, 41 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 29° 29' long 75° 38'.

**FUTTEH ALLY** in the Beecolna Doob division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab river, 72 miles W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 44', long 72° 57'.

**FUTTEHGERH**, in the British district of Bhutteana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Bhawalpoor to Ferozpoor 51 miles S W of the latter. Lat. 30° 27' long 73° 59'.

**FUTTEHJUNG**, in the Sude Sagar Doob division of the Punjab a town situated 24 miles from the left bank of the Indus and 29 miles S E of the town of Attock. Lat. 33° 35' long 72° 39'.

**FUTTEHPOOR**, in the British district of Etawah lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to Calpee and 33 miles S E of the former. Lat. 26° 30', long 79° 28'.

**FUTTEHPOOR**—A town in the British district of Mymensing lieut. gov. of Bengal 213 miles N E of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 35' long 90° 58'.

**FUTTEHPOOR**, in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawtee a town held by a thakoor or baron of the country whose annual income, according to Tod is 64 000 rupees. The town is surrounded by a low weak rampart of stone, but the fort is rather strong and has a roomy interior defended by lofty ramparts a fosse-brue, and a ditch of masonry. This was a prosperous and important place during the life of Rao Raja Luolman Singh who resided here but since his death it has been much deserted. Water is brackish and scarce, being drawn from wells ninety feet deep. Distance W from Delhi 145 miles N W from Jeypoor 90 E from Bikaner 105. Lat. 27° 53', long 75° 5'.

**FUTTEHPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude, 27 miles N E from Lucknow and 98 miles S E. from Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 8' long 81° 18'.

**FUTTEHPOOR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kerowly 84 miles S E from Jeypoor and 69 miles S W from Agra. Lat. 26° 37', long 77° 12'.

**FUTTEHPOOR**, under the lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a British district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north east by the Ganges, which divides it from the kingdom of Oude on the east by the British district of Allahabad, on the south west by the Jumna, dividing it from the British districts Humeerpore and Banda. and on the north west by the British district of Cawnpore. It lies between lat. 25° 25'—26° 13' long 80° 15'—81° 23', and has an area of 1 583 square miles. The whole district is comprised within the tract called the Doab and the two large rivers the Ganges and the Jumna, which



**FYZABAD** in the British district of Saharaspur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village in lat 30 19' long. 77 38'

**FYZABAD**, called also **BANGLA**, in the district of Pachamrat, territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the Ghoghra, here a great and navigable river, expanding in some places in the rainy season to the breadth of a mile and a half and crossed at the Rai ghat by ferry. Fyzabad, and the ruins of the ancient Ayodha or Oude, adjoining it on the south east, extend ten miles along the right bank of the river and for a distance of two miles from it. Saadat Ali Khan, first nawab vazier of Oude, and who may be considered the founder of this town about the year 1780 built here a palace, and adjoining to it laid out a handsome garden in the Persian style. It was further embellished by his successors Sefdar Jang and Shujah ud daulah with various buildings and pleasure-grounds. The latter enlarged the market-place, strengthened the fort with a wall a ditch and round towers, and collected so great a population that it became a great city. Subsequently however on his acquisition of a large part of Rohilkund, he removed the seat of government to Lucknow. This took place in 1775 and since that time Fyzabad has much decayed, the present population consisting almost exclusively of the lower and more indigent classes, the leading men merchants bankers, and others, having transferred their residence to Lucknow. The tide of emigration which is represented as constantly increasing is accelerated by the exactions practised on the inhabitants. Every thing brought into the town is heavily taxed. The chief manufactures at present are cloth, metal vessels and arms. The population is estimated by Butler at 100 000 but is fast diminishing, from the numbers of those who seek an asylum from oppression in the Company's territories or wherever else peace and security may be enjoyed. The military route from Goruckpore cantonment to that of Lucknow passes through this place, crossing the river Gogra by ferry at the Rai ghat, where are usually many boats. To the west of the town is an encamping ground. Distant E. from Lucknow 89 miles, N from Allahabad 25 Lat 26° 47' long 82 10'

**FYZEPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Candaah, presidency of Bombay. Some very elegant and expensive houses, belonging to native bankers and cotton merchants, have of late years been built in this town. Lat. 21° 11, long 75 53'

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**GADEWALA**, in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner, a village on the route from Ratnagurh to the town of Bikaner and nine miles E. of the latter. It contains forty houses supplied with very good water from a well 270 feet deep. Lat. 27 57', long 73 30'

**GAIGHAT**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a petty market-town on the small river Manauri, on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Salsampoor in Oude, 49 miles S.W. of the former 61 N.E. of the latter. The number of its houses is stated by Buchanan at 115 which allowing six persons to each house, would give a population of 690. Lat. 26 35', long 83 47'

**GALAOTI** or **GOLAUTTI** in the British district of Boolundshahr, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allypore to the town of Meerut, and 29 miles S. of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat 28 36' long 77 51'

**GALKOT**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the left bank of a branch of the Ghuduck river and 142 miles N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat 28 18 long 83° 7'

**GALNA**.—See **JALNA**.

**GANDARACOTTAH**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 195 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 10 36', long 79 5'

**GANDAREE**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 78 miles N.W. from Hyderabad, and 180 miles S.E. from Jaulnah. Lat. 18 24 long. 78 10'

**GANEROW**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar 108 miles S.W. from Nussersabad, and 78 miles S.E. from Jodhpore. Lat. 25 16', long 78 36'

**GANESPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the river Koyane. According to Buchanan, it contains 200 houses, and consequently, allowing six persons to each a population of 1 200. Part is surrounded by a rampart of earth. Distant W from Goruckpore cantonment 38 miles. Lat 26 48' long 82 48'

**GANGAMEIK**.—A village in Arracan, situate on the left bank of the Arracan river. Lat. 20 21 long 93 5'

**GANGAROWL** in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 20 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Allypore. Lat 27 41 long 73 18'

**GANGES**.—A celebrated river of India, and of which the Bhageerettee is generally and popularly regarded as the remote feeder. The distinction of originating the great mass of waters subsequently termed the Ganges was some years since proposed to be accorded to the Jahnuvi, a stream which joins the Bhageerettee in lat. 31 2' long 78 55'. It was then believed that the Jahnuvi took its rise from the north of the culminating range of the Himalayas within the limits of Chinese authority. This supposition turns out, however, to be erroneous. It has been since ascertained that the remotest source of the Jahnuvi is situate in British territory, on the southern base

of the before-mentioned range and in reference to this discovery, Captain Strachey to whom its merit is due contends that the Ganges should be considered to originate in the most distant tributary of the Aluknunda (a feeder of the Ganges having a larger volume of water than the Bhageerettee). But as the distance between the ascertained source of the most remote tributary of the Bhageerettee and the point of confluence of the latter river with the Aluknunda is still believed to be fully equal to the distance between the source of the Doulee to which the Aluknunda owes its commencement, and the same point of confluence, there seems no reason for depriving the sacred stream of the Hindoos of its ancient title and it is therefore proposed in this article to regard the Bhageerettee as the true Ganges. The Bhageerettee first comes to light near Gangotri, in the territory of Gurwal, in lat. 30° 54' long. 79° 7' issuing from under a very low arch at the base of a great snow bed estimated to be 300 feet thick, which lies between the lofty mountains termed St. Patrick, St. George, and the Pyramid, the two higher having elevations above the sea respectively of 22,798 and 22,654 feet, and the other on the opposite side having an elevation of 21,379. From the brow of this curious wall of snow and immediately above the outlet of the stream large and hoary icicles depend. They are formed by the freezing of the melted snow water at the top of the bed, for in the middle of the day the sun is powerful and the water produced by its action falls over this place in cascade but is frozen at night. As in Brahminical mythology, the Ganges is said to flow from the head of Mahadeva or Siva, a Hindoo who attended the English party by whom this place was explored, expressed his belief that these icicles must be the hair of the deity. On the 31st May the mean breadth of the stream was found to be twenty-seven feet the mean depth was estimated at fifteen inches. From this spot, which has an elevation of 13,800 feet, the stream holds a direction north west for ten miles to Gangotri, where the mean breadth, on the 26th May was found to be forty-three feet, the depth eighteen inches, and the current very rapid. On the 2nd June the stream was ascertained to be two feet deep and wider than previously observed. The elevation of Gangotri is 10,300 feet, and the average descent of the river thence from the place where it emerges from the snow bed is 350 feet per mile. From Gangotri the Bhageerettee holds a course nearly north west to Bhairagati in lat. 31° 2' long. 78° 54' the point of confluence with the Jahnvi, holding its steep and foaming course from the north east. The latter is considerably the larger river. The distance is seven miles from Gangotri to Bhairagati and as this latter place has an elevation of 8,611 feet, the average descent of the river in this part of its course is 255 feet per mile. The united stream holds a course first westerly,

and then south westerly, for thirteen miles, as far as Sookhee, in lat. 30° 59' long. 78° 45', where it may be said to 'break through the Himalaya Proper'. The elevation of the waterway is here 7,608 feet, and consequently the descent of the stream from the confluence is on an average seventy feet per mile. From Sookhee the river holds a very sinuous but generally a south westerly course for about thirty-six miles to Utal, in lat. 30° 45' long. 78° 25' where it turns nearly southward for about fifteen miles more to Surata, in lat. 30° 33' long. 78° 24'. It thence takes a direction south-east, and, at a distance of nine miles, in lat. 30° 28' long. 78° 29' receives on the left side the Julkar a considerable torrent flowing from the north east and eight miles lower down on the same side, at Teerree in lat. 30° 28' long. 78° 31', the Bhullung another tributary of considerable size also flowing from the north-east. The elevation at the point of this confluence is 2,278 feet and the average descent of the river from Sookhee thence is seventy-eight feet per mile. Continuing to flow south-east for twenty-two miles, it is, at Deoprag in lat. 30° 8' long. 78° 39' joined on the left side by the Aluknunda, a large stream formed by the union of the Vishnoo and the Doulee. The Aluknunda is a larger river than that whose volume it contributes to swell bearing to it the proportion of three to two. The elevation at the point of this confluence is 1,953 feet and consequently the average descent of the river from Teerree to it is fifteen feet in the mile. From Deoprag the united stream now called the Ganges, flows southwards eight miles, to Nougau in lat. 30° 3' long. 78° 38' where, on the left side it receives the Nyar a considerable stream flowing from the south-east. From this confluence the river holds a course very sinuous but generally westerly for twenty-four miles, to Rikkee Kasee, in lat. 30° 6' long. 78° 23' where it touches upon the Dehra Dhoon. Rikkee Kasee having an elevation of 1,377 feet, the fall of the river to that place from Deoprag is on an average eighteen feet per mile. In its passage between the Dehra Dhoon and the province of Kumaon it receives, opposite the village of Kankur in lat. 30° 2' long. 78° 19' on the right bank, the Sooswa, a considerable stream draining the valley down which it flows in a south-westerly direction. This is the only stream of importance which falls into the Ganges on the right side from the confluence of the Jahnvi to this part of its course though it receives numerous small torrents on that side. Its descent by the Dehra Dhoon is rather rapid to Hurdwar, in lat. 29° 57' long. 78° 14', a distance from Rikkee Kasee of fifteen miles, in a south-westerly direction. The elevation of Hurdwar is 1,024 feet consequently the average descent of the river in passing the Dehra Dhoon is twenty-three feet per mile. The volume of water discharged at Hurdwar when the river is lowest is estimated at 7,000 cubic feet per

second being equal to only a small part of the alleged volume of the Dihong or Sanpoo, the principal feeder of the Brahmapootra.

From Hurdwar the general course of the Ganges is nearly south for about 130 miles, as far as Anopahar in the British district of Bohmdahur, in lat 28 31, long 78 20' where it turns to the south east, and 160 miles lower down, in lat 27 7' long 80 3' receives on the left side the Bangunga, a considerable river flowing from the north west. Eight miles lower down it on the right side receives the Kalles Nuddes flowing likewise from the north-west and twenty miles beyond, the Esma Nuddes. One hundred and seventy miles lower down at Allahabad, in lat 26 28' long 81 46, it is joined also on the right side, by the Jumna, from the north west. From Hurdwar to Cawnpore the distance is about 348 miles as the descent of the river from the former to the latter place is about 645 feet, the average fall of the river in this part of its course is about one foot ten inches per mile and as there does not appear to be any marked difference in the declivity of its channel between Cawnpore and Allahabad, the same average descent of the waterway may with probability be assumed for the whole distance from Hurdwar to Allahabad. Through out the whole of its course above Allahabad the Ganges is a stream of shoals and rapids. There are fords across it as at Sakertal in lat. 29 29', long 78 4' at Ahar seven miles above Anopahar at Kammroodennuggur in lat 28 55 long 78 11 in the vicinity of Hurdwar and without doubt in other places at times, when the water is very low. It is, however, navigable for river craft as far as Hurdwar steamers conveying passengers and treasure, ply as far as Ghurmuktesur, 388 miles above Allahabad, and as far as Cawnpore 140 miles above Allahabad, the navigation is pbed with much activity the reach of the river at that military station having the appearance of a port on a small scale. From Allahabad the stream meanders in a direction generally easterly for 270 miles, to Manjhee near which, in lat. 25 46', long 84 40 it is joined on the left side by the Gogra. Between Allahabad and Manjhee, it on the left side receives the Goomtees, and on the right, the Tons and Kurumnass, besides many smaller streams right and left. The average breadth in this part during the dry season is from 1 200 to 1 600 feet. At Benares at that season a section of the river is set down as having a breadth of 1 400 feet and an average depth of thirty five feet, and the discharge was estimated at 19 000 cubic feet per second. During the periodical rains, the breadth of the river at the same spot is 3 000 feet, and rising forty three feet, its average depth is about fifty-eight feet. The mean discharge at Benares throughout the year is estimated at 250 000 cubic feet per second. The depth of the channel is, however, subject to great inequality, in many places exceeding fifty feet during the periodical

runs while, in the dry season, it was found that near Kutohwa, thirty five miles above Benares, a shoal extends completely across the river, having only two feet six inches water on its lowest part, so that all craft having a draught exceeding two feet, grounded in attempting to pass and it is obvious, that at this spot the river must be there fordable. Eighteen miles below the junction of the Gogra, opposite to the town of Oherand in lat. 25 39' long 84 53 it on the right side receives the Sone, a large river flowing from the south west and after this addition 'its channel when clear of islands is generally about a mile wide but in spring by far the greater part is a mere dry sand, covered with clouds of dust, which render all objects at any distance invisible so that, travelling on its channel, one might imagine himself in the midst of a frightful desert'. At Hajeeepoor on the left side twenty miles below the confluence of the Sone the Ganges receives the Gunduck a large river from the north west, and continues to flow eastward for 160 miles, to Kutrees in lat 25 20' long 87 17 where, on the left side, it receives the Coosey, also a large river flowing from the north having in its course between the junctions of these two great rivers received right and left several streams of less importance. Below the confluence for thirty five miles, to Sikreegali, situate in lat 26 10' long 87 43' numerous tributaries from the north pour their waters into the Ganges yet such is the enormous loss by evaporation that, two miles below the above-mentioned place the river though a mile wide has only five feet of water where deepest, with a current of only a mile and a quarter per hour, and so shallow in several places is the stream that craft should have a 'draught little exceeding eighteen inches, to navigate safely and beneficially between Calcutta and Allahabad'. At Sikreegali the river turns south east, a direction which the main stream continues to hold for the remainder of its course but sixty miles below Sikreegali and opposite the town of Seehgunge in lat. 24 44 long 87 59', the Bhagarathi a great watercourse parts on the right side from the main stream and seventy miles lower down the Jellinghee, another watercourse, also of considerable dimensions diverges on the same side at the town of Jellinghee in lat 24 9, long 88 40. The Bhagarathi proceeding southward for 120 miles, is then rejoined by the Jellinghee after a course of about the like distance, and the united stream, called the Hoogly, continuing to hold the same direction for forty-eight miles, becomes navigable for vessels of considerable burthen at Chandernagore, in lat. 22 50', long 88 24 at the distance of 115 miles from the sea into which it falls about lat 21 40', long 88 its estuary being considered by the Brahmuns the termination of the sacred stream, which, rising near Gangotri and issuing from the mountains at Hurdwar flows by the holy city of Benares. Its total length of course,

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from the source of the Jahnuvi to its fall into the Bay of Bengal at Sengur is about 1 514 miles, viz —

	Miles
From the source of the Jahnuvi to the junction of the Alaknunda and Bhagirattee rivers	133
Thence to Hardwar	47
Allahabad	468
Seetgunge (origin of the Bhagirathi)	568
Junction of Bhagirathi with Jellinghee	120
Chanderdurg	46
The Sea	116
	1 514

Below the divergence of the Bhagirathi and the Jellinghee the main stream is called the Podda or Ganges and from that point the joint delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra may be considered to commence. The Podda or Ganges, flowing south east, receives some considerable streams on the left side and on the right, besides the Jellinghee, it throws off five miles lower down the Martabanga forty miles below this latter divergence the Gorae and forty miles still further the Chundna. At the distance of thirty miles lower down it is joined on the left side, at Juffergunge in lat. 23 52, long 89 45 by an offset of the Kossae or Jabuna, a vast river the principal channel of the Brahmaputra, and here much larger than the Podda or Ganges. The united stream takes a course south-east for sixty miles when it throws off the Kirtynassa, and sixty five miles below that divergence, it joins the Meghna, after which, flowing southwards for thirty five miles, it is finally discharged into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 15' long 90 48' its total length of course, from the issue beneath the snow at Gangotri being 1 557 miles or from the source of the Jahnuvi 1 570 miles. In continuation of what has been already stated as to the slope of the river down to Allahabad, it may be mentioned that Prinsep estimated the fall, in a distance of 189 miles (measured along the continuous course of the stream) from that city to Benares at six inches per mile from Benares to Colgong being 326 miles, at five inches, from Colgong to Jellinghee, being 167 miles, at four inches from Jellinghee to Calcutta, being 170 miles, also at four inches from Calcutta to the sea, about 100 miles, at one or two inches, according as the water may be at its highest or lowest state. Access at all seasons for any considerable craft from the sea to that part of the Ganges above the Delta can be attained only through the continuous channel of the Meghna and Podda, or through the Chundna, which, diverging from the Podda or Ganges on the right side, in lat. 23 55, long 89 6' takes a direction southwards, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by the Hooringotiah estuary. During the dry season, neither the Bhagirathi nor the Jellinghee, forming by their junction the Hoogly is navigable for craft drawing above eighteen inches water, and at that period the

communication by water between the Hoogly below Calcutta and the Ganges above the Delta is maintained by a circuitous course called the Soonderbund Passage, opening into the Chundna. In the Podda or Ganges the tide is felt as far as Juffergunge, 160 miles from the sea, and in the Hoogly to a distance of about 150 miles from the sea. Besides the principal channels—the Hoogly the Podda, and the Chundna, numerous streams of less importance parting from the main ones, find their way to the Bay of Bengal through the Soonderbunds, a wonderful mass of sea islands, separated by numerous channels holding every direction but principally from north to south. There are upwards of twenty of the estuaries of those channels opening into the head of the bay. The water of the Ganges begins to rise towards the end of May and is usually at its maximum in September. The following table, drawn up by Captain Thomas Prinsep, illustrates the rise of the water in the river at various places —

	Greatest known Annual Rise	Rise in low Seasons.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
At Allahabad	45 6	39 0
Benares	45 6	34 0
Colgong	39 6	33 3
Jellinghee	28 0	25 6
Ditto by observations quoted by Rennell	32 0	
Commercially & Custom (not quite certain)	32 6	22 6
Agurdeep	32 6	23 0
Calcutta (independent of tide)	7 0	6 7
Dacca, according to Rennell	14 0	

Rennell is of opinion that the rising of the water of the Ganges is not in any considerable degree caused by the melting of the snows of the Himalayas, but results principally from the fall of rain in the less-elevated mountains and over the plain. By the latter end of July all the lower parts of Bengal contiguous to the Ganges and Burmahpooter are overflowed, and form an inundation of more than 100 miles in width nothing appearing but villages and trees. Embarkations of every kind traverse the inundation, those bound upwards availing themselves of a direct course and still water at a season when every stream rushes like a torrent. Husbandry and grazing are both suspended and the peasant traverses in his boat those fields which in another season he was wont to plough happy that the elevated site of the river-banks places the herbage they contain within his reach, otherwise his cattle must perish. Many extensive tracts are guarded from being inundated by the river by means of dams, made at an enormous expense, and having collectively a length of above 1 000 miles. With respect to the general breadth of the Ganges, Prinsep states it to be "very unequal, but may be reckoned to average a mile in the dry season on its whole course through the plains, and two miles in the freshest." According to Burnes, the average discharge of the Indus is four times that of the Ganges

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during the dry season. Like other rivers subject to periodical inundations, the water of the Ganges carries down earth in a state of suspension. The amount of solid matter in bulk in proportion to the quantity of water is according to laborious observations and calculations made by the Rev R Everest, as follows:—During the rainy season  $\frac{1}{10}$ th part or about two cubic inches in a cubic foot during the winter five months  $\frac{1}{10}$ th part and during the rest of the year  $\frac{1}{10}$ th part and following out his data this writer concludes the total annual discharge of earthy matter to be 6 368 077 440 cubic feet in bulk. The total extent of inland navigation connected with the Ganges is not ascertainable with any degree of accuracy but is unquestionably very large and will be considerably increased on the completion of the works now in progress for facilitating the irrigation of the Doab by means of the Ganges Canal and at the same time adding to the means of water transit. The first idea of a plan of irrigation for the Doab originated as long since as the time of Lord William Bentinck by whose orders some steps were taken for ascertaining its practicability but, upon inquiry the project did not appear capable of being successfully carried out. Under Lord Auckland the inquiries were resumed the importance of the subject having been painfully pressed upon the notice of government by the occurrence of severe famine in the districts which the proposed works were designed to benefit. A magnificent plan for irrigation and navigation was laid down by Captain Cantley comprising a main trunk line, running from the town of Hurdwar through the centre of the Doab with a connecting line to Cawnpore as the inlet and outlet for navigation the tracts of country lying between the different rivers which run into the Jumna and Ganges being irrigated by branches extending the benefits of this fertilizing process to every village in the Doab. This project was subsequently referred to a committee of engineer and artillery officers for examination and report. Their testimony was highly favourable. The only serious difficulty to the execution of the project was presented by the tract of low land through which the drainage of the Solani river runs before its junction with the Ratanoo. Two methods of surmounting this were suggested one by an aqueduct the other by diverting the line so as to cross the Solani and its tributaries by means of dams. The latter was recommended by its being presumed to be less costly but the former plan, deemed far better in every other point of view was finally adopted. An account of this magnificent aqueduct will be found under the article Solani River. The Ganges Canal is now rapidly advancing to completion. The main line has been constructed from Hurdwar to the vicinity of Allyghur whence it diverges in two channels, one to Cawnpore, and the other to Humerspoor and Etawa, with three offsets, denominated the Futehghur Bolund

shuhur and Coel branches. The total length of the canal with all its branches will measure about 810 miles.

	Miles
Hurdwar to Allyghur	180
Allyghur to Cawnpore	170
Allyghur to Humerspoor	180
Branch to Futehghur	170
Ditto to Bolundshuhur	60
Ditto to Coel	50
	<hr/> 810

The total cost is estimated at a million and a half sterling. No inconvenient diminution of the navigable facilities of the Ganges is anticipated from the abstraction of the larger portion of its waters at Hurdwar for the purposes of the canal, inasmuch as no such result has taken place on the Jumna, where the whole apparent stream has been diverted to feed the two canals diverging from that river. Notwithstanding this the under-current which percolates the gravelly or sandy bed, together with the drainage of the intermediate country furnishes a navigable stream of water at Agra, a distance of 290 miles by the river's course and it is thence inferred that the navigation of the Ganges below Cawnpore will not be injuriously affected, while the navigation above will be carried on by means of the canal. It may be observed that the discharge of the Ganges at Hurdwar the place at which it emerges from the hills, is in the dry season in proportion to that of the Jumna as seven to three, the discharge of the Ganges being estimated at 7 000 cubic feet per second, and that of the Jumna at the canal heads at about 8 000

GANGLUNG.—See GANTUNG

GANGOONDOOM.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 274 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 9 28 long 78 47

GANGOOROO.—A town in the native state of Gurbhal on the right bank of the Tonse river and 60 miles N.E. from Dehra. Lat 31 9 long 78 28

GANGOTRI in the native state of Gurbhal a small temple on the right bank of the Bhagerettes, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course, and eight or ten miles N.W. of its source. The river here expands a little, and on the bank of a small bay or inlet the temple is built, about fifteen feet above the water. It is in a small enclosure surrounded by a wall of unhewn stone, cemented with lime-mortar and has close to it and in the same enclosure a small comfortable house built for the officiating Brahmins. The temple is a square building about twenty feet high, and contains small statues of Ganga, Bhaghi, and other mythological personages, supposed to be connected with this locality. There is no village here, the pilgrims having no other shelter than a few sheds of wood and caves in the adjoining cliffs. There are

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several pools, called by the names Brahmakund, Bishukund and others of corresponding import. Ablution in these is considered an important part of the ritual to be observed by pilgrims who visit this spot, considered popularly to be the source of the Ganges as far as progress up the stream is generally though erroneously regarded as impracticable. Though this ablution, with due donations to the officiating Brahmins, is considered to cleanse from all offences, the number of pilgrims is not considerable in consequence of the great length and ruggedness of the journey and the difficulty of obtaining subsistence by the way. Flasks and similar vessels are filled at Gangotri with the sacred water of the stream and being sealed by the officiating Brahmin, are conveyed to the plains where they are highly prized by the superstitious. Gangotri is below the upper limit of forests cedars growing here though to no great size, and birch trees thriving remarkably. The mean breadth of the Bhagesrettee or Ganges here was ascertained by Hodgson on the 26th of May to be forty three feet the depth eighteen inches the current very swift and over rounded stones. On the 2nd of June following he conjectured its volume to be doubled in consequence of the rapid melting of the snow. Rennell's account of Gangotri would scarcely have been expected from one who usually displays so much information and judgment. This great body of water [the Ganges] now forces a passage through the ridge of Mount Himmaleh at the distance possibly of 100 miles below the place of its first approach to it, and sapping its very foundations, rushes through a cavern and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock at the hither foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears to incurious spectators to derive its original springs from this chain of mountains and the mud of superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern the form of the head of a cow. The Brahmin who showed the holy places to L. Macr. ridiculed the fancy that the stream issued from a rock like a cow's mouth. Herbert estimates the length of course of the Bhagesrettee or Ganges, from its source near Gangotri to its entrance on the plains of Hindostan, at about 203 miles. The elevation of the temple above the sea is 10 319 feet. Lat. 30 59', long 78 59'.

**GANGPORE.**—A petty raj within the territory superintended by the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Chota Nagpore on the east by the native state of Bomee on the south by that of Samba and the British district of Sambulpore and on the west by the native states of Ryghur and Jushpore. It extends from lat. 21 60'—22 37', and from long 83 31'—84 57' and is ninety miles in length from east to west, and thirty five in breadth with an area of 2 493 square miles. The latest available

reports give a very unfavourable account of the state of the country which is little better than a great jungle, giving shelter to vast numbers of wild animals and affording admirable sport to the hunter. The soil is naturally rich but there is little cultivation and not even the semblance of any administration of justice. The annual revenue was supposed to be about a lac of rupees (10 000L) and the British tribute which is only 500 rupees was regularly paid. The prince, at the date of the report though a young man was sunk into that condition of sloth and imbecility which almost invariably results from indulgence in opium. The population is believed to be about 112 000. Gangpore the principal place is in lat 22 3 long 84 43'.

**GANVISCOTTIFF.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 85 miles N E from Hyderabad, and 204 miles S E from Ellichpore. Lat. 18 32, long 78 53.

**GANJAM.**—A British district under the presidency of Madras named from the town formerly its principal place. It is bounded on the north west north and north east, by the territory of Orissa on the south east by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by the British district of Vizagapatnam and lies between lat 18 18'—19 52' long 83 50'—85 15'. The area is stated officially to be 6 400 square miles. The seacoast commencing at the estuary of the Nagaudi Nadi, or Chicacole river is bold and rocky and is marked by a range of rugged hills, running in some parts close to the shore in others, nearly parallel to it but a few miles inland. Those near the northern extremity of the coast recede gradually from it, and leave space for an extensive sandy plain partly occupied by the Jhil or lake of Chilka, lying between this district and that of Cuttack and separated from the sea for many miles by a long narrow strip of sand, seldom more than three hundred yards in breadth. Though coasting vessels may enter the river Ramkola, in lat. 19 22 long 85 8', there is throughout the whole extent of coast no haven for ships of any considerable burthen which if trading to places on any part of it, must anchor abreast of them in the open sea. The streams of the district flow from the western hills, and hold a course south-eastward, falling into the Bay of Bengal. The principal are, the Nagaudi or Chicacole river the Callangapatnam river and the Ramkola but all, without exception are mere torrents, which are dry for a part of the year. The Jhil or lake of Chilka, the greater part of which lies within the limits of the British district of Cuttack touches part of the northern frontier of this district. It is about forty two miles in length from north to south and fifteen in breadth, of small depth its greatest not exceeding six feet, while in most parts it has not more than four. During the hot season, and the close of the rainy one, agues and fevers of very bad type are common, and in

# GAN-GAR.

1815 these diseases carried off such great numbers, both of the European and native population, of the town of Ganjam that the civil and military establishments were removed to Chikacole and the former place has since been nearly deserted. The level country is in general extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of rice, sugarcane, maize, millet, pulses of various kinds, oil-seeds, and raji (Eleusine coracana) while the hilly country yields wax, lac, guma, dye-stuffs, arrowroot, and great variety of timber and ornamental woods. Cotton is produced annually to a considerable extent and the local demand is such as to leave scarcely any for exportation. The only manufactures of importance are coarse cotton cloths and muslins, which last were formerly in high esteem and extensively manufactured but are not now produced to the same extent, on account of the diminished demand consequent on the irresistible competition of British fabrics. The population is given under the article MADRAS PRESIDENCY. The former prevalence and recent suppression of human sacrifices in a part of Ganjam are briefly noticed in the article GOOKSOOR. Ganjam occupies the northern portion of the territory known as the Five Circars the possession of which was an object of fierce contention between the French and English about the middle of the last century. They were obtained by the former in 1753 and continued under their dominion for six years when Clive transferred them to the East-India Company to whom they were formally ceded in 1765 by the emperor of Delhi. Chikacole, the principal place of the district, Ganjam and Russelkondah the towns of note within the district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The great route from north-east to south-west, from Calcutta to Madras, runs through the whole length of the district parallel to the seacoast, and generally at a short distance from it. The construction of a macadamised road from Berhampore to Russelkondah has been authorized, at the estimated cost of 14,2244.

GANJAM, in the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, a town on the left side of the Konkila Nuddes immediately above its fall into the Bay of Bengal. This town, formerly remarkable for its fine buildings is now much decayed the fort and cantonments being in ruins, and the place nearly deserted, in consequence of a deadly epidemic fever which, in 1815 carried off great numbers of the inhabitants, both Europeans and natives. The civil and military stations were then removed to the town of Chikacole. The unsalubrity of the situation has it is said passed away but the establishments which formerly caused its prosperity have not been restored. It has still, however some coasting trade by means of the river. Distance direct from Chikacole, N.E., 110 miles, Vizagapa

tam N.E. 165 Madras, N.E. 536 Cuttack, S.W., 90 Calcutta, S.W., 315 Lat 19 23', long 85 7'

GANJBUR, in the British district of Panoeput, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 16 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 29 28', long 77° 2'

GANTUNG PASS in Bussahr, over a range of mountains on the north-eastern boundary, between Koonawur and Chinese Tartary Jacquemont describes it as a vast opening between summits which overtop it about a thousand feet. The highest part of the pass is covered with perpetual snow. To the west a declivity extends towards the distant Sutlu with a surface sloping gradually but incessantly rugged. Gerard crossed the pass at the end of July amidst falls of snow and sleet, which lasted all day yet so mild was the temperature, comparatively with the enormous elevation that the thermometer did not sink below 33. The Rishi Gantung a snowy peak rising above the pass has been ascertained trigonometrically to have an elevation of 21 229 feet above the sea that of the pass itself is 18 295 feet. Lat 31 38, long 78 47'

GAOMUTEE, in Kumaon, a river rising on the eastern declivity of the peak of Budhan Garh and in lat. 30, long 79 36. It holds a course, generally south easterly through an extensive valley or elevated plain remarkably level, and above ten miles in diameter. This expanse is fertile wooded, though not densely and well watered by the numerous feeders of the Gaomutee but though having an average elevation of above four thousand feet above the sea it is extremely unhealthy from some cause as yet unascertained. The Gaomutee, after a course of about twenty miles, joins the Surjoo a feeder of the Kales, at Baggesur in lat. 29 49 long 79 49

GAPELONG — A village in Arracan situated on the left bank of the river dista gnished by the same name Lat 20 43, long 93 7'

GAR — A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondes, 73 miles S.E. from Usserabad, and 74 miles S. from Jeypoor Lat. 25 52', long 75 52'

GARAHUNG — A town in the native state of Nepal near the left bank of the Gunduck river and 102 miles N.W. from Khatmandoo Lat. 27 57' long 83 41'

GARAKOTA in the British territory of Sanger and Nerbadda, a town situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Sonar and Guddari. The fort is at the apex of the angle and is of irregular ground-plan being washed on two sides by the confluent streams. In October, 1818, the town was held by a garrison for the raja of Nagpoor or Berar and being invested by a British force under General Watson in a few days a prac

# GAR-GAU

trouble breach was made, and the place surrendered. Distant 25 miles E of Sangor 206 S.W. of Allahabad. Elevation above the sea 1845 feet. Lat 23 47' long 79 12'

**GARASPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Soudha's family, a town on the route from Hoshangabad to Sangor by Bihlia, 83 miles N E of former 49 S.W. of latter. The town has a small fort of masonry on its south east side, and a tank east. There are some antique buildings, having elaborate sculptures, in the fine sandstone of the neighbouring hills. Lat 23 40', long 78 10'

**GAR GUNSA**.—A town in the native state of Ceshmeer or territory of Gholab Singh 177 miles N E from Dehra, and 185 miles N E from Simla. Lat. 32 10' long 80 4'

**GARHA** in the district of Sultanpore territory of Oude, a fort on the right bank of the Goomtee, 14 miles S E of Sultanpore cantonment, 106 S.E. of Lucknow. It was in a remote period built by a sovereign of Oude, of the Bhar race a low caste of Hindoos, and the stone used in its construction was, according to tradition brought by water from Nepal. It early fell into the hands of the Patan invaders of Hindostan, who destroyed the upper part of the walls, leaving them standing to the height of eight or ten feet. The ruined portion has been restored, partly in brick partly in mud. Part of the stone wall rises from the bed of the Goomtee and exhibits many sculptures as well as inscriptions, some in the Nagari some in the Persian character relating the history of the place. Lat 26 10', long 82 19'

**GARIADHAR**, in the peninsula of Katty war, or territory of the Gucoovar a town in the district of Gohilwar in a fertile tract, well watered but indifferently cultivated. Distance from Ahmedabad S W 125 miles Baroda, 9 W 120, Surat, N W 90 Bombay N W 195 Lat 21 31' long 71 31'

**GARI SADA KHAN** in the Sind Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated near the left bank of the Kahangunga river 74 miles N E of the town of Attock Lat 34 20' long 73 28'

**GAROBIR**.—A town in the native state of Nepal on the left bank of the Jimra river and 200 miles N W from Khatmandoo Lat 28 5' long 82 5'

**GAROTHA**, or **GUROTA**, in Bundelcund a small town on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 78 miles W of the former 126 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and water is plentiful. Lat. 25 35', long 79 22'

**GAROWKE**, or **KAROWKE**.—A halting place on the great Aeng route (Arracan) and situate at the foot of Nalyagam. The ascent is very steep but the path being carried in a zigzag manner the labour is thereby lessened. The encamping ground is good, and well sup-

plied with water. Elevation 3165 feet. Lat. 20 2' long 94 5'

**GARBEE**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, in the province of Sind, presidency of Bombay, 63 miles S.E. of Tatta. Lat 24 18' long 68 51'

**GARROW HILLS**.—This group, situate on the north-eastern frontier of the Bengal territory extends over a tract of country bounded on the north by Goalpara on the east by the Comyah hills and on the south and west by Mymensing. The chief divisions, with the statistical particulars of each as far as they can be ascertained are as follows. The Garrows contain by estimation an area of 2268 square miles. Ram Rye, 828 Nurtung, 360 Murrow 283 Molyong 110, Mahram 162 Oumla 350 Kyrim and the domains of various petty chiefs 486. The population of the whole is given at 85205. The character of the country is wild as is also that of the people. For some years past the just and liberal policy of the British government has secured the general prevalence of tranquillity but in 1862 it was deemed necessary to depute Lieutenant Agnew into the Garrow Hills to inquire into a local disturbance.

**GAR YARSA**.—A town in the native state of Ceshmeer or dominions of Gholab Singh 202 miles N E from Simla, and 177 miles N E from Dehra. Lat 31 49' long 80 29'

**GASULPOOR** in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, Lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbal poor to Rewah 18 miles N E. of the former Lat. 23 20', long 80 10'

**GAUR**, or **LUCKNOUTL**.—A ruined city in the British district of Maldaah presidency of Bengal. It is situate on a range of inconspicuous eminences, extending along the east or left bank of the Bhagruttee, a watercourse formerly the main channel of the Ganges but now containing a small portion only of its stream. The best description of this vast monument of the industry and resources of India at a remote period is that given by Rennell, who visited the place. Taking the extent of the ruins of Gaur at the most reasonable calculation it is not less than fifty miles in length (extending along the old bar k of the Ganges), and from two to three in breadth. Several villages stand on part of its site the remainder is either covered with thick forests, the habitations of tigers and other beasts of prey or become arable land, whose soil is chiefly composed of brick dust. The principal ruins are a mosque, lined with black marble elaborately wrought, and two gates of the citadel which are strikingly grand and lofty. These fabrics and some few others, appear to owe their duration to the nature of their materials, which are less marketable, and more difficult to separate, than those of the ordinary brick buildings, which have been and continue to be, an article of merchandise,



## GAU—GAY

and are transported to Mooredabad, Mani-  
dab, and other places for the purposes of  
building. These bricks are of remarkably  
solid texture, and have preserved the sharp-  
ness of their edges and smoothness of their  
surfaces through a series of ages. The situa-  
tion of Gour was highly convenient for the  
capital of Bengal and Bahar as united under  
one government, being nearly central with  
respect to the populous parts of those pro-  
vinces, and near the junction of the principal  
rivers that compose that extraordinary inland  
navigation for which those provinces are famed  
and, moreover secured by the Ganges and  
other rivers on the only quarter from which  
Bengal has any cause of apprehension.

Gaur is probably a place of great antiquity  
the researchers of Wilford, however do not  
appear to establish it as of any great im-  
portance until A.D. 648 when its chief became  
independent, on the fall of the previously para-  
mount sway of Magadha. The chiefs of Gaur  
from that time were powerful until the reign  
of Lakshmana, from whom it probably received  
the name of Lucknouth by which it is fre-  
quently mentioned in history. In 1203 the  
city was taken and Lakshmana driven into  
flight, by Bakhtiar Khily, a commander sub-  
ordinate to Kutubuddin Iltak viceroy of Delhi  
for Shahabuddin monarch of Ghori in Af-  
ghanistan. It in A.D. 1212 was made the  
capital of the kingdom of Bengal by Ghias-  
uddin, who built there a fine mosque, a col-  
lege, a caravanserai and made numerous em-  
bankments to protect the city against inunda-  
tions. About a century and a half later the  
seat of government was transferred to Pandua  
or Purya, but restored to Gaur in 1409 by  
Jalaluddin. Nasir Shah, in 1450 surrounded  
it with the vast rampart of which the extent  
may still be traced. In A.D. 1536 Sher Shah,  
the Fatah rival of Humayun having overrun  
Bengal took Gaur and drove its king Mah-  
mood, into flight, but was himself the year  
after dispossessed by Humayun who resided  
for some months in the city, and changed its  
mausopious name of Gaur to Jeonctabad.  
He, however, found it necessary to retreat to  
the western part of his dominions, and his  
rival, Sher Shah, took possession of the city.  
After the death of Sher Shah the governors  
of Bengal assumed the style of independent  
rulers of that country until 1574 when  
Monsam Khan in command of the troops of  
Akbar subjugated it, and made it the seat  
of local government, but in a few months  
perished, with nearly all his troops by the  
effects of the pestilential climate. From that  
period commenced the ruin of the city and on  
the acquisition of the country by the British  
soon after the middle of the eighteenth cen-  
tury, Madaah, and subsequently English Bazar  
became the seats of government of the pro-  
vince. Gaur is distant from Burhampoor  
N. 61 miles from Calcutta, by Burhampoor  
179 Rajmahal, S.E., 25 Lat. 24 58', long  
88° 8'

**GAURA**.—A town in the native state of  
Nepal, on the right bank of a branch of the  
San Coos river and 55 miles E. from Khat-  
mandoo Lat. 27 46', long 86 10

**GAWILGURH**, in Hyderabad or domi-  
mons of the Nizam a stronghold on the south-  
ern declivity of the range of mountains bound-  
ing the valley of the Taptee to the south. It  
consists of two forts, one of which fronting  
the north, where the rock is inaccessible is  
defended by an outer fort that entirely covers  
it to the north and west. All the walls are  
very strong and rendered more formidable by  
bustions and towers. It is a post of consider-  
able importance as it commands a route much  
frequented across the mountains from south  
to north. Its strength is greatly increased by  
the extreme difficulty of transporting guns of  
sufficient calibre into commanding positions.  
Gawilgurh was taken by storm in 1803 by the  
British troops under Colonel Stevenson. Dis-  
tance from Nagpoor W 114 miles Ellich  
poor A W 10 Aurungabad N E 170  
Bombay N E 340 Hyderabad N 290 Lat  
21 20' long 77 23'

**GAYAH**.—A town the principal place of  
the British district of Behar lieut gov of  
Bengal. It consists of two parts one the  
residence of the priests and of the population  
connected with them the other the quarters  
of the great bulk of the population. This last,  
the name of which was originally Malahab  
was much enlarged by Law and thence deno-  
minated Sahibgunj. The streets in Sahibgunj  
are wide, straight and have on each side a row  
of trees between which is a road for carriages,  
with a footway on each side. The town is well  
laid out, but the houses are for the most part  
merely mud built huts though there are a few  
brick built, having neat gardens. There is an  
hospital, principally for the relief of sick or  
wounded pilgrims. The old town of Gayah  
which is inhabited by the priesthood and their  
retainers, 'is a strange-looking place and its  
buildings are much better than those of Sahib-  
gunj the greater part of the houses being of  
brick and stone and many of them having two  
or even three stories. The architecture is very  
singular with corners, turrets and galleries  
projecting with every possible irregularity."  
From this style of building, and the elevated  
site the appearance of this portion of the town  
from a distance is picturesque but on entering  
the streets are found crooked, narrow, and  
uneven, and withal so filthy as to be with  
difficulty passable. The town and its vicinity  
abound in shrines and places of pilgrimage, the  
visits of votaries to which are attended with  
heavy charges, some persons of high rank  
having been known to expend 4 000l or 5 000l  
each. The torrent Phalgur is considered a holy  
stream and ghats or flights of stone steps,  
give access to the water for the purpose of  
ritual ablution. The best-built and most  
revered structure is the Vishnupad a building  
in an elaborate style of architecture, eighty

# GAZ—GER.

two feet in length, and surmounted by an octagonal pyramid about 100 feet high. It was built at a cost of 80 000, by Ahalya Bai, a superstitious Marhatta princess of Indore. The number of pilgrims annually has been estimated at 100 000 though in some years there have been double that number. Between the two towns on an area once called the Ramna or Game Preserve, is the British civil establishment, consisting of the ordinary European and native functionaries. Buchanan estimated the number of houses at the time of his visit, early in the present century at 6 400, which according to the usually admitted ratio of inmates would give the amount of population at about 82 000 persons. A considerable enlargement of the town and a proportional increase of its inhabitants, appears to have subsequently taken place a late return giving the number of houses at 9 165 and the population at 43 401. Gayah is distant 55 miles S. of Patna, 265 N W of Calcutta. Lat. 24 43 long 85 4

**GAZEEMPOOR KHAAS**, in the British district of Futehpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Allahabad to Humeerpoor 73 miles N W of the former. Lat. 25 46 long 80 50

**CHABROONG** in Bussahir a village of the district of Koonawur is situated in the valley of Rukulung and near the right bank of the river Darbung. The site is pleasant, at the north-eastern base of a wooded eminence and in a dell enclosed by mountains covered with perpetual snow. The population consists of about twenty families of Lamas. Elevation above the sea 9 200 feet. Lat. 31 47' long 78 29

**GEEDHORE, or GIDHOUR** in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilleebheet, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petomgureh and 48 miles N E of the former. Lat. 28 49 long 79 58

**GEEDUR GULLIE**, in the province of Peshawar is a pass between Peshawar and Attock and has received its name—*The Jackal's Pass or Neck*, from its being so extremely narrow that the natives, in exaggeration say that a jackal only can make its way through it. The defile is not more than ten or twelve feet wide and is bounded on each side by rather high and rugged hills. Though much frequented, it does not appear to be regarded as important in a military point of view probably from the facility with which it can be turned. It is five miles N W of Attock. Lat. 33 56, long 72 12

**GEEDWAS**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieut. gov. of Bengal 64 miles N E of Bhagalpoor. Lat. 26 4 long 87 25

**GERLATULLEE**—A town in the British district of Sibet, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 74 miles W of Gowhaty. Lat. 25 5, long. 91 39

**GEERWAH or GIRWAH**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, 11 miles S of the former. Lat. 25 19, long 80 27

**GEESGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 66 miles E from Jeypoor and 128 miles S.W from Delhi. Lat. 26 52' long 76 49

**GEHOON** in the Rajpoot state of Joud pore a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer and four miles N of the latter place. It lies at the eastern base of a small range of rocky hills, dividing the Great from the Little Desert. The road in this part of the route is sandy and uneven. Lat. 25 50, long 71 20'

**GEIRAH, or GIRA**, in Gurkwal, a village in the valley watered by the Bunal, and about five miles above its confluence with the Jumba. It is pleasantly situated on the southern declivity of a mountain and contains about a dozen houses and 100 inhabitants. Lat. 30 52, long 78 15

**GENORI, or GUNOURI**—A town with a fort, in the British district of Boolundshahr, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, 55 miles S E of Delhi. Lat. 28 30' long 78 4'

**GEORGE GURH** in the jaghire of Jhujhur, lieut. gov. of Agra, a small fort built by the adventurer George Thomas during his temporary dominion over this part of India. Here in 1801 Thomas was attacked by the Marhattas, and being driven into the fort, was there closely invested. His officers now advised unconditional surrender but Thomas determined if possible to effect a retreat to Hannu. Quitting his camp accordingly at the head of a small body of cavalry, he fell in with a party of the enemy who attacked him with vigour and his men dispirited by constant defeat giving way on all sides, he made his escape with difficulty to Hannu the scene of his final discomfiture. Georgegurh is in lat. 28 38' long 78 37

**GEORGE TOWN**—See PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

**GFRAPOORUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam on the left bank of the Godavery river and 180 miles N E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18 28 long 80 29

**GEROLA** on the south western frontier of Bengal a town in the native state of Phooljee 60 miles W from Sumbulpoor and 92 miles S.E. from Ruttunpoor. Lat. 21 18, long 88 7

**GEROLI or GURROWLEE** in Bundelcund a jaghire or feudal grant named after its principal place which is situated in lat. 25 5 long 79 24. "It is stated to comprise fifty square miles, to contain eighteen villages, with a population of 5 000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15 000 rupees. The jagheerdar (feudatory) maintains forty horse and 100 foot." The annuity or grant of the jaghire from the East-India Company is dated 1812

# GER—GHA

**GEROLI** in Bundelcund, the principal place of the jaghure or feudal grant of the same name, a town on the right bank of the river Dhaan 80 miles S.W. of Calpee Lat. 25° 5', long 79° 24'

**GERWARA** or **GIEWAR**, in Bundelcund a village on the route by Rewa from Allahabad to Saugor 138 miles N.E. of the latter Elevation above the sea 1 216 feet. Lat. 24° 31' long 80° 29'

**GEYGLAH** or **GIGELLA** in the British district of Muttra, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Aligarh, and 17 miles N. of the former Lat. 27° 22', long 78° 6'

**GEYLA**—A river rising in Kattywar in lat. 22°, long 71° 20' and flowing in an easterly direction falls into the Gulf of Cambay in lat. 21° 47', long 72° 18'

**GHAGUR**, or **GHUTGARH** in the British district of Kunnson, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a lofty mountain forming the most southern brow of the Himalayan system, and rising abruptly over the term or marshy forest north of Pilibheet. It extends in a direction nearly from south-east to north-west between lat. 29° 14'—29° 30' long 79° 10'—79° 40' is about thirty-five miles in length, with an average breadth probably of ten or twelve. Though the most southern range of the great Himalayan system and the most remote from the line of greatest elevation it exceeds in height some which intervene. The road from Almora to Moradabad passes by Ghagur fort, at the elevation of 7 121 feet above the sea. Budhan Dhoora, a summit of the same range, three or four miles to the north-west, has the elevation of 8,502 feet. Uraka Khan five miles to the south-east, that of 7 386. The summit of Ghagur is crowned with a noble forest of cypress, teak, fir and other timber trees.

**GHAIKOOL**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor, late territory of the rajah of Berar on the right bank of the Wain Gunga river and 108 miles S.E. from Nagpoor Lat. 19° 49' long 79° 48'

**GHARA**—A town in the British district of Kurrahee province of Scinde presidency of Bombay 22 miles W. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 44' long 67° 39'

**GHARA**—A stream in Sindh flowing by the village of the same name and falling into a long creek opening into the Indian Ocean, ten miles east of Kurrahee. The mouth of the Ghara creek is in lat. 24° 45' long 67° 12'. As the country on each side of the Ghara is low both westward, to the mouth of this creek and also eastward and the stream communicates with the Indus, it seems probable that a ship-canal might be formed to connect Kurrahee with the deep and wide part of the Indus near Tatta. The country between the Ghara river and the port of Kurrahee is as to be observed, is also low and suitable for the purpose.

**GHARA**.—The name by which the united streams of the Beas and Sutluj are known from their confluence at Endreese to the confluence with the Chenab, in lat. 29° 18' long 71° 6'. The length of course between these points is about 300 miles. After the confluence last mentioned, the united streams are called the Punjab. At the ferry of Hurekee a short distance below the confluence of the Beas and Sutluj Burnes found 'the Ghara a beautiful stream, never fordable' 275 yards wide at the lowest season and twelve feet deep running at the rate of two miles and a quarter an hour. In the same locality Vigne found it 300 yards wide. It is remarkably direct in its general course, which is south-west, but tortuous at short intervals. In the lower part of its course, where it forms the boundary it is a slow muddy stream, with low banks of soft alluvial earth overflowed to the extent of several miles on occasion of the slightest swell. The confluence with the Chenab takes place without any turbulence in a low marshy tract, in which the channels of the rivers are continually changing. Each river is about 500 yards wide, and the united stream about 800 yards. The water of the Chenab is reddish that of the Ghara pale and for several miles downwards the difference of hue may be observed the right side of the stream being of a red and the left of a pale hue.

**GHATAMPOOR** in the district of Bannu, a territory of Oude a town three miles from the left bank of the Ganges, 45 miles S. of Lucknow 22 S.E. of Cawnpore. Butler estimates the population at 4 000 including fifty Musulmans. Lat. 26° 16' long 80° 40'

**GHATPILLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 97-miles N.E. from Hyderabad and 100 miles S. from Chanda. Lat. 18° 30' long 79° 22'

**GHATTA**—A town in the Raypoor state of Jeypoor 45 miles S.F. from Jeypoor and 104 miles S.W. from Agra. Lat. 26° 38', long 76° 35'

**GHATUMPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town on the route from Calpee to Pertabgarh and 28 miles E. of the former. There is a small bazar. Lat. 26° 9' long 80° 13'

**GHAUTS (WESTERN)**—An extensive range of mountains of Southern India. Their northern limit is the valley of the Taptee, of which a branch from the Syadree Mountains (as the upper part of the Western Ghats is called by the natives) forms the southern in closing range, about lat. 21°—21° 15', long 73° 45'—74° 40', and is connected with groups which diminish in height towards the east until they sink into the table-land of Berar. The northern side of the valley of the Taptee is inclosed by the Satpura range, having an elevation of about 2 000 feet above the sea. The Syadree range in this part consists of

trappean formations, which extend to the seacoast, forming the rocks of Bombay and Salsette and others in that vicinity. In lat 21° 10' long 74°, this great range (the Western Ghats) turns south nearly at right angles to that which forms the south inclosing range of the valley of the Taptee. Its elevation in creases as it proceeds southwards, and at Mahabulshwar in lat 18° long 73° 40' is 4,700 feet above the sea. In this part, as elsewhere, the western declivity is abrupt and its base depressed nearly to the level of the sea, on the eastern side though generally undulating or even rugged, it slopes gradually eastward towards the plains of Hyderabad. In respect to geological structure, it may be observed generally that the great core of the Western Ghats is of primary formation, inclosed by alternating strata of more recent origin. These strata, however have been broken up by prodigious outbursts of volcanic rocks, and from Mahabulshwar to their northern limit, the overlying rock of the Western Ghats is stated to be exclusively of the trap formation. The face towards the Concan is not uniformly precipitous, but consists of vast terraces with abrupt fronts such a conformation being characteristic of this kind of rock. The scenery is *delightful and grand, displaying stupendous scarps, fearful chasms, numerous waterfalls, dense forests and perennial verdure*. The Western Ghats says Elphinstone, present the chasms of mountain scenery on a smaller scale than the Himalayas but it is no exaggeration of their merits to say that they strongly resemble the valleys of the Neda and the Lodon, which have long been the boast of Arcadia and of Europe. Chasms and breaks in the brows or the culminating ridges of the range, give access to the highlands, and are denominated ghats or passes, a name which has become generally applied to the range itself. The principal elevations between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude, are Poorundhur 4,472 feet Singhur 4,162 Hurreechundurghur 3,894. In consequence of the boldness of the declivities and the precipitous character of the faces of the trap rocks, the summits in many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible. The natural strength of these portions has in many instances been increased by art, and the hill forts in all ages of Indian history have been regarded as the bulwarks of the Deccan. The trap formation terminates southward on the seacoast, in about lat 18°, and is succeeded by laterite a ferruginous clay, easily cut when first raised, but by continued exposure to the atmosphere becoming hard as brick. This last-mentioned formation extends southwards as the overlying rock, almost without interruption, to Cape Comorin covering the base of the mountains and the narrow slip of land that separates them from the sea. South of Mahabulshwar and in latitude about 15° the elevation diminishes so as not to be more than 1,000 feet above the sea, the slopes are gradual, and the outlines

rounded. Still farther to the south, however the elevation increases, and attains its maximum towards Coorg where Bonasson Hill is said to be 7,000 feet above the sea. Tandannole 5,781 Puppargi, 5,882. South of these elevations, the Ghats join the Nellocherry group by means of the Nedumla range, which forms the western buttress of the Nellocherry tableland to lat. 11° 15' long 78° 26', where it rises into the lofty Kunda Mountains, and about twenty five miles farther south terminates abruptly in high and nearly perpendicular precipices, forming the northern side of that great valley or depression which affording an uninterrupted communication in this latitude between the eastern and western sides of the peninsula, is bounded on the south by the extensive range of mountains of which Cape Comorin is the extremity. South of this valley the mountains are described as lofty, and pouring down cascades of prodigious height. The width of this extensive gap called the Palghat Valley from the town of that name is about twenty miles.

The length of the Western Ghats, from the northern extremity of the Syadree Mountains, forming the southern side of the valley of the Taptee to the southern brow joining the Kunda Mountains on the north side of the Palghat Valley is about 800 miles. The mountains rising on the south side of Palghat Valley and which may with some latitude of expression be called a continuation of the Western Ghats, have considerable elevation, a spacious table-land being 4,740 feet above the sea, a peaked summit 5,000, another 7,000 and there are several peaks not measured, but judged by sight to have elevations not inferior. The length of the chain of mountains extending from Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat is 200 miles. The western brow of the range is, with little exception, abrupt on the eastern side of the culminating ridge, the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a conformation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface the disruptive taking place along the western precipitous face.

It has been supposed that the steep declivity of the Western Ghats on the seaward side, by presenting a vast front to the violence of the south west monsoon is instrumental in arresting and condensing the abundant moisture borne along by that formidable aerial current from the Indian Ocean, and that the excessive rains which fall in the Concan and in Malabar result from this cause. Such a conclusion, however, is at variance with the fact that Chili and Peru, similarly circumstanced with respect to the Pacific Ocean and the Cordilleras, are amongst the driest countries in the world,—a discrepancy the cause of which does not appear to have been explained. But it is not only the countries intervening between the mountains and the sea that are visited with so great

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a superabundance of rain the fall on the west brow of the Western Ghats is enormous, and perhaps unparalleled. At Mahabulshwar in lat. 18° long 73 40' the mean annual fall of rain is 239 inches. There, however during a considerable portion of the year, the weather is dry. Not so at Bednore, in lat 13 49' long. 75° 6' situate on the western verge of the table-land of Mysore, and near the western brow of the veyga. There 'nine rainy months in the year are usually calculated on and for six of that number it is the practice in most families to make the same preparatory arrangements for provision (water only excepted) as are adopted for a ship proceeding on a six months voyage. In consequence of this excessive moisture, the low tract between the Ghats and the sea is traversed by innumerable torrents, which stagnating as they approach the coast, overspread the depressed levels, and form that extraordinary series of shallow lakes called by the British Backwaters. The word Ghats, as already mentioned is an appellation given by the British to the range which in its northern part is by the natives called Syadree, in its southern Sukhien.

**GHAUTS (EASTERN)**—A chain of mountains of Southern India, rising in the vicinity of Bangalore, in about the same latitudes as the Western Ghats on the opposite side of the peninsula. This chain may be traced in a south westerly direction a little to the west of Ganjam and thence to Naggeri Nose about 56 miles N W of Madras, where it forms a junction with the range, which sweeping irregularly inland crosses the peninsula in a south west direction by Chittoor Saugthur and Salem, and joins the Western Ghats north of the Gap of Paul ghaticberry. The direction of the Eastern Ghats, south of the point of junction with the transverse range, is marked at intervals along the coast of Coromandel by outliers and detached hills to a point within about twenty miles of Cape Comorin, where the Eastern and Western Ghats appear united. It is to be observed, however that the point of junction between the two great ranges of Malabar and Coromandel is not unusually regarded as taking place at the Neelgherries, "which rising into the loftiest summits of the peninsula, form the southern boundary of the great table land of the Deccan. The average elevation of the Eastern Ghats is stated to be about 1 500 feet. With regard to geological structure, granite is said to constitute the basis of the whole range, and overlying the granite, gneiss, and mica-slate that form the sides of the mountains, are occasionally found clay-slate, hornblende-slate, flinty slate, and primitive or crystalline limestone. The surface of the level country appears to consist of the debris of granitic rocks, as far north as the Ponnar, in approaching which, the laterite or iron-clay formation expands over a large surface. From the Krishna northward the granite is often penetrated by injected veins of trap and dykes of greenstone. Pass-

ing on to Visagapatnam and Ganjam syenite and gneiss predominate, occasionally covered by laterite.

**GHAZEEODDEENINUGGUR** in the British district of Meerut hent-gov of the NW Provinces, a small town on the route from Delhi to Moradabad, and 18 miles E of the former. It is surrounded by a weak wall, and situate on the left bank of the river Hindun navigable for rafts and small boats from this place to the Jumna, a distance of thirty miles, but, notwithstanding this advantage, is much decayed. Lat. 28 40' long 77 25'

**GHAZEEPOOR**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town 10 miles N E of the left bank of the Jumna 10 miles S W of the town of Futtehpour Lat 25 40, long 80 48

**GHAZEEPORE**—A British district under the lieutenant gov of the NW Provinces, and named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north west and north by the British district Azimgurh, on the north east by the great river Ghagra separating it from the British district Sarun on the south-east by the British district Shahabad on the south partly by the British district Shahabad partly by the British district Benares, and on the west by the British districts Benares and Jaunpore. It lies between lat 25 17—28 long 83 8'—84 40' is ninety-six miles in length from east to west and forty in breadth. It embraces an area of 2 187 square miles. The principal rivers which skirt or traverse the district are the Ganges, Ghagra, Karanassae, Tons, Ban and Manghi. The country on both sides of the Ganges slopes gently probably in the degree of seven or eight inches in a mile from north west to south east. In the eastern part of the district is one large piece of water called Surbah Talao and many hills or shallow lakes are dispersed over the country. The elevation of the waterway of the Ganges where it is greatest, that is, at the western extremity of the district, is about 260 feet and as there are no eminences of any importance probably no point in the district is much more than 350 feet above the sea. Water in some places is to be had by digging to the depth of ten or twelve feet, in others it is not to be obtained at less depth than fifty or sixty feet. From the resources afforded by wells, tanks, khils, and rivers, the means of irrigation are derived and the practice is universally pursued, it being indispensable for the success of the rubber or crop grown in the cool or dry season, commencing in October and ending in the following March. The climate is in general healthy except at the close of autumn when fevers are common, but not remarkably malignant in character. The thermometer ranges in the coldest months from 53 to 71 in April, 64° to 96 May 86 to 98 June 85 to 98 July 86 to 96. The agricultural produce consists principally of maize, rice, indigo, pulse of various sorts, and oil-seeds, wheat,

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barley, oats, grain, sunflower, opium, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The sugarcane of this district is greatly esteemed and fetches a high price. The number of the entire population is returned at 1 596 824 and thus subdivided—Hindooes, agricultural, 384 331 non-agricultural 453,754 Mahomedans, and others not Hindoo agricultural, 55 050 non-agricultural, 128 189. It thus appears that the numbers of the agricultural classes nearly double those of the non-agricultural and that the Hindooes are more than seven times as many as the followers of all other systems. The number of inhabitants to the square mile is about 484. The chief places stand in the following order as to population—

Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants.	5 546
Docto more than 1 000 and less than 5 000	258
Docto 5 000 10 000	16
Docto 10 000 50 000	5
Total.	5 793

The language spoken by the common people is Hindoe of a very corrupt kind. The principal routes are—1 From Benares through Ghazepore to Buxar crossing this district from west to east 2 from the cantonment of Gorakhpore to that of Ghazepore north to south 3 from Azimgarh to Ghazepore north west to south east 4 from Chupra through Ghazepore town to Jaunpore, east to west, 5 from Ghazepore, crossing the Ganges at the eastern extremity of the town pursuing a direction north to south and joining at Sawint the great route from Calcutta to Benares.

The tract comprised within this district probably formed in remote antiquity part of the "territory which in ancient legend is called Mitha Kosaia, first subject to the sovereigns of Ayodhya subsequently to those of Kanouj. On the overthrow of the Kanouj dynasty by the victory gained in 1184 over Jaya Chandra, by Mohammad of Ghor this tract fell under Fatan sway from which it was wrested by the conquering Baber. On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Duran in 1761 it formed part of the portion seized by Shujah ood dowlah nawab-vizier of Oude. In 1764 the emperor of Delhi Shah Allum granted the territory of Ghazepore to the East-India Company by whom in the subsequent year it was relinquished to the nawab vizier of Oude. Finally in 1775 the nawab-vizier by treaty ceded it, with other districts to the East-India Company. In the Ayeen Akbery it is styled Sircar Ghazepoor in soobah of Allahabad. Its military contingent is there stated at 310 cavalry 16 850 infantry, and its revenue at 335 782 rupees.

GHAEZEPORE the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, which is crossed by ferry at the north-eastern extremity of the town. Bishop Heber states the river to be here as

wide as the Hooghly at Cossimbore. Ghazepore is surrounded by luxuriant groves of the banyan (*Ficus indica*) and pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) enlivened by flocks of nightingales, jays crested sparrows, and many other birds and by crowds of monkeys unmolested, and familiar as domestic animals. Ghazepore contains a population of 38,573 persons. Viewed from the river its appearance is very striking but, on closer inspection, the buildings are found to be mostly in ruins. At the eastern extremity of the town is a palace, which, though somewhat disfigured by time and neglect still retains abundant marks of former beauty. It is said to have been built by Meer Cossim Ali, the nawab of Bengal, infamous for the massacre in cold blood of his British prisoners. 'It is raised on a high bank and on a point commanding two great reaches of the river up and down. From the bank which is full thirty feet from the water is raised another basement of brick and masonry fifteen feet high in which are some apartments on this is the building which is an oblong square (rectangle) with great pavilions at the angles and in the centre of each side the whole is an open space supported by colonnades surrounding it. Within on the floor of the building is a channel for water about four feet wide, which encircles the floor and at equal spaces there were formerly fountains. In the centre of the building is a space sufficient to contain twenty people. Nearly adjoining to this palace is a building for the purpose of raising water for the fountains, and supplying them by means of pipes which communicate with each other." Heber characterizes the palace as the best and most airy of any eastern building which he had seen with magnificent verandas, and capable of being made at no great expense, one of the handsomest and best-situated houses in India. It is at present a custom house the numerous apartments being converted into store-rooms and habitations for the guards and officials. There is a jail here reported to be large strong and airy. The bazars are well constructed, and well supplied, the skill of the tailors especially being noted. A few Europeans keep shops, duly furnished with wares in demand with the population from home. Ghazepore is celebrated for its rose-water and the rose-fields in the vicinity of the town occupy several hundred acres. Some attar or essential oil, is also made and is sold, even after some adulteration as is believed, at the rate of 10% for one rupee-weight. There is a church represented as a very attractive object, and an hospital. At the south west end of the town and separated from it by gardens and scattered cottages are the bungalows or lodges of the servants of the Company, here employed on civil duties. These consist generally of spacious and handsome apartments, mostly on ground floors. Beyond these are the military cantonments the buildings in which are low and unsightly, with sloping roofs of red tiles.

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Contiguous is a cenotaph monument to Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805, while in progress up the country. It is constructed of excellent stone but, according to Heber the style and execution are utterly at variance with good taste. It has been suggested, however that it might be turned to account by being converted into a belfry, in the event of a church being built in contiguity to it. Two miles inland from the river are the remains of a *sehaj*, or lodge for travellers and nearly adjoining several tombs, in a handsome style of architecture, and good preservation. Races, held close to the town, are some of the best and most-frequented in India. A stud which government maintains in the vicinity, supplies the cavalry and horse artillery with many good horses.

From observations on the thermometer made in the town of Ghazepore in the years 1831 and 1832 May appears to have been the hottest month (mean temperature 97) and January the coldest (mean temperature 56). Bishop Heber says Ghazepore is celebrated throughout India for the wholesomeness of its air. He ascribes this to the advantages of its locality, the elevated level on which it stands and the dryness of its soil, which never retains the moisture and after the heaviest showers, is in a very few hours, fit to walk on with comfort. Another favourable circumstance he considers to be, 'that it has a noble reach of the river to the south-east, from which quarter the hot winds generally blow. Ghazepore is distant N W from Calcutta, by water 598 miles by land 431 N E from Benares by water 71 by land 46 E from Allahabad by water 210, by land 120 Lat. 25 32' long 83 39'

**GHAZIKA THANNA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Ulwar 47 miles N E from Jeypoor and 110 N W from Agra Lat. 27° 27' long 76 21'

**GHEENDY**—A town in the native state of Nepal situate three miles from one of the branches of the Gunduck river, and 122 miles N W from Khatmandoo Lat. 28 21', long 85° 29'

**GHERGONG**—A town in the British district of Seebpoor Upper Assam eight miles S E. of Seebpoor Lat. 26 57' long 94 46'

**GHERIAH**, or **VIZIADROOG** in the collectorate of Runggherry (Southern Concan), presidency of Bombay a town and fort at the mouth of the river Kunree which flows west from the Ghats. This place has an excellent harbour the anchorage being landlocked and sheltered from all winds. There is no bar at the entrance, the depths being from five to seven fathoms and from three to four fathoms inside at low water. The rise of the tide is about six or seven feet. Gheriah was fortified in 1662, by Serajee, the Mahratta chief. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Angria branch of the Bouda family from whom the Portuguese and English in 1723, and the Dutch two years later, in vain attempted to

wrest it. In 1755 it was attacked by a British force, consisting of three ships of the line, one ship of fifty guns, and one of forty four with some armed vessels belonging to the Bombay marine, amounting altogether to fourteen sail, commanded by Admiral Watson and having on board 800 Europeans and 1000 native soldiers, under Colonel Clive. A bombardment was immediately commenced. Angria's fleet was totally destroyed, and, in the course of a few hours, the place surrendered. It was a few months afterwards given up to the Peshwa, under the treaty concluded with the Mahrattas in 1756 and finally acquired by the British government on the overthrow of that potentate in 1818. The name Gheriah is that by which the fort was denominated by the Mussulmans, Vizadroog being the name more familiar to the Mahrattas. The place is distant 8 from Bombay 170 miles Lat. 16 32', long 73 22'

**GHIDDORE**, in the British district of Monghyr lieutenant gov. of Bengal an ancient fort of great extent. Its walls are from twenty three to twenty four feet in thickness, and thirty feet high. According to Buchanan it was built at a very remote period by a Hindoo raja, but repaired by Sher Shah, the Patan chief in his war with Humayun about 1539. Distant 5 from Monghyr city 35 miles. Lat. 24 53', long 86 15'

**GHIRDEE**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 89 miles S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17 17', long 75 21'

**GHIRGAON** in the British district of Kumaon lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the Ram gunga (Eastern) and subsequently of the Gores, from Petoragurh to the Oonta Doora Pass 32 miles N of Petoragurh. It is situate seven miles west of the right bank of the Gores on a ridge proceeding southwards from the main range of the Himalaya, and consists of cottages scattered over the steep declivity and summit of the ridge Lat. 30 2' long. 80 13'

**GHISWA** or **GHISSOOA**.—The chief town of a pergunnah of the same name in the British district of Jounpore lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces distant 17 miles W from Jounpore, 89 miles N from Mirzapoor. Ghiswa has a population of 8868 persons Lat. 25 41' long 82 28'

**GHOGLKEA**—A town in the British district of Sarun lieutenant gov. of Bengal 93 miles N W of Dinapore Lat. 26 54', long 84 33'

**GHOGRA**.—A large river and a considerable feeder of the Ganges. Its remotest head, as far as has been hitherto ascertained, is the source of the Kalee (Eastern), on the south western declivity of the range forming the northern boundary of the British district of Kumaon towards South western Tibet. This spot, situate in lat 30 28' long 80 40' was visited by Webb and is thus described by him "The Kalee river, two furlongs distant,

its breadth reduced to four or five yards. At two and a quarter miles in a north west direction, it is covered with snow and no longer to be traced; neither is the road passable beyond this point at the present season. After the middle of July, when the thaw is perfected it may be traced as a small stream for about four miles more in the direction last mentioned, and from thence to its head in the snow north west two miles farther. The stream scarcely flows in winter being derived almost exclusively from the thawing snow. The elevation above the sea, of the source, is probably between 17,000 and 18,000 feet. The river takes a south easterly direction down the valley of Beas receiving numerous snow fed torrents right and left and at thirty miles from its source, the Kalpani a considerable stream flows into it on the left side. Two or three miles below that point the river turns to the south west, in which direction it continues to flow twenty three miles farther to the confluence of the Dhoul; a large river which falls into it on the right side, in lat 29° 57' long 80° 38'. The Kalee which at the confluence appears to be twice the size of the Dhoul is previously a vast torrent and in many places a huge cataract tumbling over vast rocks which in some spots form natural bridges, being wedged together by their pressure against each other and against the sides of the precipices inclosing the deep gorges down which the stream rushes. In many places the stream for considerable distances is totally hidden under glaciers. Below the confluence the stream is thirty yards wide but swelled by numerous mountain-streams received right and left, it soon attains a width of eighty yards. It continues to flow in a south westerly direction, and twenty two miles lower down or seventy five from its source it on the right side receives the Gori or Gorunganga a river equal in size to the Kalee. This confluence is in lat 29° 45' long 80° 25' and is 1,972 feet above the sea, so that the river has a descent so far, of about 15,500 feet in seventy five miles or 207 feet per mile. Below this place twelve miles, and eighty seven from its source the river is represented in the surveyor general's map as receiving on the left side, from Nepal, the Chumulea, and three miles lower down at the Jhula ghat, a ferry from Kumaon to Nepal, the elevation of the water's edge is 1,789 feet so that the declivity of the waterway now diminishes to twelve feet per mile. Sixteen miles below this at Puchesar lat 29° 27' long 80° 18', it on the right side receives the Surjoo (Western), the greatest of its feeders. Thenceforward the united stream is no longer called the Kalee but variously the Sarda the Surjoo and the Ghogra. At Puchesar it turns a little to the south-east, and ten miles lower down, on the right, receives the Lohoghat river two miles below the confluence of which a large tributary from Nepal flows in on the left. Turning southwards at that point, it, at a distance of eighteen miles beyond, receives

on the right the Ludheea, a considerable stream. By all these accretions it becomes a great river and at Birindeo twelve miles lower down, in lat 29° 6' long 80° 13' and 148 miles from its source, it enters the plain of Hindoostan 798 feet above the sea. Webb found it about 160 yards broad on an average, bed stony very deep and moderately rapid. Herbert estimates the discharge of water here during the dry season at 4,800 cubic feet per second, that of the Ganges at 7,000 at Hurdwar. From within a few miles of its source to this place, according to Art. V of the treaty of Seegowlee, it forms the boundary between the British district of Kumaon and Nepal, holding generally in this part of its course a direction nearly from north-east to south west. From Birindeo guardhouse the river sweeping first for about twenty three miles in a southerly direction forms for that distance the boundary between the British district of Pillebheet and the territory of Oude and subsequently flowing south east for forty five more forms the boundary between the British district of Shah jehaspore and the territory of Oude. In that interval according to Buchanan it becomes navigable for craft of considerable burthen from Mundeya in lat 28° 40' long 80° 18' but probably those of lighter description can be brought up as far as the vicinity of the aghra from the mountains, or about forty miles higher. One hundred and ten miles below Birindeo it on the left side receives the Kurnali flowing from the mountains of Nepal whence much timber is sent by the stream. Buchanan regards this river merely as a different channel by which the great river Seti ganga, descending from the Himalaya of Nepal discharges itself. Wilford considers the Seti ganga or Swet ganga as identical with the Gundruk. According to the surveyor general's map at ninety four miles below the last mentioned confluence, and in lat 27° 10' long 81° 28' the Ghogra receives on the right side a considerable tributary in the united streams of the Chouka and Wool twenty two miles farther down, it on the left side receives the Eastern Surjoo and thenceforward is known in Oude by the names Deoha, Surjoo or Saray, as well as Ghogra. Butler describes it as navigable for the largest class of boats in all seasons, and as having an annual rise and fall of thirty feet. Forty-two miles below the confluence of the Surjoo (Eastern) it touches on the British district of Gorakhpore having passed in its course the city of Oude. Thence pursuing a south easterly direction, it forms for seventy five miles the boundary between the British district and the territory of Oude. In this part of its course it is considered by Buchanan larger than the Ganges at Chunar, and is from one to three miles in breadth. Like other great rivers traversing low alluvial tracts it sends off lateral watercourses, communicating in the rainy season by numerous offsets with the parent flood and with each other. Of these the principal called the Tons



(North-eastern), leaves the Ghogra on the right side, ten miles above the city of Orda and, taking a south-easterly course, falls into the Ganges near Benlue. The Ghogra enters the British territory in lat. 26° 15', long 83° 11' and, still pursuing a south-easterly direction for nearly five miles, forms the boundary between the British districts of Goruckpore and Azimgurh. In this part of its course it on the left side, and in lat. 26° 12' long 83° 46' receives the large river Raptée, and at other points a few streams of less importance. Flowing still south-east, it for eight miles forms the boundary between the districts of Azimgurh and Saran, and for thirty six miles the boundary between the districts Ghazepore and Saran, joining the Ganges, on the left side of the latter river in lat. 25° 46' long 84° 40'. The total length of course of the Ghogra may be estimated at 606 miles. According to Buchanan, an eyewitness of the confluence the Ghogra certainly exceeds the Ganges in breadth and rapidity and equally in depth. Though throughout the year navigable nearly to the mountains, the Ghogra is turned to little account in this respect. The navigation is indeed in some places rendered hazardous and intricate by the occurrence of shoals of kunkur or calcareous conglomerate but engineering skill, with adequate means, could easily remove such obstructions, and render free the navigation of the Ghogra, as well as throw open that of its tributaries the Raptée and the Chouka.

#### GHOLAB SINGH'S DOMINIONS—See CAREWARR.

**GHONGEE**—A river which has its source beyond the northern frontier of British India, in the Nepal territory, and in about lat. 27° 50', long 83° 20'. It holds a course generally southerly and at Lotan about seventy miles from its source, and in lat. 27° 15' long 83° 12', Buchanan found it in January to have a deep channel, along which rolled a wide rapid, fordable stream. It receives many streams right and left, and by lateral channels communicates with numerous pieces of water stagnant or running drains or fertilises by means of its many branches a great extent of country and running still in a direction generally south-easterly joins the Dhumela in lat. 27° 5', long 83° 14', and ultimately falls into the Raptée on the left side, in lat. 27° 3' long 83° 12', having altogether flowed about 100 miles.

**GHOROOTUH** or **GAROTAH**, in the British district of Goorgoon, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Delhi, by the right bank of the Jumna, and 55 miles S.E. of the latter city. Lat. 27° 56', long 77° 23'.

**GHORA TRUP**—An inconsiderable village situated on the right bank of the river Indus 11 miles S.W. of Attock and 34 S.E. of Peshawar. The river here has a very dangerous rapid, with a sudden fall of a foot and a half resulting from the lateral contraction

of the high and rocky banks inclosing it, as the depth is no less than 186 feet. Wood described the passage as very dangerous. "Though the fall was shot with startling rapidity the boat when over, seemed spell bound to the spot and hung for some time under the watery wall in spite of the most strenuous efforts of her crew. At last she moved, the men cheered, and out she darted into the fair channel." The breadth of the Indus here is only 250 feet, and through this narrow gut the whole of its immense volume of water rushes at the rate of from nine to ten miles an hour and with the noise of thunder. Ghora Trup is about six miles below Nilah, and for the whole of this distance the river may be described as one immense and irresistible rapid. Lat. 33° 46', long 72° 9'.

**GHORAWUL** in the British district of Mirzapoor, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Nasrampur to Rewah, 78 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 46', long 82° 51'.

**GHOSEA**—A town in the district of Azimgurh hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, on the route from Ghazepoor to Goruckpore and 47 miles N. of the latter. Distance N.E. from Benares 64 miles. Lat. 26° 5' long 83° 36'.

**GHOSSEI** or **GUSTIA** in the British district of Benares hant. gov. of the N W Provinces a village situated four miles north of the left bank of the Ganges, and where the route from the city of Benares to that of Allahabad is intersected by that from Jounpore to Mirzapoor. Distance W. of the city of Benares 29 miles from Allahabad, E., 45. Lat. 25° 18', long 82° 36'.

**GHOSGURH**—A town in the native state of Bhawalpore 73 miles S.E. from Bhawalpore and 127 miles N.E. from Jessalmeer. Lat. 23° 24', long 72° 6'.

**GHOSNA**, or **GUSUNA** in the British district of Muttra, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Muttra and five miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 32', long 77° 48'.

**GHOSPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazepoor hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 10 miles E. of Ghazepoor cantonment, 590 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water. Lat. 25° 37' long 83° 47'.

**GHOTAL** in the British district of Hooghly hant. gov. of Bengal a town on the river Roopnarain on the route from Burdwan to Midnapore, 40 miles S. of former 30 N.E. of latter. Distance from Calcutta, W., 40 miles. Lat. 22° 38', long 87° 48'.

**GHOTE**—A town in the British province of Nagpore late rajah of Berar's dominions, 110 miles S.E. from Nagpore and 121 miles N.W. from Jugdulpore. Lat. 19° 50', long 80° 8'.

# GHO-GIN

**GHOTIPURTI**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 78 miles N.E. from Hyderabad and 140 miles N.W. from Masulipatam Lat 17° 30', long 79 39

**GHOURIPOOR**.—See GHOSPOOR.

**GHUGA**, or **GUGYA** in the British district of Goruckpore, hant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Ghaseepoor to that of Goruckpore 22 miles S. of the latter Lat 26 20', long 83 38'

**GHUJLA**—A town in the native state of Warravee 163 miles N.E. from Bombay and 32 miles S. from Broach. Lat 21 15 long 78 5

**GHUNDAWUL**.—See CHUNDAWUL

**GHUNNAPOORA**, in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town, the principal place of a district of the same name It is situated on an eminence, is surrounded by a rampart, and contains some good buildings Distance from the city of Hyderabad, S.W., 60 miles. Lat 16 34, long 78

**GHUNSAMPOOR**, in the British district of Shajehanpore hant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Setapoor and 48 miles S.E. of the former Lat 28 6 long 80 6'

**GHUNTAL**.—A village in the British district of Goorgaon hant gov of the N.W. Provinces. Lat 28 14 long 76 63

**GHURAUNDA**, or **GUROUNDA** in the British district of Panepet hant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal and 12 miles S.E. of the latter It has a bazar Lat 29 32' long 77 2'

**GHUCHOOROLEE**.—A town in the British province of Nagpore on the left bank of the Wam Gunga river and 87 miles S.E. from Nagpore Lat 20 12', long 80 1

**GHURIALA**, in the Rajpoot state of Bicknagar, a small town on the route from the town of Bicknagar to that of Jessulmere and 50 miles S.W. of the former It is situated two or three miles from the frontier towards Jessulmere and contains small fort, 180 houses, a few shops, and two wells 210 feet deep yielding brackish water On the frontier close to this place, an interview took place in 1835 between the rulers of Bicknagar and of Jessulmere, and by the arrangement made by a British mission under Lieut Trevelyan an amicable adjustment of the common boundary was made. Ghuriala is in lat. 27 44, long 72 36

**GHURMUKTEESUR**.—See GURMUKTESUR.

**GHURROUT** in the British district of Goorgaon hant gov of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Hanses, by Goorgaon, to Muttra, and 54 miles N.W. of the latter Lat. 28 5 long 77 16

**GHURPARRAH**, in the British district of Sangur, hant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Sangur to Tehree,

seven miles N.W. of the former Lat 23 55', long 73 47'

**GHUSIPURA** in the British district Bijnour hant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 38 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 29 25, long 78 25

**GHUSPUR**, in Shirhind a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpoore, and 10 miles W. of the former town It is situated close to the watercourse of Loodiana, an offset of the Sutlej four miles from the left bank of the main channel and in an open level country scarcely cultivated. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,112 miles. Lat 30 57, long 75 44

**GHUSUL PASS** in Buzahar across the range of the Himalaya, forming the southern boundary of Koonawur It is a quarter of a mile S.E. of the Gunas Pass, and less than half a mile S.E. of that of Niblung These three passes," observes Gerard, lead from Singla to Chocara, and although they are so near to each other they can only be crossed at different times Neebung is first open, and it had become practicable only a few days before we arrived (June 21) the other two passes were shut, and had not been attempted this year " Elevation of Ghumul above the sea 15 851 feet. Lat 31 21 long 78 13'

**GHUTASUN DEBI PASS**, in Sirmoor lies through a low ridge traversing the Kyarda Doon in a direction from north to south and running from the Sub-Himalaya to the Sewalik range Its crest forms the division between the waters of the Bhuts flowing eastward to the Jumna and those of the Markanda, flowing to the south west towards the Sutlej A route from Dehra to Nahun lies through the pass. Elevation above the sea 2,500 feet. Lat 30 31 long 77 28

**GHYBEEPOOR**.—A village in the British district of Huriana, hant gov of the N.W. Provinces Lat 29 25 long 76

**GIDDALOOR**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 158 miles S.W. of Masulipatam Lat 15 23, long 79

**GILBOB** in the British district of Myspoore, a small town on the route from Agra to Myspoore and 17 miles W. of the latter Elevation above the sea 648 feet. Lat 27 11, long 78 51'

**GILGIT** in the dominions of Gholab Singh, a small unexplored country on the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh, lying between Bultistan or Little Tibet on the east, and Chitral on the west. It consists principally of one large valley down which the stream called the river of Gilgit flows, and falls into the Indus on the right or north western bank, in lat 35 47' long 74 31 There is also a village of the same name on the right bank of the stream, in lat 36, long 74 10'

**GINEKKHERA**, in the British district of 335

**GIN-GOA**

Moradabad, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 28 miles N of the former. Lat. 29 11, long 79

**GINGEE**—A town in the British district of South Arcot presidency of Madras, 82 miles S W of Madras. Its fortress, though originally of some strength which was extravagantly magnified in the estimation of native opinion was taken by the French in 1750 with extraordinary facility but subsequently yielded to a British force under Captain Smith. Lat. 12° 16' long 79° 27'

**GIRAE** —A village in the British district of Hurrana, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29 14 long 75 58'

**GIRAJSIR**, in the Raypoot state of Jessulmere, a small town on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmere, and 50 miles S.W. of the former. Close to this position in 1895 a conference was held between the ruler of Jessulmere and that of Bikaner, and an amicable adjustment made of the common boundary which had been previously disputed. Girajsir is in lat. 27° 42', long. 73° 36'.

**GIRAREE** in the British district of Sohag poor, one of the divisions of the Saur and Nerbudda territory. *Leut.-gov.* of the NW Province, a town on the route from Ramgarh to Palamow, 29 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 22 53, long 81 37.

**GIRAUB**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jondpore, 62 miles S.W from Jessulmeer and 167 miles S.W from Jondpore Lat 26 5' long 70 40'

**GIRDHERAE**, in the British district of Moradabad heut-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora and 26 miles N of the former. Lat. 29 10', long 79

**GIBHUR.**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor 87 miles S from Nagpoor and 110 miles S E from Ellichpoor Lat. 20 39 long 79 10

**GIKNA.**—A river rising in lat. 20 31' long 73 45', on the eastern slope of the Syadree range of mountains, and flowing through the British district of Candesh in the presidency of Bombay first in an easterly direction for 120 miles, and subsequently north for fifty miles, falls into the Taptée on the left side, in lat. 21 9', long 75 17'

**GIERNAK**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a remarkable mountain of granite in the north of the district of Sorath, the summit being according to native account, about ten miles east of the town of Janagarh. The elevation has been variously conjectured at 8,500 and 2,600 feet above the sea. Distance from Baroda, S W, 175 miles. Lat. 21° 30', long 70° 42'.

**GIRREE** a river of the hill state of Koth  
kass, and a considerable feeder of the Jumna.  
It rises in lat 31 4 long 77 42' and at an  
elevation of 7 400 feet above the sea, on the  
concave side of a ridge of a horse-shoe shape  
which connects Warts summit with that of the  
Chur and which on the convex or eastern  
side, throws off numerous feeders to the Pahar.  
Holding a south westerly course for about  
thirty five miles, during which it receives  
numerous insignificant feeders it is joined  
by the Ushun, in lat 30 54 long 77 16  
It thence takes a south-easterly course for fifty  
miles, and falls into the Jumna in lat 30 27  
long 77 44 At the confluence this river dis-  
charges on an average 100 cubic feet of water  
per second

**GIRWAR.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Seeroosa, 57 miles W from Oodeypoor, and 51 miles N E. from Deesa. Lat 24 36' long 72 45'

**GIRWAREE**—A town in the native state of Gwahor or territory of Scindia's family 50 miles S W from Gwahor and 69 miles N W from Jhansee Lat. 25 48' long 77 37'

**GISREE**, in Sude, one of the mouths of the river Indus, receiving a small torrent flowing from the southern part of the mountain range called farther north the Keertar and Lukkee hills. Lat. 24 45 long 67 8'

**GIVAROJ**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, eight miles from the right bank of the Godavary river and 51 miles S E from Aurungabad. Lat 19 17, long 75 49'

GNASANQUA — A town in the nat<sup>l</sup>  
state of Bhotan 76 miles N W from D<sup>r</sup>  
and 88 miles N E from Goalpat<sup>h</sup>  
27 12' long 91 15

GNA YOKHYOUNG—A  
Younadoun range of moun-  
tain of Arracan to the town  
Pegu, 27 miles SW from the  
16° 30' long 94 35

**GNETZAZAKAN**—A small village, an encamping-ground on the Aeng pass (racan) about five miles from Sarowah situated on the edge of a precipitous descent. There is a spring at the bottom of the hill.

**GNOPARAWA** — A village of Arracan, situated on one of the connecting creeks between the Arracan and Kuladyne rivers. Lat. 20° 31' long. 93° 20'

**GOA.**—The former capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, once an opulent and powerful city, but now fallen into an apparently irremediable and hopeless state of decay. It is situated in lat 15° 50' long 74°. The territory of the same name lies on the western coast of the Indian peninsula, and is bounded on the north by the native state of Sawant Warree; on the east by the British districts of Belgaum and North Canara; and on the south west by the Indian Ocean. It extends from lat 14° 54' to 15° 45', and from long 73° 45' to 74° 26'.

sixty two miles in length from north to south, and forty in breadth and contains an area of 1 066 square miles. The population has been returned at 318 262. Of this number two-thirds are stated to be Christians, of the Roman Catholic persuasion but these are not under the direct jurisdiction of the Church of Rome, the throne of Portugal claiming the right of appointing its own bishop, and assuming the control and direction of the Catholic Church in its Indian possessions.

The settlement of Goa is divided into districts, which are again subdivided into parishes, the largest of which is Pangaim, containing the present seat of government and about 10,000 souls. The harbour which is a fine one, is formed by an arm of the sea, into which flows a small river, and is distant about five miles from the old city of Goa. The appearance of the harbour is of imposing beauty but on reaching Pangaim, which is the new town and nearest to the harbour all agreeable impressions vanish the situation being low and sandy and the houses wretched. Goa is connected with this place by a stone causeway about 300 yards long though containing many fine buildings, churches, and monasteries, it is fast becoming a mass of deserted ruins—miserable and squalid indications that there has been here a great city. Its inhabitants are almost entirely ecclesiastics. The military force of the state of Goa consists of 3 300 fighting men, of whom about 400 are Europeans. The revenues are estimated at 719 200 rupees an amount stated to be annually exceeded by the expenditures. The chief products are rice but not in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants: pepper, coconuts, betelnut, which latter article is manufactured

to a large extent. The brilliant career of Vasco da Gama in regard to India and their dependence on navigation and conquest during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, are thus the subjects of a modern historical work.—The discovery, indeed, have made no durable impression on the country, in which they appeared like a brilliant but destructive meteor out their unwearied exertions to push the arts and discoveries of navigation beyond the limits within which they had been previously restricted, were too beneficial to the world at large to be passed over without notice. Their discoveries received the first impulse from Henry the fifth son of John, the first king of Portugal of that name. Under his auspices, several expeditions were fitted out for exploring the coast of Africa and the adjacent seas. The first discovery was not very important, but was sufficient to afford encouragement, and stimulate to perseverance. It consisted of the little island of Puerto Santo, so named from its having been discovered on the festival of All Saints. This was in the year 1418. In the following year the adventurers were further rewarded by the discovery of Madeira. For more than half a century, the voyages of the Portuguese were continued in the same direc-

tion, but in general without more important results than occasional additions to the small stock of geographical knowledge then existing. Little progress seemed to have been made towards the attainment of the grand object of these enterprises, viz. the discovery of a new route to India, till the latter end of the fifteenth century, when Bartholomew Dias eluded the fane of all preceding navigators, by his success in reaching the southernmost point of Africa, and in doubling the famous promontory called by himself Cabo Tormentoso, the Cape of Storms, but more happily and permanently designated by his sovereign, Cabo de Boa Esperanza, the Cape of Good Hope. Emanuel, the successor of John of Portugal, proceeded in the steps of his predecessor. An expedition was fitted out in furtherance of the object in view and committed to the care of Vasco de Gama. It sailed from Lisbon on the 8th of July 1497 doubled the Cape on the 30th of November following, and finally reached Calicut thus achieving the triumph so long and so anxiously sought. The admiral was forth with introduced to the native prince, a Hindu, called by the Portuguese historians Zamorin by native authorities Samiri, and after a short stay marked by alternations of friendliness and hostility set sail on his return to Portugal, where he was received with the honours which he had so well earned. The Portuguese returned, and received permission to carry on the operations of commerce. But disputes soon arose and acts of violence were committed on both sides. The power and influence of the Portuguese, however, continued to extend, and the assistance afforded by them to the neighbouring king of Cochin in his quarrel with the Zamorin was rewarded by permission to erect a fort for their protection within the territories of the former prince. Thus was laid the foundation of the Portuguese dominion in the East. An attempt to obtain possession of Calicut failed. Against Goa the invaders were more successful. That city was taken by storm and although subsequently retaken by a native force, was again captured by the Portuguese, and became the seat of their government the capital of their Indian dominions, and the see of an archbishop the primate of the Indies. The Dutch supplanted the Portuguese as traders, and with their commerce the latter nation lost their power and grandeur. Thus did Goa become the melancholy spectacle which it is now and which it will continue to present until some further step in downward progress shall sink it still lower into wretchedness and degradation, or unless by some happy incident it should become absorbed into the British territories.

GOA, or GWA.—A populous village in the district of Sandeway in the province of Arracan. It was formerly a town of considerable importance, but has for some time been on the decline. It possesses a harbour for vessels of 200 tons burden, but there is an awkward ob-

# GOA—GOD

direction at its entrance, occasioned by a bar of sand, which renders it highly dangerous. A route from this place to Hemsadiah, on the Iravaddy river is called the Goa route. Lat. 17° 33', long 94° 41'

**GOA ISLAND** or **GWA ISLAND**.—A small island situated near the mouth of the river in Arracan bearing the same name, and about a mile and a half from the shore. There is a large coral bank three miles to the westward. Lat 17° 34' long 93° 33'

**GOA RIVER**.—A small river which empties itself in the sea near the village of the same name in Arracan. Its entrance is broad and deep, sufficiently so for ships of 500 tons burden. Its mouth is about lat. 17° 34', long 93° 40'

**GOALGUNGE**, in the territory of Buawur in Bundelcund a town on the route from Banda to Saugor 93 miles S.W. of the former, 70 N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. Lat 24° 42', long 79° 29'

**GOALPARA**.—A British district of the Bengal lieut. gov. bounded on the north by the native state of Bhotan on the east by the British district of Camroop in Lower Assam on the south by the native territory of the Garrow tribes and the British district of Myitthaingyi and on the west by that of Rungpore and the native state of Coosh Behar. It extends from lat. 25° 40' to 26° 31' and from long 89° 42' to 91° 8', is 100 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and seventy miles in breadth and contains an area of 8506 square miles, with a population of 400,000. The principal crops of the district are cotton tobacco and sugar mustard also, is said to be extensively grown. Goalpara, or North eastern Rungpore in a geographical point of view belongs to Bengal proper having constituted an integral part of that province in 1765 when the British government obtained the grant of the Dewanny from the emperor of Delhi but from the circumstance of its being placed under the superintendence of the commissioner of Assam, and from its general resemblance in respect of climate and other circumstances to that province, it has sometimes been regarded as one of the districts of Assam. Goalpara, the principal town of the district, suffered severely by fire in 1838. Lat. 26° 8', long 90° 40'

**GOAB**.—A town in the British district of Moonschabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal 114 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 13', long 88° 29'

**GOBENUGUR**.—A town in the British district of Dinajpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 52 miles N.W. of Dinajpore. Lat. 25° 59', long 88° 27'

**GOBINDGUNJ**.—A town in the British district of Sarun, lieut. gov. of Bengal, situated on the left bank of the Gandouk river, 52 miles N.W. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 22', long 84° 41'

**GOBINDGUNJE**, in the British district of

Bogra, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town 22 miles N. of the town of Bogra. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains about 1,000 houses, a number which, according to the usually received average of inmates to dwellings would assign it a population of about 5,000. Lat. 25° 10', long 89° 22'

**GOBRIA**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, two miles from the left bank of the Betwa river and 18 miles S.E. from Bhopal. Lat. 23° 9' long 77° 37'

**GOCURNUM**, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. It is built in a straggling manner among coconut-palms, but has some commerce and is held in high repute among the Brahmists, on account of an image of Mahabaliwar or Siva said to have been brought to this place by Ravana, the giant tyrant of Lanka. Distance from Mangalore, N., 120 miles. Lat. 14° 22', long 74° 22'

**GODAGARI**, in British district of Rayachy lieut. gov. of Bengal, a small town on the left bank of the Podda, or great eastern branch of the Ganges. It is situated on a ridge of stiff clay mixed with kukkur or calcareous conglomerate and derives its importance from the stability of its site, many of the places in this district being subject to inundation by the swollen rivers during the periodical rains of autumn. The Podda is here crossed by means of a ferry on the route from Berhampore to Jumalpoor 82 miles N.E. of former 151 S.W. of latter 150 N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 30', long 88° 20'

**GODAIRY**.—A town in the Khoond state of Purlahkemeddy 118 miles N. from Viragapatam, and 83 miles W. from Ganjam. Lat. 18° 20' long 83° 51'

**GODAR DEOTA**, in the British district of Raecan, near Bussabur a peak surmounting a curious temple of a tutelary deity of that locality. It is situated near the left bank of the Pabur. Elevation above the sea 8,605 feet. Lat. 31° 10' long 77° 50'

**GODAVERY**.—A river rising in the Deccan in the British district of Ahmednuggur on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, near Nasick, in lat. 19° 55' long 73° 30' and 50 miles E. from the shore of the Arabian Sea. Taking a direction south-east for 100 miles, it reaches the western frontier of the territory of the Nizam at Phooltamba, in lat. 19° 45' long 74° 40' and continuing to hold the same direction for ninety miles further, forms the boundary between the collectorate of Ahmednuggur and the territory of the Nizam, to a point ten miles beyond Mongee, in lat. 18° 25' long 75° 37', having previously, at Tola, in lat. 19° 37' long 75° 3', received on the right side the river Parra, flowing from the west. Below Mongee the Godavery enters the Nizam's territory after which it proceeds in a sinuous, but generally easterly course, for 160 miles, to the

vicinity of Laxm, and receives on the left side, in lat  $19^{\circ} 8'$  long  $77^{\circ} 8'$  the Doodna, a considerable stream flowing from the north-west. From that confluence, taking a course south-east for eighty-five miles, in lat  $18^{\circ} 48'$  long  $77^{\circ} 55'$ , it receives on the right side the Manjara, a large river flowing from the south. The course of the Godavary after this confluence is still sinuous but generally eastward, for about 170 miles, to the town of Veel Saugor, in lat  $18^{\circ} 48'$  long  $79^{\circ} 49'$ , near which the Manjar river falls into it thence flowing for about twenty miles to Kulsaur in lat  $18^{\circ} 52'$  long  $79^{\circ} 50'$ , it receives on the left side the Wan Gunga (there termed the Prabheta) a large river from the north which discharges the great drainage of the southern declivity of the Vindhya range. Thence the Godavary takes a direction south east for 170 miles, to Kottoor in lat  $17^{\circ} 29'$  long  $81^{\circ} 34'$ , where it crosses the frontier into the British district of Rajahmundry finding its way through a deep chasm in the Eastern Ghats with a very slight declivity. About twenty five miles below Kottoor it issues from the mountains at Polavaram in lat  $17^{\circ} 15'$  long  $81^{\circ} 42'$ . In passing through the great barrier of hills it is stated by the boatmen who navigate the river that there are no falls throughout the length of its channel nor indeed any obstructions of importance and the testimony of these persons would appear to be confirmed by the fact, that large timber-rifts from the Nizam's territory are floated down when the river is almost at its lowest, and has not more than two or three feet water at the fords in the low country. From Polavaram the river continues to hold a direction south east for twenty three miles, to Pochalamunka, in lat  $16^{\circ} 57'$  long  $81^{\circ} 49'$  where, entering the alluvial country which it has itself formed, it diverges into two great branches the left flowing to the south east for fifty five miles, and falling into the Bay of Bengal at Point Gordewara, in lat  $16^{\circ} 48'$  long  $82^{\circ} 23'$  the right taking a southern direction for fifty five miles and falling into the bay at Narapur lat  $16^{\circ} 18'$  long  $81^{\circ} 46'$ .

The alluvial country traversed by the two streams spreads out on both sides, extending on the west till it meets the delta of the Kistnah at the Colair Lake, a distance of about forty miles and on the east side spreading for about thirty two miles, to the shore of Coringa Bay where the coast runs for some distance nearly north and south. From the hills the river has a very moderate fall. At Polavaram, where, as already stated it issues from the mountains, the alluvial land forming its banks is eighty feet above the level of the sea at high water. This land has a very regular slope commencing with a foot and a half per mile, and gradually diminishing to one foot as it approaches the sea. But as the rise and fall of the river at Polavaram amounts to thirty-eight feet, its summer surface at that place cannot exceed forty two feet above the sea-level, which gives an average fall of seven inches

and a half per mile. At the head of the delta the bed of the ford is twenty two feet above the sea, and the actual distance being about fifty miles, the fall is little more than five inches per mile. Besides the slope of the land towards the sea in the delta, it has another and much more abrupt slope in a direction lateral to the course of the river. The banks of the river on both sides form ridges, rising several feet above the level of the land beyond. This ridge-like character is common to rivers which overflow their banks without restraint, as for instance the Nile and is well known to arise from the deposit of the heavier matter near to the margin of the river, while the finer and lighter is carried to the limits of the inundation. The delta enclosed between these two great arms is traversed by many smaller branches diverging from them. An offset from the great north eastern branch flows by the town of Coringa, and admits vessels of ten or twelve feet draught. The branch which disembogues at Narapur is less suited for the purposes of navigation, admitting only vessels drawing eight or nine feet water. In December 1846 the sanction of the Court of Directors was given to the construction at an expense of 47 500*l.*, of a dam or anicut of sufficient height to command the delta of the river, and to supply to the rich alluvial soil of which that tract is composed, the means of constant irrigation. In 1848 the amount had been expended, but the works were far from completion and a further sum, equal to 13 800*l.* was assigned for that object. The anicut, 4 200 yards long has been thrown across the river near the village of Dowla-waram on the east bank and Wadapilly on the west. For boats and timber that may be required to pass down or up the river when there is neither so much water as to allow of their passing over the anicut nor so little as to prevent their navigating the river locks are constructed at the heads of the irrigating channels, by means of which a communication between the upper and lower stream is maintained round the anicut. At the town of Rajahmundry, a few miles above the point where the river divides, the channel is of great width and during the periodical inundations in the close of summer is filled from bank to bank with a vast and rapid body of water, bearing down great quantities of timber wrecks of wooden houses, and carcasses of animals but during the dry season the current shrinks so much that it might in most places be ford. The construction of the anicut already noticed has, however changed this, by retaining, for the benefit both of agriculture and navigation a never failing supply of water, previously suffered to flow in useless abundance to the sea. The long gorge by which the river finds its way through the Eastern Ghats, though having so slight a declivity as to admit of navigation, allows the channel a space of not more than a quarter of a mile with banks rising on each side into mountains so steep and high, that travelling along the stream by land

is altogether impracticable and communication can be maintained by navigation only. Above the gorge, the volume of water in the upper or more level country expands during inundations to a width of from three to six miles on each side of the river, and on the retiring of the stream, the soil remains covered with a black alluvial mud, which imparts to it great fertility. The total length of the Godavery from its source to Narsapur is 898 miles.

The value of this river as an instrument of communication for commercial and military purposes is perhaps not yet fully appreciated. It appears, that from Mahadepoor to Rajahmundry the voyage in boats properly adapted to the purpose has been performed in fifty-two hours and it is inferred with great appearance of probability that steamers similar to those used on the Ganges might ascend the Godavery to a considerable distance, affording great facility for conveying troops and stores to Nagpore and Jubbulpore as well as a mode of transmitting to the eastern coast the produce of Berar and the Nagpore territories, far more advantageous than the land route by carts and bullocks. The passage from Chanda, on one of the feeders of the Godavery, to Mahadepoor has been performed in eighteen hours and it has been suggested, that by means of this great river and its tributaries an uninterrupted water communication might be obtained from the coast into the heart of the Deccan. The experiment of navigating the Godavery by means of steam has been entertained by the government of Madras, and measures for carrying it into effect are under consideration.

**GODHUL**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 89 miles S from Hyderabad and 84 miles S.E. from Ghunnapoor. Lat. 16° 21' long 78° 37'.

**GODEA** in the territory of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 187 miles S.W. of former 52 N.E. of latter. It was formerly a very important place, the head of a large district of the kingdom of Guzerat yielding annually 2,000,000 rupees, and is still a considerable town. Lat. 22° 45' long 73° 36'.

**GOGAON**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 86 miles W of the city of Mirzapoor 757 N.W. of Calcutta by water. Lat. 25° 15' long 82° 20'.

**GOGABEE**—A river traversing the British district of Tirhoot, lieutenant-gov of Bengal. In the upper part of its course it is denominated Kamala or Kamla, and, according to Buchanan, rises in Nepal, in the Sub-Himalaya, about lat. 27° 20', long 85° 40'. Taking a course south-east for about seventy miles, it passes through the Tarai or marshy forest in the southern part of Nepal, and in lat. 26° 35' long 86° 15' crosses the British frontier into the district Tirhoot, through which it flows in a southerly and south-westerly direction for

about thirty-five miles, and subsequently for fifty miles in a south-easterly direction, when, passing from Tirhoot, it flows for forty miles through the district of Monghyr, and for twenty-five miles through Bhagulpoore, then, forming for fifteen miles the boundary between the districts of Purneah and Bhagulpoore, it falls into the Coory on the right side, in lat. 25° 24' long 87° 16'. Its total length of course being about 235 miles.

**GOGGOT RIVER**—An offset of the Atree quitting it a few miles after its divergence from the Teesta, and in lat. 26° 19', long 88° 46'. It maintains a south-east direction, and, flowing through Cooch Behar, Rangpoore and Bograh falls into the Konae a main branch of the Brahmapootra, after a total course of 145 miles, in lat. 24° 55', long 89° 41'.

**GOGHA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village close to the route by the Katra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 29 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 13', long 82° 13'.

**GOGHPUR**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Kurnal to Ludlana, and 32 miles N.W. of the former town. It is situated in a level tract, insulated by two branches of the river or torrent Markunda. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 897 miles. Lat. 30° 5', long 76° 48'.

**GOGI**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 126 miles S.W. from Hyderabad and 68 miles S.E. from Bejapoor. Lat. 16° 43', long 74° 40'.

**GOGO**, in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay, a town situated in the peninsula of Kattywar on the western shore of the Gulf of Cambay. About three quarters of a mile east of the town is an excellent anchorage, in some measure sheltered by the island of Perum which lies still further east. The best Lascars in India are natives of this place and ships touching here may procure water and refreshments, or repair damages. It is a safe place for vessels during the south-west monsoon or to run for if they part from their anchors in Surat Road, being an entire bed of mud three-quarters of a mile from the shore and the water always smooth. The land about Gogo being generally low, is inundated at high spring tides which renders it necessary to bring fresh water from a distance of four or five miles. Firewood is scarce. The inhabitants of this town have for many years laudably exerted themselves in promoting municipal improvements by means of self-taxation. Distance from Bombay 190 miles. Lat. 21° 39' long 73° 15'.

**GOGOLFULLY**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 138 miles S.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 15° 17', long 79° 21'.

**GOGRA RIVER**—See GOGRA.

**GOGRI**, in the British district of Moongheer, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town a mile north-east of the left bank of the Ganges. It is the

# GOH.

principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, but is of small size, the population not exceeding 700 or 800. Distant N.E. from Moongheer 10 miles, N.W. from Bhagulpore 27 miles. Lat. 25° 25', long. 86° 37'.

**GOH**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Shergotty. Lat. 24° 58' long. 84° 41'.

**GOH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Dhoul river, and 69 miles N.E. of Almora. Lat. 30° 15', long. 80° 35'.

**GOHADEE**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 48 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 52', long. 79° 27'.

**GOHALA**, in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawatee, a town on the route from Hancee to Nussersabad 127 miles S. of former 116 N.E. of latter. It has a large bazar and water is abundant. Lat. 27° 39', long. 75° 48'.

**GOHANUH**, in the British district of Bohluk lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situate on the Bohluk branch of the Delhi Canal, and near the northern extremity of a great depression of the soil, extending about fifty miles southwards. In the course of the original formation of the canal by Ali Mardan Khan the water being introduced as far as Gohanuh, could proceed no farther along the channel, in consequence of an error in the level, and, accumulating at this spot, overflowed and swept away the embankment intended to form the waterway. The great body of water which thus escaped, extensively inundated the country and destroyed Lalpore, a considerable town, the ruins of which may still be seen. The town of Gohanuh is 50 miles N.W. of Delhi with a population of 6668. Lat. 29° 8', long. 76° 47'.

**GOHAR TULAO** in Sindh, a tank on the summit of a strong pass on the route from Kharan to Sehwan and 84 miles N.E. of the former place. The importance of the place results merely from its having a supply of water, in other respects it offers nothing to the traveller the country around having a rugged surface of bare rock and yielding neither forage nor provisions. Lat. 25° 8', long. 67° 33'.

**GOHILWAR** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat or territory of the Guicowar a district named from the Gohil Rajpoots by whom it is principally peopled. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Ahmedabad, on the east and south-east by the Gulf of Cambay and Ahmedabad, on the west by the districts of Bahriwar and Kattywar, on the north-west by the district of Kattywar, and lies between lat. 20° 55'—22° 3', long. 71° 14'—72° 13'. It is eighty

five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty in breadth. The principal towns—Limari, Palitana, Mowra or Mahowa, and Tulaj or Tolajo—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The district contains 690 towns and villages, and the aggregate population has been computed to be 247 980. The chief, styled the Rawl Raja, or Bhakoor of Bhasonagar has an income estimated some years since at 740 000 rupees annually and pays a tribute of 81 950 rupees to the British government, and 39 202 to the Guicowar. Bhasonagar his capital is within the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad, and this being regarded as an humiliating circumstance, has sometimes suggested to this illustrious chief the removal of his residence to some town within his own.

**GOHUD**, in the territory of Gwalior or the possessions of the family of Scindia a town on the route from Etawa to Gwalior, 55 miles S.W. of the former and 33 N.E. of the latter. Its fortifications consist of an outer curtain of mud, faced with stone, and inclose an extensive area, between which and the citadel are two other walls. The citadel is lofty, with massive towers, and has spacious and commodious apartments. Around the outermost rampart runs a ditch, which can be filled with water from the small river Berulie. Tieffenthaler describing the condition of the place seventy years ago states it to be then populous and rich. It is now however much decayed, though there are a few good modern houses, especially that of the Mahratta governor. The rana of Gohnd was originally a Jat semindar or landholder who, in the early part of the eighteenth century rose to considerable power by taking advantage of the opportunities for aggrandisement which were common during that troubled period. In 1779 he secured the alliance of the British government, from whom, in the following year he received most valuable aid against the Mahrattas. Among other services the fort of Gwalior previously reputed impregnable, was captured by a British force under Captain Popham and placed in the possession of the rana of Gohnd. Here, however in 1784 the rana was besieged by Madhjee Scindia, and obliged to surrender. His capital, Gohnd, also passed into the hands of the enemy. In 1803 negotiations were opened by the British government with the rana of Gohnd, and a treaty was concluded, by which certain territorial possessions were guaranteed to that chief. The right of the British thus to deal with the territory in question was, however impugned by Scindia, and, in consequence, a new arrangement was effected. Gohnd was transferred to Scindia, and the rana received from the British government the territory of Dholpore, which his descendant still enjoys. Distance S.E. of Agra 80 miles N.W. of Calcutta, by Etawah, 700. Lat. 26° 25', long. 78° 26'.



# GOH—GOL.

**'GOHUN**, in the British district of Jaloun, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jaloun to Etawah, 13 miles N W of the former Lat. 26 19', long 79 20'

**GOHURIE**, in the British district of Al Jahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Allahabad canton ment to that of Pertabgarh in the Oude terri tory, seven miles N of the former 24 S of the latter Lat 25 34 long 81 51

**GOKAK**.—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 32 miles N E of Belgaum Lat. 16 10' long 74 53

**GOKUL**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the left or eastern bank of the Jumna. Here is a ferry across that river to Mohanpur on the right bank six miles S.E. of Muttra cantonment. It is a place of some note among the Hindoos, from its association with the memory of one of their revered sages. Wilson observes Vallabhi Swami the son of Lak shmana Bhatt, a Talinga Brahman—This San yas taught early in the sixteenth century he resided originally at Gokul a village on the left bank of the Jumna, about three miles to the east of Mathura. It is also regarded by some as the place where Vishnu first appeared on earth in the form of Krishna. Lat. 27 26', long 77 48

**GOKUL**, a village of Buesahir on the fron tier of Gurkhal, is situate at the south-eastern extremity of a high and massive ridge rising between the valleys of the rivers Toms and Fabur Elevation above the sea 7 079 feet. Lat. 31 4, long 77 57

**GOL**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Balmeer to the town of Joudpore, and 46 miles E of the former It is situate in a low swampy country on the right bank of the Lense at the confluence of the torrent called Leek The surrounding country is extensively overflowed by the inundations of those streams during the rainy season Gol contains fifty houses. Lat. 25 52, long 72 9'

**GOL**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, on the right bank of the river Sookree, and 76 miles S.W. from Joudpore. Lat. 25 25' long 72 29'

**GOLA**.—A town in the British district of Rangur lieut gov. of Bengal, 38 miles N E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23 34, long 85 44

**GOLAH GHAT**.—A village situate on the right bank of the Dhunserree river, in the British district of Beetpoor Upper Assam, 72 miles E. from Newgong Lat. 26 23', long 93 58

**GOLCONDA**, in the territory of the Nizam a fortress and ruined city seven miles W of the city of Hyderabad. The fortress, situate on a rocky ridge of granite, is extensive, and contains many inclosures. It is altogether

very strong, and in good repair, but is com manded within breaching distance by the sur mounts of several of the enormous and massive mausolea of the ancient kings of the place. Being the depository of the treasures of the Nizam, and also used as a state prison, it is very strictly guarded and entrance cannot be obtained by any but official persons in omni dental capacity The ancient mausolea form a vast group about 600 yards from the fort, in an arid, desert, rocky ground the stern features of which heighten the impressiveness and grandeur of these astonishing buildings. ' De solate and abandoned to the ravages of time, they rear their stately domes and pinnacles on the bare plain no outward defences now exist ing to ward off the approaches of any assailant, who through ignorance or wantonness, may hasten the progress of decay The most ancient of these tombs is not more than 800 years old but they have been subjected to so many and such barbarous attacks, that nothing save the great solidity of their walls has pre served them from utter ruin Each mausoleum stands in the centre of a spacious quadrangular platform or terrace, approached on all sides by flights of steps entering upon a rich arcade formed of an equal number of pointed arches on each front, and finished with a lofty balu strade and a minaret at each angle The body of the building also quadrangular rises about thirty feet above the upper terrace of this arcade and is also surrounded by a balustrade flanked with minarets of smaller dimensions than those below From the centre of this portion of the building springs the dome form ing by its magnitude a distinguished feature in a structure equally remarkable for the splen dour and symmetry of its proportions. The principal material employed is grey granite, ornamented in some parts with stucco, and in others with the porcelain tiles for which India was at one time so famous. The colours retain their brilliancy to the present day and the ex tracts from the Koran formed of white charac ters on a polished blue ground have all the richness of enamel. There is a mosque attached to each of these tombs, which formerly pos sessed the privileges of sanctuary and these religious edifices not only supported a consider able number of priests but also afforded a daily meal to the neighbouring poor " These tombs were erected at a great expense, some of them being said to have cost 150 000*l*. The enamelled-work with which they are or namented is reported to have been the production of artists brought from China for the purpose but there is every reason to believe that these decorations are of native workmanship similar ornaments being to be found at Beajepore, Agra, Behar Bengal, and other places." The diamonds of Golconda have obtained great celebrity throughout the world, but they were mostly cut and polished here having been generally found at Pariaall, in a detached por tion of the Nizam's dominions, near the south ern frontier, in lat. 16 40' long 80 28, &

place which affords no favorable indication of the wealth to be derived from the avocation of seeking diamonds, as it is in ruins, and the inhabitants ill-clothed, and half-starved in appearance.

Golconda, in former times was a large and powerful kingdom of the Deccan, which arose on the dissolution of the Bahmani empire, but being subdued by Aurangzeb was incorporated with the empire under his rule. Even in its extinction, however, it was able to maintain some struggle, and even to venture on an attack upon the imperial army and to plunder its baggage. The confusion consequent upon the breaking up of the empire almost obliterated the recollection of the once flourishing kingdom of Golconda. The fort is in lat 17° 22' long 78° 29'.

**GOLUGONDA**—A town in the British district of Visnagapatam, presidency of Madras 56 miles W of Visnagapatam Lat 17° 40' long 82° 31'.

**GOLYGAIIRA**—A town in the Mysore 67 miles N E from Seringapatam and 118 miles W from Aroot. Lat 12° 51', long 77° 38'.

**GOMATI**—A river of the hill state of Kooloo, rising in lat 32° 2' long 77° 34' and, flowing in a south westerly direction for fifty five miles, falls in the Beas river near the village of Kuria, in lat 31° 49' long 77° 12'.

**GOMBERLA**, or **TOCHKEE**, a river of Bannoo, rising in lat 22° 53' long 70° 1' on the eastern slope of the Suliman range of mountains, and, flowing easterly for about 100 miles, falls into the Indus near the village of Kafir Kota, in lat 23° 30' long 71° 20'.

**GOMUL**—A river, or rather a prolonged torrent, rising in the eastern part of Afghanistan, and making its way through the Suliman range of mountains towards the Indus. After a course of about 160 miles, it is lost in the sands to the east of the Suliman range. Its bed for a great distance forms the Goolaroo Pass, or great middle route from Hindostan to Khorasan, by Dera Ismael Khan and Ghuznee, the northern being through the Khyber Pass, and the southern through the Bolan. It crosses the Suliman range about lat. 32° 6'.

**GOMUL**—A village in the Daman division of the Punjab, on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and 40 miles W of the latter place. It is situate near the eastern entrance of the pass of Gomul, and on the river or torrent of the same name. Lat. 31° 53', long. 70° 8'.

**GONDA**, in the British district of Sahagpur Saugor and Nerbudda territory. Neut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jabulpur to Sirgocja, 100 miles E of the former. Lat. 23° 2', long. 81° 35'.

**GONDA**, in the territory of Oude a village six miles N E of the town of Pataunghur. According to Butler, the "population is 2,006, all of the military tribe of Hindoos, except

about fifty Mussulman weavers." Lat. 25° 59', long. 82° 3'.

**GONDAGHAON** in the British province of Saugor and Nerbudda, Neut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bhopal to Aunungabad, 52 miles S.W of the former. Lat. 23° 31', long. 77° 10'.

**GONDWANA** or the land of the Gond race, an extensive, imperfectly-defined tract of Southern India. It may, however, be considered as lying between lat. 19° 50' and 24° 30', long. 77° 38' and 87° 20' and as comprising part of the British districts of Saugor and Nerbudda, and also those of Singrowl, Chota Nagpore and Sirgocja, with the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal, the Cuttack Mehal, and the greater portion of the northern part of the British province of Nagpore. It is throughout a hilly tract, comprising within its limits the eastern portion of the Vindhya and Mahadeo mountains and having in some places a considerable elevation stated, though perhaps without sufficient grounds, to be at Amarkantak 5,000 feet above the sea. Its great elevation in some parts is, however, proved by the fact that rivers take their course northward as the Betwa and others of less importance which flow into the Jumna or Ganges, eastward, as the Mahanuddy to the Bay of Bengal and westward, as the Nerbudda and Taptee, with their tributaries to the Indian Ocean. The Goonds, who form the greater portion of the population of Gondwana, have been conjectured to be the aborigines of Hindostan and speak a language radically different from Sanscrit and its dialects, introduced from regions west of the Indus. Many of the Goonds seen by Blunt in his passage through the country were so devoid of any approach to civilization as to live in a state of entire nudity. They appeared however to be an athletic well looking race.

The history of a race so rude must obviously be scanty and obscure. The Goond rajah Narasing Rao is represented in 1899 to have been powerful and wealthy, but his greatness was overthrown in 1433, by Hoonzug, the Mussulman monarch of Malwa, who, having slain him in battle, reduced Kairia, his capital. Subsequently, in 1518, the Goond chiefs are found forming a powerful confederacy against the king of Malwa. The western part was subjugated by Akbar, and included within the fiscal organization of his empire. Kairia, the capital of the principal Goond rajah, being mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery as the chief place of a circle of the south of Berar. The eastern part, as remarked by Rennell, "was neither reduced by Akbar, nor even known in particular to the author of the Ayeen Akbery." The rajah of Deogarh, in this part of Gondwana, was, in the latter part of the seventeenth century induced to profess Mahomedanism by the influence of Aurangzeb, and in 1744, his sons having embroiled themselves with Raghubee Bhonsla, were by him deprived

# GON-GOO

of their possessions, which he incorporated with his own. Ragobhee in the previous year had overrun and partially subjugated Western Gondwana. There is henceforward little to relate until the operations of the British forces in the Nagpore dominions in 1818-19. Appa Sahib Rhonda, the rajah of Berar, having fled from Nagpore, his capital, took refuge among the Mahadeo Mountains in Western Gondwana. The British forces tracked him with unwearied perseverance through those intricate wilds, and successively gaining his fastnesses and lurking places, obliged him to fly in disguise. Another British armament overrunning Southern Gondwana, stormed the fortified town of Chanda, a third marching into South-eastern Gondwana, stormed the town of Kompta, and took military occupation of the neighbouring country. By the treaty of Nagpore, in 1818, the British government acquired the extensive tract now denominated the Sangor and Nerbudda territory, with other considerable tracts in the northern portion of Gondwana. It may however be observed in conclusion, that the name Gondwana must be regarded as obsolete.

**GONDWARA.**—A town in the British district of Purneah, Bent.-gov. of Bengal. It is the principal place of an extensive pergunnah or subdivision yet consists of only three straggling market-places, having a population of about 1,800. Lat. 25° 30', long. 87° 22'.

**GONKOR.**—A river of Nepal, formed by the junction of the Ponaa and the Mui. The united stream flows in a direction south for twenty-five miles, through the Terai of Nepal for 160 miles through the British district of Purneah, and for ten miles, during which it forms the boundary between Purneah and Malda, when it falls into the Ganges, near the town of Deatpore, in lat. 25° 10' long. 87° 51'.

**GON MYOO.**—A town in the British district of Amberst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles S.E. of Moulkoom. Lat. 16° 2', long. 98° 23'.

**GONBAINTHAN.**—A peak of the Himalaya Mountains, between Nepal and Tibet. Altitude 24,700 feet above the sea. Lat. 28° 20', long. 86°.

**GOODALOOR.**—A town in the British district of Combarator, presidency of Madras, 11 miles N. of Combarator. Lat. 11° 9', long. 77° 1'.

**GOODALUS.**—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 81 miles S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 30', long. 76° 35'.

**GOODAREE.**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, late dominions of the rajah of Berar, 186 miles E. from Nagpore and 81 miles S. from Ruttampoor. Lat. 21° 6', long. 81° 39'.

**GOODHA.**—In the Rajpoot native state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Delhi to the city of Jeypoor, 39 miles N.E. of latter. It is situate among isolated rocky hills, rising

abruptly from a barren sandy plain. Lat. 27° 4', long. 76° 31'.

**GOODHA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondoe, 97 miles S.E. from Ajmeer and 10 miles S.W. from Boondoe. Lat. 25° 20' long. 75° 39'.

**GOODHA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shikawatee, 66 miles N.W. from Jeypoor and 19 miles S.E. from Jhoonhnoo. Lat. 27° 50', long. 75° 40'.

**GOODHANUH.**—A village in the British district of Goorgoon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Distance S. from Delhi 52 miles. Lat. 28°, long. 77° 25'.

**GOODICOTTA.** in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, a town, the principal place of a subdivision, distant from Chitral Droog N.E., 44 miles from Bellary, S.W. 30. Lat. 14° 50' long. 76° 42'.

**GOODDOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 80 miles N. from Hyderabad and 165 miles E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 46' long. 78° 25'.

**GOODROWLEE or CHUK BHAN,** in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and 23 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 8', long. 80° 36'.

**GOODUEH,** in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hannee to Farred Kot, 72 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 42', long. 76° 6'.

**GOODYWADA.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 22 miles N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 27', long. 81° 3'.

**GOOGUL.**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk on the left bank of the Parbutee river and 137 miles N.W. from Sangur. Lat. 24° 43' long. 76° 51'.

**GOOJAH,** in Sindh, a town on the route from Kurrahee to Tatta, and 10 miles W. of the latter town. Maason describes it as a small hamlet town, with pools or deposits of rain water. Situate only 12 miles E. of Garrah, and on a navigable creek debouching into the Indian Ocean close to Kurrahee, it is believed that an inland navigation might easily and advantageously be effected here between that seaport and the main channel of the Indus, the intervening ground being low and level. Lat. 24° 44', long. 67° 48'.

**GOOJERANWALA.**—See GUJURUWALLA.

**GOOJERAT.**—See GUJERAT.

**GOOJERRAS** in the native territory of Alwar & Moohery, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a village on the route from Mhow to Jaipur, 39 miles S.W. of the latter. There are a few shops. Lat. 27° 50', long. 76° 25'.

**GOOJRAT**, in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, and 81 miles W of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 8' long. 71°

**GOOJUNGUR**.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 55 miles N E. of Jagannath. Lat. 20° 14', long. 86° 38'

**GOOJUROO**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a fort on a ridge of the Sub-Himalaya, bounding the Pattee Doon to the north-east. It is situated three miles to the right of the route, by the course of the Ramganga (Western) from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almorah 80 miles by route N E of the former, 26 W of the latter. Lat. 29° 35', long. 79° 16'

**GOOLAH**.—A river rising in the southern or outer group of the Himalaya, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29° 25' long. 79° 44'. It leaves the mountains close to Khara, in lat. 29° 15' long. 79° 37' after a tortuous course generally in a south westerly direction, for a distance of thirty miles, in which it receives the drainage of Nyni Tal, Bhun Tal, and some smaller lakes. From its entrance on the plain it takes a further course a little west of south for eighty miles, to its junction under the name of Sanka, with the Ramganga on the left side of that stream in lat. 28° 17', long. 79° 27'

**GOOLAREE**.—An important pass across the Sulman range from the Derajat into Kابل. It holds its course along the channel of the Gomul river or (in the words of Burnes) 'leads by broken rugged roads, or rather the watercourses of the Gomul through the wild and mountainous country of the Muzarees. It is a pass of great importance, being the middle route from Hindostan to Afghanistan as the Khyber is the northern and the Bolan the southern. Immense caravans consisting principally of *Lohari* Afghans every spring traverse it westward from the Indus and the adjacent countries, and, returning in autumn, winter in the Derajat. The Goolaree Pass enters the Sulman Mountains at their eastern base, in lat. 32° 8', long. 70°. Its course is very winding for about twenty miles from its entrance into the mountains, the direction of the road is north west, then for about forty miles it proceeds in a westerly direction, though with numerous deviations at short intervals it then turns to the north west, in which direction generally it holds a sinuous course to Ghuznee. It is much infested by freebooters of the Yauri Afghan tribe, and the caravans have often to fight their way with much loss of life and property.

**GOOLAM ALIKA TANDA**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sunda, presidency of Bombay, 36 miles S E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 9', long. 68° 53'

**GOOLEUM**.—A town in the British district

of Bellary, presidency of Madras, on the right bank of the Hagry, and 19 miles N E of Bellary. Lat. 15° 20', long. 77° 9'

**GOOLUREA**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Banashly to Lucknow, 58 miles S E. of the former 98 N W of the latter. Lat. 25° 1', long. 80° 14'

**GOOLUREEA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 22 miles W of the former. Lat. 28° 54', long. 78° 31'

**GOOMA**.—A town in the British district of Rangpur, lieut. gov. of Bengal 33 miles N of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 25', long. 85° 35'

**GOOMA**.—A river of the peninsula Kattywar, presidency of Bombay, rising in lat. 22° 18' long. 71° 30', and, flowing in an easterly direction for seventeen miles through the territories of native chieftains, and fifty three miles through the British district of Ahmedabad, it turns south-east, and after a further course of eighteen miles falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 22° 3' long. 72° 17'

**GOOMANCOE**.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 23 miles E. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 10' long. 77° 19'

**GOOMGAWN**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 57 miles N W from Nowgong and 48 miles N N E. from Gowhaty. Lat. 26° 47', long. 92° 8'

**GOOMGONG** in the British province of Sagar and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Boosingabad to Boorhaunpoor 59 miles S W of the former. Lat. 22° 5' long. 77° 9'

**GOOMLA**.—A town in the district of Singboon, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 106 miles S. from Hazareebagh, and 111 miles W from Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 30', long. 85° 41'

**GOOMSOOR**, in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town situated 43 miles N W of Ganjam. It was formerly the principal place of a feudal possession of the same name, tributary to the British, but the native chief failing in his feudatory obligations, and subsequently rising in rebellion the seminary in 1835 was declared forfeited to the paramount power. A period of disorder ensued, during which atrocious acts of violence and outrage were perpetrated, and at length it was found necessary to appoint a special commission, with a view to the restoration of order and tranquillity. Among the beneficial measures arising from these proceedings, is the suppression in the part of India of human sacrifices. A discovery had been made that this horrible practice prevailed to a considerable extent among the Khoonds, a barbarous people inhabiting the adjacent frontier tracts. Recourse was had in the first instance to conciliatory means, by which it was hoped the civilization of the Khoonds might be effected, but the experiment, though continued through

a series of years, failed in presenting any prospect of ultimate success and in 1840 a commission for the suppression of Meraiah sacrifices was appointed by the Indian government. Disturbances again broke out attended with great destruction of life and property, and it became necessary to call in military aid. The insurgent chiefs were defeated, and peace restored. Several chiefs have been induced to enter into formal engagements to abandon the practice of human sacrifices and female infanticide, on condition of British protection and these barbarous rites are now considered as effectually suppressed. The town of Goomsoor is in lat 19 50 long 84 40.

**GOOMTEE**—A river rising in lat. 23 43 long 92° 24' in the native territory known as Independent Tipperah and flowing through that state in a westerly direction for eighty miles and for sixty miles through British Tipperah falls into the Megna or Brahmapootra river, in lat. 23 52, long 90 42.

**GOOMTEF**—A river rising in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lent. gov. of the N W Province, in an alluvial tract between the rivers Deobah or Gurrah, and Ghogra. According to the surveyor-general's map, Fuljur Tal the source of the Goomtee river is a small lake or morass, in lat. 23 35 long 80° 10' and nineteen miles east of the town of Pilleebheet. As the elevation of Pilleebheet above the sea is estimated at 517 feet and the intervening country is remarkably level the source of the Goomtee may be assumed as about 520 feet above the sea. It takes a course southerly but generally to the south east, for the distance of forty two miles when it crosses into the territory of Oude and according to the surveyor general's map it, at the distance of about ninety four miles from its source in lat. 27 28' long 88 27, receives on the left side a stream flowing from the north, and having a course of about forty miles. From this confluence the Goomtee continues its progress in its previous direction for about eighty miles to Lucknow, receiving during its course the Sarrau. It is at that city navigable and crossed by a bridge either of brick or of stone. Rennell describes it to be at that place 'a small river and Larnaden 'a paltry and narrow stream' but according to Von Orlich a bridge of boats traversing the stream below that of masonry is 240 paces in length and the same traveller states that an iron bridge of three arches, sent out in pieces from England, to traverse the river was calculated for a width of 200 paces. The river certainly admits of navigation to an important extent, a small steamer belonging to the king of Oude having tested its capability in this respect. Toffen thaler observes that the breadth of the river is more remarkable than its depth. Though its value for the purposes of navigation and irrigation is great, the water, according to Butler is often contaminated by gross impurities, and occasionally becomes the source of disease.

' During the rainy season, the water of the Goomtee is loaded with an immense quantity of yellow clay and becomes unfit for drinking, and when any great mortality prevails at Lucknow or along the banks of the river a putrid scum forms on its surface, occasioned by the number of dead bodies thrown into it. Fish, however so abound in it, that Butler estimates that a fifth of the population draws its subsistence from that source. It is greatly affected by the periodical rains, rising and falling annually from that cause about fifteen feet and according to tradition, the variation formerly was much greater. At all times it is excellently adapted for navigation its waters never dispersing themselves over a greater breadth than 140 yards, and having generally a depth of four feet in the driest season while its excessive windings, which lengthen its course seventy five per cent., answer the purpose of canal locks in diminishing slope and rapidity. It is, however intersected at every four or six miles by kankar (calcareous conglomerate) ridges of two or three yards in width, which in the dry season sometimes diminish the depth to two feet. These ridges might be removed at no great expense were the political condition of the country such as to give its natural importance to the trade between central Oude and the British provinces. At present the few boats which convey supplies to Lucknow return empty. During the rainy season boats of 1 000 or 1 200 maunds (forty tons) are sometimes seen proceeding to Lucknow. The river continues its course in a south easterly direction from Lucknow and about seventy miles below it, according to the surveyor-general's map receives on the left side in lat. 25 42' long 81 40' the Kulhani a stream flowing from the north west, and having a course of about eighty miles. Below this confluence the river's right bank is in general high, and consists of solid kankar the left, low and sandy. At the station of Sultanpore about 170 miles south east of Lucknow by the river's course eighty in direct line the stream is in the dry season 100 yards wide with a mean depth of four feet, and a current of two miles an hour. About fifty two miles lower down and in the same direction, it passes over the frontier into the British district of Jounpore and flows through it thirty miles, to the town of the same name where its breadth is such as to require a bridge of sixteen fine arches. About eighteen miles below that town on the right side, it receives the river Sai thirty three miles lower down, in its course by the district of Benares on the same side the Nind, and five miles below the last confluence, and in lat 25 29' long 83 15' it falls into the Ganges on the left side, after a total course of 483 miles. Close above its mouth, it is crossed by means of a bridge of boats from the middle of October to the middle of June, and during the rains by ferry.

**GOOMY**—A town in the native mahal of 346

Puriahkamedy on the S.W. frontier of Bengal 54 miles N from Ganjam and 66 miles N.W. from Juggernaut. Lat 20 10' long 84 58'

**GOONAH**, in the territory of Gwahor or possessions of the Sondia family a British cantonment on the route from Gwahor fort to Mow 135 miles S.W. of former 185 N.W. of the latter. The village in which it is situated is large and in 1845 was inhabited by plunderers, who, notwithstanding the presence of eighty or 100 men of the Gwahor contingent, connived at and aided the freebooters, who swarmed in the neighbourhood during the disturbances consequent on the disputes at the court of Gwahor. Lat 24 40', long 77 20'

**GOONASS PASS** in Basasur across the southern range of the Himalaya which hold a direction from east-south east to west-north west. In approaching this pass from the south side, the road first proceeds upwards by the course of the Rupin, a feeder of the river Tons. The valley through which this river flows is terminated abruptly by a steep ridge, down which the stream pours in a cascade above 100 feet high. The ascent is by a path winding up by this stream and proceeding over an expanse of snow to the crest of the pass, 16 026 feet above the sea. The inclination of the mountain slope on the northern side is more gradual, but still very difficult being, as far as the eye can reach a dreary expanse of snow. The *Goonass Pass* lies in lat 31 21, long 79 13

**GOOND**—One of the native hill states on the left bank of the Sutlej river tributary to the chief of Keyonthal. It is bounded on the north by a detached portion of Kooloo and the native hill state of Komharin, which also bounds it on the east, on the south by those of Buhun and Mudhan and on the west by those of Bhages and Theog. It lies between lat. 31 4—31 15, long 77 22—77 32 in twelve miles in length from north to south, and six miles in breadth.

**GOONDAGOLE**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras 46 miles N.E. of Masulipatam. Lat 16 49 long 81 20'

**GOONDAOW** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 28 miles N.E. of the former. Lat 27 26 long 78 20'

**GOONDAR**—A river in the Madras collocation of Madras, rising in lat. 9 57' long 77 45 and flowing in a south-east direction for ninety five miles falls into the Gulf of Mannar in lat 9 8, long 78 38

**GOONDEE**—A town in the native state of Cashmeer or territory of Gholab Singh on the right bank of a branch of the river Pir Panjal, and 89 miles N.E. from Wazirabad. Lat. 33 48 long 74 24

**GOONDLOOR**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 47

miles S of Cuddapah. Lat 18 50 long 78 32'

**GOONDOOMBREE**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor late rajah of Berar's dominions, 68 miles E from Nagpoor and 67 miles S.E. from Senni. Lat 21 11, long 80 12

**GOONDRÉE**—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar three miles from the right bank of the Bunnass river, and 26 miles N.E. from Deesa. Lat. 24 32', long 72 17'

**GOONEER** in the British district of Futtehpour, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town which with that of Koota, gives name to the pergunnah or subdivision of Koota. Gooneer. Gooneer is situated a mile from the right bank of the Jumna, 16 miles direct N.W. of the town of Futtehpour. Lat 26 5, long 80 44

**GOONJE**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam on the right bank of the Godavery river and 200 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19 15' long 76 17'

**GOONJEE**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 22 miles S of Belgaum. Lat 15 31 long 74 84

**GOONNOUR**, in the British district of Budson lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Boodneshahur to Budson 44 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28 15 long 78 30'

**GOONRA**—A town in the territory of Onda 64 miles N.E. from Lucknow and 118 miles N from Allahabad. Lat. 27 5, long 82°

**GOONWARO** in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, in the parghna of Myhar a village on the route from Mirzapoor to Jubalpoor 87 miles N.E. of the latter 158 S.W. of former. Lat 24 8 long 80 40'

**GOOR**—A river rising in lat 19 8 long 78 46 on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and, flowing in a south easterly direction for fifty miles through the British district of Poona, and for fifty through that of Ahmednagar falls into the Beema river, in lat. 18 30', long 74 36

**GOORAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 179 miles N from Hyderabad. Lat 19 55 long 78 11

**GOORBAN** in Sindh a village on the route from Sehwan to Kurrahee, and 40 miles N.E. of the latter place. It is situated on the river of the same name, where it receives a small torrent called the Kutagee. Water consequently may readily be obtained and even when the rivers have ceased to run, it may be had from pools or wells dug in their beds. The country hereabouts is very rocky and barren and supplies are scanty. Lat 25 4 long 67 23

**GOORBAN**—A river in Sindh, so called from a village of that name on its bank. It rises in the mountainous tract between Kurrahee and Sehwan, about lat. 25 14, long.

67° 38', and, after a south westerly course of about sixty miles, falls into the Bay of Kurrahee by the Gurree creek, in lat. 24 47' long 67° 6'. Like most of the streams in this part of Sind, it is known by different names in different parts of its course being called Vadda near its source, Goorban in the middle and Mullerree lower down. Though occasionally flooded and having then a considerable body of water it is dry for the greater part of the year but water as stated in the preceding article, may at all times be obtained by digging in its bed. It is crossed by the route from Kurrahee to Sehwan, at the village of Goorban.

**GOORDAH** in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Ajmer 48 miles N. of former 180 E. of latter. It is situate on the Banu or Ootungbun where the bed is about three-quarters of a mile wide, and of heavy sand. From November to July there is little water in the river and from being so much spread out at the Ghat, it is but seldom unfordable any length of time in the rains. Lat. 24 3', long 77 20'.

**GOOREA TELKA, or GURIALI** in Gurwal a pass over a ridge having a south easterly direction from Surkanda summit to the right bank of the Bhageerettee as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 7 041 feet. Lat. 30 19', long 78 27.

**GOORETHUH** in the British district of Budoun, head-q. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Bolundshuhur 38 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 28 24 long 78 32.

**GOORGAON** a British district under the head gov. of the N W Provinces, is bounded on the north by the jaghure of Jujhur and the British district of Delhi, on the east by the jaghure of Bullabgurh and the river Jumna, separating it from the British districts of Boolundshuhur and Allygerh on the south by the British district of Muttra, and by Tjarra and the territory of Bhurtpoor and on the west by Tjarra and Jujhur. It lies between lat. 27 40'—28 30 long 76 21'—77 35 and contains an area of 1,942 square miles. The population amounts to 662 486 of whom 322 183 are returned as Hindoo and agricultural 188 591 Hindoo non-agricultural 158 371 as Mahomedans and others not being Hindoo, agricultural and 43 341 of the like classes non agricultural. There are four towns containing each between 5 000 and 10 000 inhabitants, and three containing upwards of 10 000. The climate is for the greater part of the year dry and hot. The general elevation of the country is about 320 feet above Calcutta, or 840 above the sea that of the town of Goorgaon being fixed by a scientific observer at 817. Some parts are however, considerably higher. Jacquemont

estimates the height of the hills about Soonah at more than 400 feet above the general level of the country, and Fraser mentions some which rise 600 feet above it. The part extending along the right bank of the Jumna is low level, and in many places rather fertile, though long after the cause had ceased to operate, it continued to be overrun with jungle, the consequence of the neglect of cultivation produced by incessant devastation by the Mahrattas and other freebooters, previously to the conquest of the country by the British. Heber who passed in 1825 observes, it 'is still but badly cultivated, but fifteen years ago it was as wild, I am assured, as the Terras as full of tigers, and with no human inhabitants but bandits.' The progress of improvement however seems to have been rapid as Jacquemont, five years later describes the country as rather well cultivated and more recently a further stimulus has been given to agricultural industry by the revenue settlement of the district, under which the rate of the government assessment on the land has been fixed for a series of years and is not liable to be increased until the year 1872. In the vicinity of the town of Ferozpoore iron ore is extracted and smelted but the quantity diminishes annually in consequence of the great difficulty of obtaining charcoal the country being very scantily wooded, and the miners and iron workers earn but a very wretched subsistence. The surface of the country is furrowed by numerous deep chasms and ravines, usually indicating the course of a torrent. The air in many of these ravines is in autumn deadly in the extreme, especially where the course of the torrent is marked by the growth of bamboo, which are invariably signs of the insalubrity of the situation. Yet each generally contains a hamlet of goatherds, now of necessity peacefully dwelling under the powerful but mild restraint of British rule but until lately the pests of the surrounding districts which they incessantly harassed with their incursions sweeping away all moveable property and seizing the inhabitants with the view of extorting ransom. This rude people are of the Meo or Mewatti race, for the most part nominally professing Mahomedanism but intermingling it with innumerable Hindoo superstitions. They are very fond of animal food especially goat's flesh, and also of spirits, but are not addicted to opium. Jacquemont, who considers them the aborigines of this part of India, describes them as very black with the lower extremities long the features in general not strongly marked, but the nose approaching to the equine form, lips rather prominent, moderately-sized mouths and oval eyes, the cast of their countenances altogether resembling that of the North American Indians. Westward of the first rocky tableland, rising from the valley of the Jumna, and inclosed between it and the rocky range still farther west, is a valley or depressed sandy plain, stretching from north to south, about

twenty miles in length and six or eight in breadth. In many places, the ground is so saturated with salt that in the hot dry weather the surface is covered with an efflorescence of it the soil is barren or produces merely a scanty growth of mimosa, and a few other products, common under such circumstances. These tracts are so abruptly defined, that, in the immediate neighbourhood of them the soil will be found free from saline impregnation, and fertile, the wells also yielding fresh water. In many places by digging to the depth of twenty or thirty feet, fresh water is found but if the well be sunk ten or twelve feet lower salt springs are reached the water of which is less saline than that of the sea but more bitter, in consequence of containing a large quantity of sulphate of soda and muriate of magnesia. The salt water of each well being raised in a large leathern bucket, worked by rope and pulley and set in motion by the labour of oxen and buffaloes, is conveyed through a small channel into a reservoir two or three feet deep, and lined with clay or mortar, and the moisture exhaling by the heat of the sun, the crystals are collected for sale. The quantity of salt produced in this way was formerly very considerable, but the article is now almost excluded from the market by the cheaper produce of the Sambhar Lake. In this sandy tract is a jhil or lake about eight miles in length from north to south and four in breadth. It is shallow and its water though without outlet, is fresh. It is frequented by great numbers of water fowl, especially pelicans.

The greater part of the district of Goorgaon passed to the British by the treaty of Serje Anjengum, dated 30th December 1803 by which Doulut Rao Scindia ceded to the East-India Company his territories northward of those of the rajahs of Jeypore and Joudpore and of the rana of Gokul. Part of it containing about a hundred and eighty square miles, was held in jaghire by the Kashmirian adventurer Zebul Nissa, more generally known under the name of the Begum Sumroo, and lapsed to the British on her death in 1836. Another portion of about 200 square miles, termed the jaghire of Ferosepore from its principal place was held with Loharoo by Shamsuddin Khan, who took it by descent from Ahmad Bukh Khan to whom it had been granted by the British government early in the present century on account of services rendered against the Mahattas. Shamsuddin Khan having, with the view of defeating some contemplated measures which would affect his jaghire, caused the murder of Mr. William Fraser the British political agent at Delhi, was hanged at that city in October, 1835, and his jaghirs forfeited. Loharoo was by the British government generously bestowed on the offender's half brothers but the territory of Ferosepore was embodied with the district of Goorgaon. The principal places are Goorgaon, Ferosepore Faridabad, Re-

warree, Pulwul and Hodul which will be found noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**GOORGAON**, a town giving name to the British district so called, is situated near the western base of a range of hills of quartzose formation. Here was formerly a considerable military cantonment, the buildings erected for which are now occupied by the civil establishment. Goorgaon was formerly one of the principal places in the territory of the Begum Sumroo which lapsing on her death in 1836, was embodied with that of the British. The elevation of Goorgaon above the sea is 817 feet. Its mean temperature has been ascertained for various months as follows—May 104°, June, 98° July 80° August, 84° September, 89° October 87° November, 75° December 66°, January 70° February, 72° March, 80°. Distance S W from Delhi 18 miles N W from Calcutta, by the grand trunk road 918. Lat. 28 28 long 77 5.

**GOORGAUT**—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar three miles S. of the Gulf of Catch, and 100 miles W from Rajkote. Lat. 22 12' long 69° 19'.

**GOORHA**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewa, 24 miles S. of the former. It is situated on the right bank of the river Bagun. Lat. 25 9' long 80 33'.

**GOORHA**.—A town of Baghelound, in the native state of Rewah 18 miles from the left bank of the river Sone and 13 miles E. from Rewah. Lat. 24 30' long 81 85'.

**GOORMA**, a river in Baghelound, or territory of Rewah rises on a plateau in lat. 24 40', long 82 16. The elevation of its source above the sea exceeds 1 100 feet, since, at the cascade of Biloti about ten miles lower down, the elevation of the stream is 1 128 feet. It is at that cascade precipitated 398 feet over the brow of the Kutra ridge, and continuing in a north westerly direction for a farther distance of fifteen miles falls, on the right side and in lat. 24 56' long 81 56' into the Chutunesa river the united stream flowing a few miles further down into the Bilaua a tributary of the Tons.

**GOOROO**—A town in the British district of Kurrachee, province of Scinde presidency of Bombay 39 miles S.W. of Tatta. Lat. 24 15' long 67 39'.

**GOOROURUH**, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rewarree to Rohituk, 38 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 28 21, long 78 42'.

**GOORSERAIE**, in the British district of Jaloun, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hummerpoor to Jhansee, 38 miles N E. of the latter. Lat. 25 26, long 79 14.



**GOORSOUTTEE**, or **GURSOUTI** in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Aghurh, and 18 miles N of the former Lat. 27° 23', long. 78° 7'

**GOORSUHAGUNJE**, in the British district of Furrakhabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Kuttahgurh and 19 miles S. E. of the latter Lat. 27° 7' long. 78° 47'

**GOORUM OONDA**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras 127 miles N W of Madras Lat. 13° 46' long. 78° 35'

**GOORWALLUH** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated thirty five miles from the right bank of the river Indus and 105 miles N W of the town of Mooltan Lat. 31° 11', long. 70° 12'

**GOOSUR**.—A town in the Raypoot state of Oodeypoor 74 miles N W from Neemuch and 58 miles S. E. from Seerocoe Lat. 24° 42' long. 78° 47'

**GOOTHNEE**.—A town in the British district of Sarun, lieut. gov. of Bengal 51 miles N W of Chapra Lat. 26° 8', long. 84° 6'

**GOOTOOHATOO**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut. gov. of Bengal 74 miles S. E. of Hazareebagh Lat. 22° 59', long. 85° 46'

**GOOTUL**.—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay, 85 miles E. N. E. of Ronahwar Lat. 14° 50' long. 75° 42'

**GOOTY** in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras a town and military station. The place consists of a cluster of fortified hills nearly surrounding a lower fort and native town and outside the chain of fortified summits are the military cantonment and another pettah or town. The summits of the inclosing rocks are connected by a rampart, and the access to the town within is through two openings, secured by fortified gateways one on the south-east the other on the south-west and there are besides two footpaths, affording a communication through sallyports. In the northern part of the circuit of inclosing rocks is an immense smooth rock which 'fortified by gradations surmounted through fourteen gateways, overlooks and commands the whole of the other works, and forms a citadel which famine or treachery can alone reduce.' On the summit of this fortified hill are several tanks and reservoirs for water, and various buildings in which are detained some state prisoners. About half way down the northern side of this huge rock is a projecting shoulder of considerable extent, called *Maha Gooty*, on which are barracks, formerly occupied by part of a European regiment, but now fast falling to decay. External to this circular inclosure of rocky hills, and on the west side, are the present cantonments, with a

contiguous pettah consisting of one principal street, well drained, and having tolerably good houses. The cantonment, once of considerable size is now in ruins, with the exception of two or three houses. There is a good parade-ground on the north of which are a place of arms, store-rooms, and huts contiguous, for accommodating native infantry. On the west of the cantonment is a large tank which is devoid of water during part of the year. This place formerly the head quarters of a brigade including one European regiment, is now garrisoned by two companies of native infantry who enjoy excellent health, the air being in general salubrious. The population of the town is stated to be 4386 of whom one-fourth are Muselmans, the rest Brahmans of various castes, with the exception of about forty Christians. Elevation of highest summit above the plain 989 feet, above the sea 2171. Distance from cantonment of Bellary 48 miles from Bangalore, N 145 Madras, N W 215 Lat. 15° 7' long. 77° 42'

**GOPALGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Jessore lieut. gov. of Bengal, 92 miles E. N. E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 1' long. 89° 48'

**GOPALGURH**, in the territory of Bhurtpore a town on the route from Muttra to Ferozpoor 40 miles N W of the former 12 S. E. of latter Lat. 27° 40' long. 77° 7'

(**OPALPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village near the southern frontier towards the district of Agra, and close to the left side of the route from Muttra cantonment to Bhurtpoor 13 miles N. E. of the latter Lat. 27° 21', long. 77° 39')

**GOPALPOOR**, in the British district of Futehpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges 898 miles from Calcutta by the river 88 miles above Allahabad and 12 miles N. E. of the town of Futehpoor Lat. 26° 2' long. 81° 1'

**GOPALPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Aumgurh to Goruckpoor cantonment 28 miles N of the former, 38 S. of the latter. It has a bazar and water and supplies are abundant. This town though within the limits of Goruckpoor district, gives name to a pergunnah in that of Aumgurh Lat. 26° 20' long. 83° 20'

**GOPALPOOR**, in the British district of Benares lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 16 miles N W of Mirzapoor or higher up the stream, 737 N W of Calcutta by the river route. Lat. 25° 15' long. 83° 26'

**GOPAMAU**, in the district of Sandi territory of Oude a town situate two miles S W of the left bank of the Gomtee, in a plain on the northern verge of a thick forest. It was built by Patana, and contained many houses of brick, surrounded by handsome gardens. Even

# GOP—GOR.

in the time of Tieffenthaler, a century ago it was much ruined having been nearly depopulated in the wars which afflicted the country. Distant 80 miles N W of Lucknow. Lat. 27 32', long 80 21'.

**GOPALPOOR** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the Sondra family a town 46 miles S.W. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 26 43, long 77 37.

**GOPEAGUNJ**, in the British district of Etawah, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawah to Lucknow in Oude, and 11 miles E. of Etawah. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26 47 long 79 16.

**GOPEE**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpooree and 20 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27 45, long 78 23.

**GOPEEBULLPOOR**—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 29 miles S.W. of Midnapore. Lat. 22 11, long 87.

**GOPIGANJ**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town with bazar on the route from the city of Benares to that of Allahabad 85 miles W. of the former 39 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25 16, long 82 30.

**GOPUT**—A river rising in Korea, a native state on the south west frontier of Bengal and about lat. 23 40 long 82 27. It flows circuitously but generally in a north westerly direction for seventy miles and in lat. 24 12 long 81 57 takes a north-easterly course for fifty five miles to its fall into the Son on the right or southern side, at the small town of Burdhee, and in lat. 24 33, long 82 20.

**GORA**—A town in the British district of Tanjah, presidency of Bombay 60 miles N by E. of Bombay. Lat. 19 39', long 78 6'.

**GORA**, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 21 miles N W of the city of Mirzapore or higher up the stream. Lat. 25 12, long 83° 24.

**GORABI RIVER**, one of the mouths of the Indus, discharging its waters about 50 miles S.W. of Taits, in lat. 24 20' long 67 21.

**GORAE RIVER**.—A considerable water course diverging from the left bank of the Ganges, in lat. 23 55 long 89 6' and flowing south-east through the British district of Jessore for forty five miles falls into the Koomar river in lat. 23 33 long 89 32.

**GORAGOT** or **GHORAGHAT**, in the British district of Bograh, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the northern boundary, towards the British district of Dinagepore. It is situated on the river Kuratoe, an offshoot of the Teesta, and hence the name, signifying horse-ferry or horse-pass, as Virat, an ancient Hindoo rajah kept his horses here. The city, at the time

of its greatness, extended eight or ten miles in length and about two in width, but appears to have been at all times built in a straggling manner. There are the remains of several small mosques, but no traces of any great public building, except the rampart of a fort, inclosing a space on the bank of the river about a mile in length and half a mile in width. Goragot at present has about 3 000 inhabitants which continue to carry on some trade but such altogether is the desolation of the place that tigers prowling nightly in the streets. Distant S.E. from the town of Dinagepore 48 miles. Lat. 26 12 long 89 17.

**GORAOV** in the British district of Etawah, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawah and 20 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26 59 long 78 51.

**GORBOONJEE**.—A town in the native state of Calahandy 153 miles N by W from Vizagapatam and 153 miles W by N from Ganjam. Lat. 19 50', long 82 51'.

**GOREE** in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 27 42 long 77 54.

**GORI**, or **GORIGUNGA** one of the most considerable feeders of the great river Ghogra, rises within and near the northern boundary of the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, about twelve miles from the southern base of the Uta Dhura Pass into Huandee or Chinese Tartary and in lat. 30 34 long 80 16. It flows from a vast glacier, apparently of very remote formation. This is thus described by Weller — The river comes out in a small but impetuous stream at the foot of apparently a mass of dirt and gravel, some 300 feet high shaped like a half moon. This is in reality a mass of dark coloured ice (botle green colour) extending westward to a great distance and covered with stones and fragments of rock which in fact form a succession of small hills. I went along this scene of desolation for a long space, but could not nearly reach the end. Here and there were circular and irregularly shaped craters (as it were) from 50 to 500 feet diameter at top and some of them 150 feet deep. The ice was frequently visible on the sides and at the bottom was a dirty sea-green-coloured pool of water apparently very deep. Into one of these craters I rolled down numerous large stones from off the edge, and in a few seconds huge masses of ice rose from below seemingly detached by the agitation of the water. Webb found the stream at its exit from the glacier twenty eight feet wide and four deep and from its coldness and great rapidity altogether unfordable. There is no passage up the gorge beyond the glacier. The elevation above the sea, of the point of emergence from the glacier is, by barometer 11 543 feet. The great accumulation of snow in the gorge results from the fall of avalanches, which Webb ob-

served to cause in a few days an increase in the thickness of the stratum of upwards of forty feet. Hence, notwithstanding the extraordinary rapidity of the stream, resulting from a fall in some parts of its bed of 800 feet per mile, the river is overlaid with deep snow for a considerable distance below its source. It first takes a south-easterly direction for four miles, to its confluence with the Ghunka, which, rising on the southern declivity of the Unta Dhura Pass, has a course nearly south and in lat 30 24, long 80 12 joins the Gori on the left side of the latter. Though the Ghunka has a greater length of course by about twelve or fourteen miles, and a greater volume of water than the Gori, the latter gives its name to the united stream. For some miles below the confluence the stream varies in width from twelve to twenty yards, and runs with such extraordinary violence and rapidity as in many places to resemble a cascade tumbling down a rugged face of rocks; in others it is hid below a continuous mass of ice and snow. In forty miles the declivity of the waterway is 6 588 feet, or upwards of 160 in a mile. It receives on the right and left many torrents, none very considerable and continuing its course in a southerly direction so as totally to run about sixty miles falls into the Kalee on the right side. Webb, who crossed it at this place by a sanga or spar bridge found it unfordable, 102 feet wide, very violent and rapid. A short distance lower down it is, however, fordable in three and a half feet water. The confluence is 1 972 feet above the sea. Lat. 29 45 long 80 25'

**GORIHAR** or **GOURIAR**, in Bundeelund, the principal place of the jaghire or feudal grant of the same name, a small town or village 16 miles S.W. of Banda, 66 S.E. of Calpee. Lat. 25 16 long 80 15. The jaghire is stated to comprise an area of seventy-six square miles, and to contain nineteen villages with a population of 7 500 souls, and yielding a revenue of 65 000 rupees (6 500£). It is held of the East India Company under grant dated November 1807 and the jaghiredar maintains a force of thirty horse and one hundred foot.

**GORKHA**, in the native state of Nepal, a town 53 miles W by N from Khatmandoo, and 104 miles N.E. from Gorkumpoor, and formerly the principal place of the country of the reigning dynasty of Nepal. Lat. 27 52', long 84 28'

**GORPOORE**.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Luckimpoor 40 miles S.W. of Luckimpoor. Lat. 26° 53', long 93 39'

**GORUCKNATH** in Sirhind, a village on the route from Pinjor to Malown, and 12 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situated at the base of the Sub-Himalaya, near the right bank of the river Surra, and on the north eastern border of the Pinjar Doon. Lat. 30 54, long 76 54

**GORUCKPORE**, a district under the Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, is named from its

principal place. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Nepal on the east and south-east by the district Sarun on the south by the British district of Asimgurh on the south-west and west by the territory of Oude. It lies between lat. 26 7—27 30, long 82 12—84 30 and includes an area of 7,846 square miles. The district is in general remarkably level but at a few spots in the east and south-east there are some ridges of slight elevation seldom exceeding sixty feet in perpendicular height above the plain, with a breadth of from 100 to 300 yards. They consist of a light soil well suited for the growth of trees but are not cultivable the steepness of their slopes precluding irrigation. The more southern are visible to those passing up and down the Ganges. Their crest has an uneven outline, and they are rendered the more remarkable by the fact that no similar elevations are visible in navigating the river from the vicinity of the Himalayas. From calculations founded on the slope of river beds, the average elevation of the central part of the district of Gorkumpore above the sea is estimated at about 340 feet. The surface slopes with a general and very gentle declivity from north-west to south-east, as is indicated by the courses of the Ghaghra, Raptee, Gunduck and divers other streams. The general descent probably does not on an average exceed eight inches per mile and in consequence of the comparative flatness, many parts are laid under water during the rainy season. From many hollows the abundant rains never entirely evaporate, and hence the country abounds in jhils or shallow lakes. The most important are the Moti Jhil (Pearl of Lakes) or jhil of Bakhira, twelve miles west of the town of Gorkumpore in the dry season seven miles long and three broad, the Ram garhtal, close to the east of the same town six long and three broad and Rherital, in the south-east of the district, and near the left bank of the Ghaghra.

The climate of Gorkumpore is sultry in the southern parts, but is considered as healthy as any in India of the same average temperature. In the north or towards the base of the Himalaya, the heat is not so great, but the air is less salubrious, fever intermittents, and other complaints generated by malaria, being much more common. The easterly and westerly winds are the more prevalent and the change to the opposite directions generally takes place after a short intervening calm, without veering through the intermediate points. The west winds prevail from the middle of February to the middle of June, when they are succeeded by those from the east. These continue until the middle of October and during the remainder of the year the east and west winds blow for nearly equal periods, the north and south winds blowing only occasionally. In the immediate vicinity of the mountains, a current of air rushing down each considerable gorge, produces nearly every forenoon a wind from north to south. The westerly winds are not attended

by that searing and pernicious sultriness which course them in tracts lying more to the westward and south westward to be emphatically denominated 'the hot winds'. In winter, indeed, they are accompanied by such a degree of cold as produces thin ice. The periodical rains continue from the middle of June to the middle of October they are less liable to failure than in places farther south or west, and are more abundant and certain in proportion to proximity to the mountains. The lands liable to inundation are cultivated with rice which is the staple crop of most parts of this district, though in some, wheat is more extensively grown. A few years since, inquiries were made by the local government as to the probability of the latter becoming a profitable article of export to the United Kingdom but the results were not such as to afford encouragement to the trial of the experiment. Other crops are barley millet, maize, the opium poppy arhar (*Cytisus cajanus*) gram (*Cicer arisatum*), peas, and various other kinds of pulse some species of amaranthus, mustard, and other oil plants ginger turmeric, and betel. Cotton is grown though not to a sufficient extent for the home demand. In the experimental farms of the government, native sorts were found to succeed well, but the American kinds failed. Indigo is cultivated by grantees of the East-India Company Tobacco is extensively grown principally for home consumption. The sugarcane is well suited to the soil and climate though more remote from the equator than the generality of tracts in which sugar is successfully cultivated. The attention of British capitalists has latterly been directed to the planting of mulberry trees. The population being very indigent and in a low state of civilisation, the manufactures are few and simple, being nearly restricted to coarse cottons, woollens, tanning dyeing rude workings in metals, sugar-boiling, and extraction of soda and nitre from soils impregnated with those substances. The exports are represented to be grain, pulse oilseeds, oil, sugar, molasses, ginger turmeric, tobacco, lac, honey wax, indigo, cotton cloth, nitre ghee or clarified butter elephants, kine, buffaloes goats fish and timber. The imports are said to consist of cotton wool thread, and cloth chintzes, silks, broad-cloths, blankets of wool and cotton, hardware and some other articles of less importance.

The principal routes are—1 from west to east, from Fyzabad, through the town of Goruckpore, to Betya, 2 from south east to north west, from Dinapore to the town of Goruckpore, and thence continued in the same direction to Sekrora, in Oude 3 in a direction nearly from north to south from the town of Goruckpore to Asimgurh 4 in a direction nearly from north to south from the town of Goruckpore to Ghaseepore, 5 from north east to south west, from the town of Goruckpore to Sultanpore in Oude. Great improvements, calculated to develop the resources of

the country, have been effected in the district within the last few years, by the Road Fund Committee, resulting in an increase of the government rental, the amount of which was subsequently fixed for a series of years, and is not liable to a further increase until 1859. A plan adopted by the local government for bringing the waste lands into cultivation, which first came under the notice of the home authorities in 1836 did not, when the details came to be understood secure their approbation. Vast grants of waste land at a progressive rental increasing from the fourth to the twenty fifth year were made to various individuals, four fifths of whom were Europeans, and the remainder Anglo Indians. These grants were stated to have amounted to nearly 418,000 British statute acres or 653 square miles, and it appeared that three individuals were concerned, either directly or indirectly in no less than 208 480 acres or 345 square miles an area exceeding that of the county of Middlesex. These enormous allotments were judged by the home authorities to have been made without due regard either to the circumstances of the country transferred or to the means possessed by the grantees for effecting the required improvement and orders were given to cancel the grants as far as might be practicable. For the guidance of the local government in future certain rules were enounced and others recommended for the purpose of avoiding on future occasions the errors committed in regard to these grants. Among the objects proposed by these rules were the prohibition of any grant of land without previous survey the prohibition of any grant to a European unless he engaged to reside on the land himself, and to bring it into cultivation within a specified period the prohibition of sale or transfer until the land had been brought into cultivation the limitation of the extent of grants made under general conditions, and the annexation of special conditions to additional grants the resort to public competition by inviting tenders for the purchase of waste land the admission of natives to a share in the distribution, the preservation of all ancient rights the maintenance of roads and drains, and the due apportionment of water for irrigation. Some of these points were enforced in orders issued in 1856 and final and peremptory orders on the subject were sent out in 1852.

The population according to a census taken in 1853 amounts to 3 087 874. Of these 2 267,113 are returned as Hindoos engaged in agriculture 449 282 Hindoos employed in other occupations 262 133 Mahomedans and others, not being Hindoos agricultural 108 998 non-agricultural. It will thus be seen that the great majority of the inhabitants of Goruckpore are Hindoos. The Mahomedans of course form the next largest number. There are, it is said, a few Sikhs and a small number of the rich merchants and tradesmen profess the doctrine of the Jains. Men of all classes and descriptions formerly went armed for the

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purpose either of outrage or defence, but since the country passed into the hands of the British government, all the strongholds of freebooters have been demolished and no open resistance is now shown to the ruling authority. The tract constituting this district was formerly part of the possessions of Oude, and was comprised within the transfer of territory made under the treaty of the 10th November 1801 by the nawab viceroy to the East-India Company in compensation of their claims for subsidy and other charges. The district contains four towns having more than 5 000 inhabitants but less than 10 000 and three (Goruckpore, Jungul Purohna, and Burdpoor) having more than 10 000.

**GORUCKPORE.**—The principal place of the British district of the same name within the limits of the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. It is situated on the left bank of the Raptee which is here a fine navigable river with a channel about 200 yards wide, at all seasons containing deep water and consequently passable only by ferry there being no bridge. Only a corner of the town is adjacent to the bank the extent of high ground being there small and widening farther back from the river. The situation, however is good and healthy and would be more agreeable were the forests and plantations cleared away as they exclude ventilation occasion many mosquitoes, and harbour great numbers of monkeys, which are exceedingly troublesome. But the natives object strongly to any such measure. This favourable report of the place must, however be received with some qualification as there is much marsh in the vicinity of the town and in the rainy season the whole country southwards for six miles, as far as the river Amu is often laid under water. Tieffenthaler estimates its circuit at three miles, but mentions that the natives reported it to be seven. A few of the houses are of brick, and tiled the larger portion of the remainder have mud walls, but are tiled, and thatched. When new like others in this district, the tiled roofs are uncommonly neat, but they are very soon spoiled by the monkeys, who from their insatiable curiosity and restless mischief, turn over the tiles and render the roofs the most unseemly and useless in the world. There are two mosques one completely ruinous, the other which is in better preservation, and is still frequented is built of brick, in a remarkably heavy tasteless style. Both buildings are mentioned by Tieffenthaler, who describes the former as ancient a century ago. The Imam-barah, built by Shoojah-ud-Dowlat, nawab of Oude, is handsome and spacious, and is kept in excellent repair by a person who has a large endowment. It would have a striking and fine effect, were it not surrounded by a chaos of filth and misery. The fort bears the name of Basantpoor, and is situated close to the left bank of the Raptee.

The ground plan given by Tieffenthaler is a regular square with a bastion at each corner, and two intermediate at regular intervals on each face, and consequently twelve altogether. When the English took possession in 1802, the fortifications had become ruinous, and part of the fort was then demolished and some rooms built in the European style. Buchanan adds— But still it is a very sorry place, although it serves the collector as an office and treasury. Round the town the magistrates have made some good roads, and the houses of Europeans are scattered on the east south and west sides of the town especially on the last, where the military cantonments and jail are situated. I have seen no station where the houses of the Europeans have so poor an appearance or where the grounds about them are so destitute of ornament. The cantonment is at present on the east side of the town on the highest ground that could be appropriated for the purpose and from the sandiness of the soil water seldom lodges on it for more than a day or two. But this high ground immediately rises from the Ramgatal a jail or shallow lake situated on its south-east side which is six miles long and three broad, and from the channels by which this expanse of stagnant water receives the drainage of a great jungle lying on the north and stretching eastward of the cantonment. When this jail and the river Raptee rise to a certain height, a communication is formed between them and the level of the stagnant water is regulated by that of the river. If, however the communication be long interrupted during hot weather the whole surface of the jail becomes a mass of decayed vegetable matter. The cantonment affords accommodation for a detail of native artillery a detachment of light cavalry and a regiment of native infantry. The civil establishment consists of the usual European officers and native functionaries. The population of the town of Goruckpore, according to a census taken in 1853 amounted to 54 529. A short distance from the town is the sthan or place of Guracknath near which is a tank intended for ritual ablutions and said to have been miraculously formed. This town is mentioned in the *Ayaz Akbery* as having a brick fort. Elevation above the sea between 330 and 340 feet. Distance direct from Calcutta, N W, 430 miles from Hazareebagh, 230 from Dinapore 130. Lat. 26 42, long 83 25.

**GORUCKPORE** in the British district of Furruckabad lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Bareilly to that of Futehgarh and eight miles N. E. of the latter. Lat. 27 28 long 79 41.

**GORUH** in the British district of Meerut lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 28 49, long 77 50.

**GORUH**, in the British district of Budaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on

the route from Agra to Bareilly and 66 miles N E of the former Lat 27° 50', long 78° 45'

**GOSAINGANJ**, in the territory of Oude a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Purnagurh 20 miles S E. of the former 90 N W of the latter It has a bazar, and is well supplied Lat 26° 42', long 81° 8'

**GOTEH**—A town in the Southern Marhatta jaghirc of Jumnundee, 86 miles N E. from Belgaum and 163 miles S E. by S from Poonah Lat 16° 41' long 75° 30'

**GOTELAKE** in the British district of Mysore lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alighurh to that of Mysore, and 29 miles N W of the latter Lat 27° 30' long 78° 48'

**GOTKLE** in Sindh, a small town on the route from Hubulote to Shikarpore and 84 miles W of the former place It is situated six miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a low level alluvial country much overspread with jungle Though the houses are meanly built of mud there is a showy bazar with numerous verandas, decorated with various fantastic devices The town also possesses a mosque of considerable size, surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles The vicinity is famous on account of the predatory and sanguinary character of its inhabitants. Lat. 28° 2', long 69° 20'

**GOTRA**—A town in the native state of Gwalior on territory of Sandias family 83 miles S W by W from Gwalior, and 99 miles W by N from Jhansia. Lat. 25° 39', long 77° 6'

**GOTTARAO** or **SURDHAR GHUR** in Sindh a fort on the route from Roree to Jessulmer and 60 miles N W of the latter place It is situated near the eastern frontier, in the Thur or Sandy Desert, the surface of which undulates in a succession of sandhills not totally barren as they produce a sparse vegetation of stunted bushes and tufted grass. Water in this district is scarcely to be had except during rains and even then in small pools barely capable of supplying 100 men The fort of Gottaroo is built of brick, and forms a square of about 200 yards The wall is from twenty to twenty five feet high and a keep in the interior is about ten feet higher On the east and the greater part of the north side is an outer wall of about ten feet high There are about a dozen round bastions in various parts of the walls The fort is supplied with water from a depth of 150 feet by five wells Two of these are within the walls the remaining three without but close to them. During the sway of the Talpore dynasty this place belonged to the amirs of Khyberpoor and was defended by two guns and a garrison of 150 matchlock men An inconsiderable village is attached to the fort It is frequently called Sirdar Ghur (the Sudur Ghur of Walker's map) Lat. 27° 16', long 70° 4'

**GOULANER**, in the British district of

Banda, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town three miles left or S E of the route from Allahabad to Kallinger 65 miles W of the former 57 N E of the latter Lat. 25° 18', long 81° 9'

**GOULLY**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Meerutnuggur, and 37 miles N W of the former place. It is situated in an open and partially-cultivated country in which water and abundant supplies can be obtained Distant N W from Calcutta, by Moradabad, 925 miles Lat. 29° 7', long 78° 23'

**GOUNTIA**, in the British district of Furruckabad lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Shahjehanpoor to that of Futtichghur and five miles N E of the latter Lat 27° 24', long 79° 41'

**GOUR**.—See **GARA**.

**GOURANCHEE**—A river rising in lat. 26° 43' long 90° 7' on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya range of mountains, and in the native state of Bhutan and, flowing south for thirty miles through Bhotan and eighteen miles through the British district of Gopalpara, falls into the Brahmapootra on the right side, in lat. 26° 10', long 90° 18'

**GOUREA** in the British district of Cawnpoor lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawah and 70 miles S E of the latter Lat 26° 12', long 79° 50'

**GOURLAR**—See **GORTAR**.

**GOURJLANUH**—A town in the native state of Bhanulpore near the left bank of the river Ghara, and 130 miles E N E from Bhanulpore Lat 30° 14' long 78° 39'

**GOVARDANGERBY**—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras 93 miles N by W of Mangalore Lat. 14° 11' long 74° 42'

**GOVERDHUN** in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Deeg and 15 miles W of the former Here on the night previous to the battle of Deeg, were the head quarters of General Fraser It has a bazar and water and supplies for troops are abundant. The road eastward or towards the cantonment of Muttra, is generally indifferent, and heavy in parts westward towards Deeg it is good This vicinity is in the Hindoo mythological legends marked by the fabled miracles and exploits of the divinity Krishna, who at the age of eight years 'took up Mount Govardhunu in his arms and held it as an umbrella over the heads of the villagers and their cattle, during a dreadful storm, with which the angry king of heaven was overwhelming them In the great Indian Atlas, published by authority the site of the town is represented in an open

ing in a range of mountains running north east and south west on the western boundary of the district of Muttra but Garden, in his remarks on the surrounding country states it to be 'flat and cultivated'. That this however is a mistake, appears from the account of Sleeman, who lately visited this place, and states that the town stands upon a narrow ridge of sandstone hills, about ten miles long running suddenly out of the alluvial plain, and running north east and south west. The extremities of the ridge slope gradually to the plain from which the sides rise abruptly. The population is at present scanty consisting in a great measure of Brahmans supported on the endowments annexed to the tombs of the Jat rajahs of Bhurtpore and of Deeg whose bodies are burned and their ashes inhumated at this town. The tomb of Suraj Mul, the eminent Jat ruler of Bhurtpore, is on the north eastern extremity of the rocky ridge about two miles from the town and is a handsome building tastefully designed, and elaborately executed in fine white sandstone little inferior to marble. Connected with this principal building are various subordinate temples and the whole group extending along one side of a fine tank full of clear water and on the other side overlooking a large and beautiful garden. In the middle of the town is the handsome tomb of Ranjit Singh the rajah who successfully defended Bhurtpore against British assaults in 1805. On each side of the tomb is a tank, one being full the other though deeper is dry, the contents having been drunk off by Krishna, when heated and thirsty after dancing with his milkmaids and never since has it had any water. Lat. 27° 30' long 77° 32'.

**GOVINDAPOORAM**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras 52 miles S.W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 14' long 82° 14'.

**GOVINDGURH** in the Bareilly division of the Punjab a fortress, built in 1809 by Ranjeet Singh avowedly for the purpose of protecting the pilgrims resorting to Amritsar, but in reality to overawe the dangerous assemblage. Since its occupation by the British measures have been taken for adding to its security. Lat. 31° 40' long 74° 40'.

**GOVINDPOOR**, in the Bareilly division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the river Beas, 8½ miles E. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 44' long 75° 33'.

**GOW GHAT** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a ferry across the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad and on the south side of it. The bed of the river is here three quarters of a mile wide and the stream in the dry season occupies nearly the whole space. The left bank is rather steep, the right sloping. Lat. 25° 25' long 81° 55'.

**GOWHA**—A town in the British province

of Nagpore three miles from the left bank of the Wei Gunga, and 38 miles E. from Nagpore. Lat. 21° 6' long 79° 43'.

**GOWHATY**—A town in the British district of Camroop, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 69 miles E. of Goalpara. Its inauspiciousness has been brought to the notice of the government, and improvements have in consequence been carried on from time to time, with the view of remedying the unhealthiness of the station. Though much yet remains to be done in this respect, great benefit is stated to have resulted from the measures already adopted. Lat. 26° 9' long 91° 45'.

**GOWNDUL** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Hallar. The talook attached to it contains 156 villages and towns and has a population estimated at 84,700 persons. A tribute of 58,005 rupees is paid to the British government and 74,400 rupees to the Gujowar. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 135 miles Baroda, W. 160. Lat. 21° 57' long 70° 50'.

**GOWRA** in the British district of Gorakhpur, lieutenant gov. of Agra, a small town on the right bank of the Chota Gunduk river close to the south-east frontier towards the British district of Sarun. According to Buchanan it contains 20 houses which amount would assign it a population of 1,600 persons. Distance S.E. from Gorakhpur cantonment 36 miles. Lat. 26° 43' long 83° 20'.

**GOWRA**, in Bussahir a village on the route from Rampoor to Serai and six miles N.E. of the former town. It is a neatly built cleanly village, on the flank of a spur of the Himalaya, jutting into the Sutlej. The country in the vicinity is well tilled and the views are fine. The rajah of Bussahir has here a neat residence, close to which is a handsome Hindoo temple, surrounded with an open trellice of wood, and ornamented with a profusion of carving executed with much skill and taste. Elevation above the sea 6,042 feet. Lat. 31° 28' long 77° 45'.

**GOWRA** in the British district of Futtehpur, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town seven miles from the left bank of the Jumna 26 miles W. of the town of Futtehpur. Lat. 25° 59' long 80° 29'.

**GRAM**—A town in the Mysore 50 miles N.W. from Seringapatam and 94 miles E. from Mangalore. Lat. 12° 59' long 76° 17'.

**GRAMUNG** in Bussahir a village of Koonawur in the valley of Tidung, and near the right bank of the river of that name here a violent torrent, rushing down a channel having in some places a descent of 300 feet, in others of double that quantity in a mile. The village of Gramung is pleasantly situated on a slope towards the south the houses rising above each other, in consequence of the inclination of the ground. There is a small extent of cultivated ground, producing thriving crops.

# GRI--GUM

of wheat, buckwheat barley, turnips, and pulses. The whole is neatly laid out, and intersected by watercourses, the banks of which are adorned with walnut, apricot, apple and poplar trees. The houses are well built, and roofed with birch bark overlaid with clay and supported by timbers. Each has a pole, bearing a white flag or pennon inscribed with the sacred sentence, 'Um Mane pai me Um' and surmounted by the elbow or tail of a black yak. The vicinity contains thousands of little temples, shrines and other structures devoted to the ritual observances of the Lamaso monks and nuns who inhabit the village. Elevation above the sea 9 174 feet. Lat. 31 83, long 78 33

**GRINGAVARPUKOTA**—A town in the British district of Visagapatam presidency of Madras, 18 miles W of Visanagram. Lat 18 6, long 83 18

**GCASUBA**—The name of one of the channels by which the waters of the Ganges flow into the sea. Though of considerable size it is 'the most difficult to enter of any on the coast. Its mouth is in lat. 21 25, long 88 55

**GUDDADA**—A river rising in lat. 27 52 long 89 8 on the southern slope of the great Snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains, and flowing in a southerly direction for 120 miles through Bhutan and forty miles through the British district of Goulpara, falls into the Brahmapootra on the right side in lat 27 3 long 89 57

**GUDDRA**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad province of Scinde presidency of Bombay, 139 miles E by N of Hyderabad. Lat. 25 40, long 70 37

**GUDHELYREE**, in the British district of Mysnpooree, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypoh to that of Mysnpooree, and six miles N W of the latter. Lat 27 15 long 79 2

**GUDJUNTURGURH**—One of the Southern Mahratta jaghires. The town of the same name, and its principal place is situate 98 miles E. of Belgaum and 74 miles N W from Bellary. Lat 15 43, long 76 2

**GUDKA**—A town in the province of Guzerat or territory of the Guicowar 11 miles S from the Gulf of Cutch and 84 miles W by S from Rajkote. Lat 22 9, long 69 55

**GUDUK**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 43 miles E. of Dharwar. Lat 16 28, long 75 43

**GUDURPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilleebheet, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route by Danakmath and Roodeepoor from the town of Pilleebheet to Kashipore 21 miles S E. of the latter. Lat 29 2, long 79 17

**GUERMANDA**, in the British district of Kurnool, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a halting ground on the route from Alnora to Sireenuggur and 48 miles N W of the former. It is situate on a considerable stream crossed here by a sangho or wooden bridge. Lat. 29 58 long 79 9

**GUGGER**—A river or great torrent of Surhind, and the principal stream of that territory. It rises beyond the north-east frontier, in Pateesala, about lat 30 52, long 77 7. In consequence of the extent of the hilly country which it drains, its volume of water in time of inundation is very considerable. After forming the boundary for a short distance between some of the hill districts and Surhind, it finally enters the latter in lat. 30 43 long 76 57 whence its course is mainly in a south west direction through a shallow level valley about twenty-nine miles wide. The Markunda and Sursooty farther east, flow down the same valley which in time of inundation is deluged with water forming a close network of streams, and some times causing the three rivers to coalesce into one great stream. In the season when lowest, it becomes a small thrad of water. "Joaquemont who crossed it at that time, describes the channel as narrow, but very deep being in fact a ravine scooped by the torrent out of the alluvial soil. The water was then about two feet deep, but appearances indicated that in time of inundation it might be eight or nine. Having received the Sursooty and some streams of less importance it, after a course of about 140 miles generally in a south west direction passes into the British district of Hurreesannah and subsequently into that of Butteesannah its course through these two provinces measuring about 110 miles. It then crosses the Beekaneer frontier, close to which near Badhopal and twenty two miles south-east of Bhatnur in lat. 29 24, long 74 14 it is joined by a watercourse, the continuation of the celebrated canal of Feroz Shah. Hereabouts it becomes totally exhausted by evaporation absorption and diversion for the purposes of irrigation but formerly reached the Sattley about twenty miles north-east of the town of Bahawalpoor, by a channel which, though now devoid of water can be traced to that extent. In the dry season however the water does not flow beyond Dandhal. The country about the lower part of its course, though now quite barren and depopulated, abounds in ruins, the evidence of former prosperity. The river is mentioned by Baber under the name of Kagar, and by Rennell, under that of Caggur or Kenker

**GUHMLR**—A town on the right bank of the river Ganges, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, containing a population of 7 420 inhabitants. The place is of comparative importance there being few towns in the whole district of Ghazeepoor containing a population exceeding that



# GUJ—GUL

of Gohmar. Distant 3 E from Ghaseepoor 14 miles. Lat. 25° 28', long 88° 51'

**GUJELHATTI** or **GAJELHATTI**, in the British district of Coimbatore, a fort in a pass between the territory of Mysore and the district of Coimbatore. This fort formerly looked upon as of great importance has of late years been much disregarded and the pass is scarcely frequented those farther north being preferred as more convenient for the lines of communication with Madras and Tanjore. The valley through which the pass lies is the great gorge down the bottom of which flows the Moyar a large torrent, and the sides of which are formed towards the south west by the precipitous brow of the Nallagherrie, having an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet above the current, and towards the north east by the steep declivities of the mountains rising towards Mysore. The fort of Gujelhatti situate on the left bank of the torrent Moyar was, in 1768 taken from Hyder Ali by a British force commanded by Colonel Wood but was retaken in the same year. It is distant from Seringapatam S E 63 miles Coimbatore N 38 miles Madras, S W 240 Lat 11° 33' long 77° 4'

**GUJERAT**—A considerable walled town of the Punjab about eight miles from the right bank of the Chenab and on the great route from Attock to Lahore. It was invested by Maha Singh who weakened and died in the course of the siege. It subsequently fell into the hands of his more fortunate son Runjeet Singh early in the course of his career. Near this place on the 21st February 1849 a battle was fought between a British force under the command of Lord Gough and a Sikh army under two chieftains described as Sardar Chuttur Singh and Rajah Sher Singh combined with some troops belonging to the ruler of Cabool the entire number being estimated at 60000. This apparently overwhelming force was vigorously attacked by the British greatly inferior in point of numbers and driven in succession from point to point until utterly defeated the enemy took to disorderly flight, abandoning their camp, artillery baggage and magazines. In addition to their numerical strength, the Sikhs brought into the field a larger number of pieces of artillery fifty three of which became prize to the victors. Lat. 32° 35' long 74° 8'

**GUJNAR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Humeerpoor to Raseoolabad, and 20 miles N of the former. Lat. 26° 17' long 80° 7'

**GUJNER**, in the Bhopot state of Bikaner, a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jessulmere and 19 miles S.W. of the former. Here is a hunting palace of the rajah of Bikaner. Lat. 27° 57', long 73° 10'

**GUJNERA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a

village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Setapoor and 14 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate on the banks of the Punah a small stream passable by a good ford. Lat. 28° 28' long 79° 41'

**GUJOWLEE**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, seven miles N of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 15' long 78° 3'

**GUJPOOR**, in the British district of Gorakhpore lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the right bank of the river Raptas distant from Gorakhpore cantonments, S E. 18 miles. Lat. 26° 30' long 88° 28'

**GUJROWLA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradabad and 40 miles S.E. of the former place. There is a small bazar. Distant N W from Calcutta 923 miles. Lat. 28° 51' long 78° 19'

**GUJUPL WALLA**, or **GOOJERA WALA** in the Punjab, a town on the route from Amritsar to Vazeerabad and 20 miles S of the latter place. Here is a large square fort with mud walls surrounded by a ditch. It was the original residence of the family of Runjeet Singh whose grandfather born at this place was a common soldier. The ashes of Runjeet Singh's father and mother are deposited here in tombs of plain appearance. It a few years ago was the residence of the celebrated Hari Singh the most dauntless of all the Sikh chieftains. The interior of the fort is very highly decorated and the garden is described by Baron Von Hu. as one of the finest he saw in India. Gujura Walla is in lat. 32° 10' long 74° 13'

**GUJYNIFE**, in Russia a village on the route from Kothkine to the Baranda Pass and eight miles E of the former. It is inhabited by miners, who extract and smelt the iron ore of the neighbouring hills. The elevation probably exceeds 6000 feet. Lat. 51° 8' long 77° 42'

**GULEE BUSSUR** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Sireepugger and 12 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 42', long 79° 38'

**GULER**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the river Beas 126 miles E. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 57' long 76° 13'

**GULGAOM PIMPRALLA** in the British district of Caudesh presidency of Bombay a town in which some very elegant and expensive houses have of late years been built by native bankers and the great exporters of cotton. Lat. 21°, long 75° 37'

**GULLOO RIVER**, in Sclade, one of the numerous channels by which the waters of the

## GUL—GUN

**Indus** disembogue into the sea. It leaves the parent stream in lat. 24° 28' long 67° 54' and pursuing a south westerly direction for fifty miles, reaches the sea, under the name of the *Hujamri*, in lat. 24° 8' long 67° 28'

**GULZARGANJ** in the British district of Jounpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jounpoor cantonment, 53 miles N E. of the former 13 W of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 25° 44' long 82° 34'

**GUMAR**—A small town in the north east of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Himalaya. The houses are built of stones cemented with mud and strengthened with timbers of fir laid horizontally. The roofs are of fir spurs covered with slates but as these are laid loose they form a very imperfect protection against the weather. There is here a mine of rock salt, which is worked to considerable extent, but in a very rude manner. The salt is of a reddish colour and is very compact and heavy. The rajah of Mundi derives a considerable revenue by its sale. Lat. 31° 57' long 76° 24'

**GUMBADEE**—A town in the British district of Kurrachee province of Sind province of Bombay 14 miles S of Tatta. Lat. 24° 38' long 67° 57'

**GUMBHILWA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Goruckpoor 10 miles N N E. of the former. Lat. 25° 39' long 82° 4'

**GUMBHIE (EASTERN)** a stream of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhya range seven miles E of the British cantonment of Mow and in lat. 22° 30' long 75° 54'. It holds a course generally northerly for about seventy five miles and falls into the Beas on the right side, in lat. 23° 26' long 75° 42'. It is crossed about ten miles from its source, by the route from Mow to Indore, by a good ford bed forty yards wide banks steep and bottom gravelly, water throughout the year. About sixty five miles from its source and in lat. 23° 18' long 75° 42' it is crossed by means of a ford by the route from Barool to Neemuch. The bed is fifty yards wide stream fifteen and one foot deep in fair season bottom sand and rock banks steep and cut into ravines, through which the road passes for some distance.

**GUMBHIR (WESTERN) or WAG**, a river of Malwa, rises 22 miles S W of the town of Nimbera, in lat. 24° 20' long 74° 40', and, holding a course of forty five miles, in a direction generally north westerly falls into the river Betra on the right side about half a mile west of Chittorgurh, and in lat. 24° 53' long 74° 44'. It is crossed, on the route from Neemuch to Nussabad, by means of a stone bridge close to Chittorgurh, and described by Heber as 'the ruins of a long lofty and handsome bridge, of eight arches, and one

semicircular one in the centre with a ruined tower and gateway at each end.

**GUMHEERPOOR**, in the British district of Amargurh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town, with bazar on the route from the town of Amargurh to that of Jounpoor and 16 miles S W of the former 26 N E of the latter. Distance from Benar 45 miles. Lat. 25° 54' long 83° 3'

**GUMNAIGPOLIAM**—A town in the Mysore 128 miles N E from Seringapatam and 117 miles N W by W from Arook. Lat. 13° 50' long 77° 59'

**GUMPAPOOL**—A town in the native state of Bhotan two miles from the left bank of the Monas, and 95 miles N by W from Gowhaty. Lat. 27° 30' long 91° 34'

**GUMSALEE** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Joshimath to the Nya Pass, and 15 miles S of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the Doules. Elevation above the sea 10,317 feet. Lat. 30° 45' long 79° 02'

**GUNAI** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to Sreenuggur and 36 miles N W of the former. It is situated near the river Ramganga, which is fordable except in the rains, when it can be crossed at about a mile from the village by means of a sangha or wooden bridge. Lat. 29° 50' long 79° 20'

**GUNAI SGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer 113 miles N by E from Beekaneer and 124 miles E by N from Blawalpool. Lat. 29° 40' long 73° 48'

**GUNPHUR**—A river rising in the south western declivity of the Himalaya in about lat. 30° 52' long 77° 8'. It takes a north westerly course and flows along the south western base of the height on which Subathoo stands, and 1300 feet below that station about five miles beyond which it receives from the north east its most considerable feeder. It continues its north westerly course down the deep valley which separates the ridge of Ranggur from that of Malawa and after a course of about forty miles falls into the Sutley in lat. 31° 17' long 76° 47'

**GUNDEVEE**, in the district of Broach, presidency of Bombay a town and port situated on the estuary of the river Eeb at which the British government possess the right of levying customs duties. As the port, however, belongs in sovereignty to the Guajarats the provisions of the British customs laws have not been introduced therein. Lat. 20° 46' long 73° 2'

**GUNDACAMA**, a river of the Madras presidency, rising in lat. 13° 40' long 78° 40' and, flowing in a very circuitous course for 155 miles, through the British collectorates of Cuddapah, Nellore, and Guntur falls into the

# GUN

Bay of Bengal thirteen miles west of the town of Ong le, and in lat. 15 35 long 80 18

**GUNDLAPETTA**—A town in the Mysore, 42 miles S. from Seringapatam, and 89 miles E. from Cannanore Lat 11 50 long 76 44

**GUNDOUS**, or **GOONDOSE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jondpore, a town on the route from Nuseerabad to Deesa, and 120 miles S W of the former It contains a good bazar Lat 25 39 long 78 31

**GUNDUCK SALAGRA**, or **NARA YANI**—A large river flowing from the Himalaya, and falling into the Ganges The position of its remotest source has probably not yet been indubitably ascertained Buchanan says

This is a grand river the most remote source of which named Dampdarkand, is beyond the Snowy Mountains, in the territories of a chief of Bhutan or Tibet, named the Mastang Raja, and now tributary to Gorkha The position of the source thus assigned is lat 29 40 long 83 14 Colebrooke however expresses a wish that some traveller may be induced to visit the Himalaya in that quarter and explore the great Gandhaki river to its source at the foot of Dhwawalagiri a position laid down from trigonometrical operations in lat 29 11 long 82 50, or about half a degree farther south After a long and winding course through the immense pinnacles of the Himalaya and the hills of inferior height south of them and during which it receives numerous tributary streams it is joined, at Nyakot, in lat 27 31 long 84 5, by the Trisoolgunga, which comes from the higher parts of the Himalaya north of Kathmandoo and is considered by Buchanan to have the greater volume of water though its course is the shorter of the two From this point downwards it is navigable for canoes and at Bhelaunji ten miles below the confluence last named becomes so for boats of considerable burthen The length of course from its remotest source down to this point will be 200 miles A short distance below this, it sweeps round the base of Maddar Mountain, in the Sub-Himalayan range Buchanan describes the scenery there as not to be surpassed The utmost magnificence, however of rude nature that I have ever seen is the view from the Gandaki in passing up that river by the foot of Maddar The river is larger I think than the Thames at Chelsea, and much finer being perfectly clear Its banks are partly abrupt rocks, partly levels covered with very stately forests, while every turn opens a new view of the snowy peaks seen over an endless variety of dark shaggy mountains which in most countries would be considered as stupendous He adds, that upon reaching the plains, it appears in the dry season to have quite as much water as the Ganges after the junction of the Jumna at Allahabad In consequence of the height of the banks, the breadth does

not much increase in the rainy season, but the current becomes so rapid as to give rise to danger In the dry season the water is ten or twelve feet deep and the current although equable, is very strong approaching near, but not reaching that degree of rapidity which occasions a rippling noise the water is perfectly clear and the bottom consists chiefly of large water worn pebbles Though navigable continuously through its whole course downwards from Bhelaunji, there are in the part of its channel nearer that place many rapids and passes, where, the course being obstructed by rocks navigation becomes difficult and dangerous Near Bhelaunji it first touches the British territory which for fifteen miles it divides from Nepal thence taking a south easterly direction forms for twenty miles the boundary between the districts of Goruckpore and Sarun then for forty miles flows through Sarun and again for seventeen miles forms the boundary between the two before-mentioned districts, when it again enters Sarun, through which it holds a circuitous course but generally in a south easterly direction, for forty five miles, to lat 26 13 long 84 58 where it touches on the British district of Turhoot and continuing its circuitous but generally south easterly course for sixty miles during which it forms the boundary between the districts of Sarun and Turhoot, it falls into the Ganges on the left side in lat. 25 39, long 85 16 at the town of Hajepore situate on the left bank and opposite the city of Patna According to the view of Buchanan its length of course should be estimated at 407 miles At its confluence with the Ganges, the latter is a wide expanse of water probably not less than four miles in breadth, from Hajepore on the north bank to Patna on the south and having two large shifting banks or islands, which much perplex the navigation It does not appear that the Gunduck after leaving the mountains, receives any feeder of importance but during the rainy season it meanders right and left with many watercourses then traversing that alluvial country Buchanan in his report, drawn up above forty years ago adverts to the great changes which the river-channel had undergone in the thirty years which had then elapsed since Rennell laid down the survey of that part of the Ganges The island when Major Rennell made his survey which was opposite to the cantonment of Danapur, seems to have been carried away, and that which was then situate east from it, in the middle of the river, now in a great measure, adheres to the southern bank In the rainy season, a passage still continues open but in the fair season its upper end becomes perfectly dry and boats can no longer reach the Company's cloth factory, situated on the former bank of the river This island is now about six miles long and where largest, about one broad The main channel, passing round the north side of the above-mentioned island, does not now receive the Gandaki at Hajipur a long, wide,

# GUN

and cultivated tongue of land projects from the west side of the Gandaki and passing east about six miles from Hajipur separates the stream of the Gandaki from the Ganges, but as in the rainy season a small channel separates this tongue from the northern shore, the union of the two rivers is still supposed to take place where it did formerly and on the full moon of Kartik (seventh lunar month) the holy spot is frequented by immense multitudes and at Hainharahatna on the west bank of the Gandaki, opposite to Hajipur there is then held a very great fair especially for horses. In Tassin's great map of Bengal and Behar (Calcutta, 1841) the tongue of land mentioned above is represented as severed from the northern bank by the main stream of the Ganges restored to its former channel. In lat. 27° 9' long 84° 2' 160 miles above its mouth the Gunduck is crossed, at the village of Butera, by the route from Goruckpore to Muller, the passage being made by ferry. The Gunduck is mentioned by Baber as a line of defence taken up by the Bengalees to resist his invasion.

**GUNDUCK CHOTA, or LESSER GUNDUCK**, so called in distinction from the greater Gunduck flowing a little farther to the east. It is called Barha Gunduck or Old Gunduck from a notion of the natives that it at one time formed part of the course of the Great Gunduck, though as Buchanan observes, it is impossible in consequence of intervening mountains, that there could have been any communication between the streams. The Chota Gunduck rises from a fine perennial fountain at the base of a mountain, near the northern boundary of the district of Goruckpore and about lat. 27° 20' long 83° 50'. It holds a sinuous course but generally in a southerly direction and fifty two miles from its source according to Buchanan is 'little sunk below the surface and towards the end of February (dry season) contained a pretty clear stream about forty feet wide and more than knee-deep and fifty six miles lower down or 108 from its source, the Lesser Gunduck in some parts is a channel 100 yards wide, which in March contains a clear gentle stream, thirty yards wide and two feet deep running on pure sand in other parts it is much narrower the channel being clay and there the water is deep but even in November (close of the rainy season) nearly stagnant and rather dirty.' At about 160 miles from its source, and seventeen from its mouth, according to the same author, this river may be 150 or 200 yards wide. At all seasons it may be navigated by canoes, although it has little current and is full of weeds and in the rainy season boats of 1 000 maunds (thirty six tons) burden could frequent it." It receives numerous small streams right and left and communicates by lateral channels with several of the watercourses which abound in this level and alluvial tract, and having flowed altogether

about 170 miles falls into the Gogra on the left side, in lat. 26° 1', long 84° 12'.

**GUNDUK (THE LITTLE)** — A river rising on the northern boundary of the British district of Sarun presidency of Bengal, near Fort Soomeynur, in lat. 27° 22' long 91° 22'. Flowing in a south easterly direction for about 120 miles it, in lat. 26° 16' long 85° 18' leaves the district of Sarun and enters that of Tirhoot, which it traverses in the same direction for about seventy miles to its junction with the Bagmuttee, in lat. 25° 45' long 86° 2'.

**GUNGA** — A considerable watercourse of the Ganges leaving that river in lat. 23° 6' long 78° 24' and flowing in a south easterly course for fifty miles during which it divides the Budaon collectorate from those of Allypore and Mynpoore enters the district of Furruckabad, which it traverses for forty five miles and then rejoins the parent stream in lat. 27° 28' long 79° 30'.

**GUNGA BAL** — A small lake in Cashmere, on the Haramuk Mountain, on the north eastern boundary of the valley. It is a mile and a half long and two or three hundred yards wide. Its appearance presents nothing remarkable and its dimensions it has been seen are inconsiderable but it is regarded with a superstitious veneration of the deepest kind by the Hindoos. Pilgrims flock to its banks and into its water are thrown such fragments of bone as remain undestroyed by the fires lighted by Hindoo feeling to consume the fleshly habitation from which the spirit has departed. Lat. 34° 37', long 74° 58'.

**GUNGAPERSAD** — A town in the British district of Purneah, head gov. of Bengal 43 miles S of Purneah. Lat. 25° 10' long 87° 35'.

**GUNGAPOORA** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor 92 miles S.W. from Ajmeer and 106 miles S.E. from Jodhpur. Lat. 25° 13', long 74° 21'.

**GUNGAVALLY** — A river of Bombay rising in lat. 15° 45' long 75° 10' a few miles south east from Dharwar and flowing in a south westerly direction for thirty five miles through Dharwar and sixty five miles through North Canara, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 14° 36' long 74° 23'.

**GUNGAWUTTEE** — A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or the dominions of the Nizam situated on the left bank of the Toongabudra river, and 80 miles N.W. from Bellary. Lat. 15° 28', long 76° 38'.

**CUNGE** — A town in the British district of Cuttack, head gov. of Bengal 58 miles N.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 45' long 86° 48'.

**GUNGEEREE**, in the British district of Allypore, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route, by Khaaganj from Bareilly to Allypore cantonment, and 26 miles S.E. of the latter 54 miles N.E. of Agra. It has a bazar and a market. Lat. 27° 51', long 78° 31'.

NAWAB SAHIB AH JUNG, BAHADUR

**GUNGEROO** in the British district of Masulipatnam, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village in the narrow tract between the Deob Canal on the east and the river Jumna on the west, and four miles W of the former three E of the latter Lat. 29 18, long 77 17

**GUNGHUN**—A river rising in the British district of Bynour in lat 29 39 long 78 31 and after a direct south westerly course of about seventy miles, falls into the Uri on the left side in lat. 28 25 long 79 1 It has a considerable stream, running between steep banks and is unfordable in the rains but fordable in many places during the dry season

**GUNGGOH** in the British district of Saharanpur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name containing a population of 6,260 inhabitants and situate in lat. 29 40' long 77 20'

**GUNGOLEE HATH** in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a small market-town or rather village, on the route from Almora cantonment to Potosagurh 34 miles N E of the former Water is obtained from a baoli or great well Lat 29 40 long 80 5

**GUNGPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh and 39 miles N E of the latter Lat 26 57 long 80 4

**GUNGRAKA**—A town in the Raypoost state of Jodhpoor 57 miles E by N from Jodhpoor and 48 miles W from Ajmeer Lat 26 24 long 73 59

**GUNGURAR**—A town in the Raypoost state of Jhalawar on the right bank of the Chota Kalkee hind river and 122 miles W N W from Bhopal Lat 23 54 long 75 39

**GUNJOOLY** in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town 80 miles W of the town of Beeder 128 N W of the city of Hyderabad. Lat 17 55, long 76 42

**GUNJUNSIR**—A town in the native state of Cutch, 45 miles N W from Bhog and 107 S E from Tatta Lat 23 39, long 69 10'

**GUNNAIRY**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river and 177 miles N from Hyderabad. Lat 19 54, long 76 38

**GUNNAPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude, two miles from the right bank of the river Gogra, and 71 miles N by E from Lucknow Lat 27 50', long 81 20'

**GUNNEA GURH**—A town in one of the Outack Mohals of Orissa, situate 65 miles W from Outack on the right bank of the Mahanaddee river Lat 20 24, long 85 6'

**GUNNUPWARRUM**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras, 40 miles W N W of Rajahmundry Lat 17 11 long 81 20'

**GUNOOR GUEH**—A town in the native state of Bhopal 14 miles N W from Hosungabad and 30 miles S E from Bhopal. Lat. 22 50' long 77 32

**GENOUE**, in the British district of Paneeput, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village or small town on the route from Delhi to Karnool and 86 miles N of the former It is surrounded by a ruined wall but otherwise has according to Barr a pleasing appearance—

The approach to Gunmour, where we halted is extremely picturesque a few huts on a rising ground, overhung by some large and drooping trees, bounding one side of the prospect, the other being formed by a large and handsome caravanserai with its embattled wall and towers reflecting on the surface of a beautifully clear tank Lat 29 7' long 77 3

**GUNKORA**—A small river rising in the hill state of Hindoor amidst the lower range of the Himalaya, about lat. 31 9 long 76 54 It takes a north westerly direction along the north-eastern base of the high steep ridge of Malown which separates it from the Gunbhui, holding a parallel course at a distance of about three miles The Gunkora after a course of about fifteen miles falls into the Sutley in lat 31 17 long 76 48

**GUNTOOR** a collectorate under the presidency of Madras, is bounded on the north by the Kistna river which separates it from the Nizam's dominions and the British district of Masulipatnam on the south by Nellore and the Bay of Bengal on the east by Malaputnam and on the west by the Cuddapah collectorate and the territory of the Nizam It lies between lat 15 37' and 16 50' and long 79 15—80 59 and the area, according to official returns, is 4,980 square miles. The southeast of this district extends from Gollapalem, in a direction from south west to north-east for thirty miles and subsequently in a direction first eastward, and afterwards south-eastward, for about twenty five miles more to this principal mouth of the Kistna. This coast is generally called the Golkonda coast, which is understood to commence at about lat 17 20 and to proceed northward in contradistinction to the coast of Coromandel, which extends from the point just named to the vicinity of Adam's Bridge. The coast is so low as not to be easily distinguished at a safe distance, and is moreover beset by an extensive and dangerous bank, called the Shoal of Motapilly In consequence of these dangers and impediments to navigation this coast, for an extent of fifty four miles is scarcely frequented by shipping, especially during the north-east monsoon which prevails throughout October, November and December The principal river is the Kistna. This river, formerly little available for irrigation, has recently through the liberal efforts of the government, become an important and valuable instrument for diffusing fertility over the adjacent country To navigation, the violence of its current, and the varying, uncertain

# GUN—GUR.

depth of its stream are great impediments. The other rivers are the Gundama, the Nulima, the Nagoler and the Pillaur but these are merely torrents nearly or entirely dry during the hot season. Tanks, or artificial lakes, are not numerous though of importance for irrigation. This district lies within the influence of the south west and north east monsoons. The former commences in May and occasional rains continue till the month of August, moderating the heat of the land winds which blow sometimes with great force across this part of the country. A great quantity of rain also falls in the months of September, October and November. The heat at Guntoor is greatest from the middle of March to the middle of June. The zoology of Guntoor is meagre, there being fewer wild animals in this part of India than in almost any other. Cholum (*Holcus sorghum*) is the staple alimentary crop of the district, and rice in considerable quantity is grown in the low tracts along the seashore and the courses of the river. Bayra (*Holcus spicatus*) is also grown in considerable quantities. Besides oil seeds, turmeric, onions, capicum, and various esculent vegetable. The principal commercial crops are betel, tobacco and cotton. Cotton cloths are manufactured to a considerable extent and exported to the territory of the Nizam as well as to the British districts. The cattle of Guntoor are in great repute and bullocks are exported in great numbers. The population is given under the article MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Cuntoor constitutes the southern portion of the maritime tract known as the Five Northern Circars, which were ceded to the East-India Company in 1760 by the emperor of Delhi. The grant, however, was not rendered available in respect to Guntoor until 1788 when the Nizam surrendered the circar and the British thus became possessed of the whole line of coast from Jaggannath to Comorin. The great northern route from Madras to Masulipatam and the Northern Circars passes through this district and sends a branch to the left or north west, to Hyderabad. Guntoor the principal place. Nizampatam and Vinukonda, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

GUNTOOR the principal place of the British district of the same name in the territory subject to the presidency of Madras, is situated about 18 miles S.W. of the right bank of the great river Krishna, and 30 from the Coromandel coast, or western shore of the Bay of Bengal. The surrounding country is open and flat but free from swamps or stagnant water and to these circumstances is owing the salubrity by which it is characterized. The soil of the country around is black and produces luxuriant crops of gram (*Cicer arietinum*), cholum (*Holcus sorghum*) and cotton. The place is divided into what are called the Old Town and New Town both very irregularly built and in general much overcrowded especially in those parts inhabited by the poorer

classes. The population is estimated at 20 000. Distance from Bangalore, N.E. 300 miles. Masulipatam, W. 47. Ongole, N. 63. Nellore, N. 138. Madras, N. 225. Lat. 16 18 long. 80 50.

GUNWAN, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad and 40 miles S.W. of the latter. It has a few shops and a weekly market. Lat. 28 25, long. 78 25.

GUNYSH BUL in Onahmere, a place of Hindoo devotion at the eastern extremity of the valley, on the route to the celebrated cave of Amur Nath. According to Vigne, the name signifies 'the place of Gunyash' or Ganesh, the only son of Siva. The object of superstition is a large fragment of rock lying in the Lidur river and worn by the current into what the Hindoos fancy a representation of an elephant's head, to which a trunk, ears and eyes have been added by human art. The superstitious feeling caused by this object results from the belief that Ganesh has the head of an elephant. Here the pilgrims proceeding to Amur Nath make their preparatory ablutions and prostrations. Gunyash Bul is in lat. 33 58' long. 75 31.

GUOCHENAUT—A town in Guzerat or territory of the Gujowar on the left bank of the river Bunnaw and 40 miles S.W. from Deesa. Lat. 23 40 long. 71 31.

GURANG in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 74 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31 11 long. 70 46.

GURDANGI RY—A town in the Mysore, 80 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 104 miles E.N.E. from Mangalore. Lat. 13 29 long. 76 18.

GURDEGA—A town in the native state of Bamra, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 32 miles N.N.E. from Bumbulpore and 95 miles S.S.W. from Lohadugga. Lat. 22 7 long. 84 25.

GURGUPFREE—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 72 miles S.W. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24 23 long. 85 55.

GURGUZGUR—A town in the British province of Nagpore, 64 miles N.W. by N. from Nagpore and 48 miles E. by N. from Bastool. Lat. 21 59 long. 78 40.

GURH in the province of Bogheleund district of Rewa, a village on the direct route from Mirzapore to the diamond mines of Panna, and 60 miles S.W. of the former. Elevation above the sea 1036 feet. Lat. 24 50 long. 81 42.

GURHEA—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 138 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24 long. 86 50.

GURHEE DOODHLEE—See DOODHLEE.

GURHOREE—A town in the British province of

vince of Nagpore late dominions of the rajah of Berar, 67 miles S E. by S from Nagpore and 149 miles E.S.E. from Ellahpore Lat. 20 19 long 79 39'

**GURKHOOEEA.**—A town in the territory of Oude on the left bank of the river Gogra, and 44 miles E. from Lucknow Lat 27 long 81 41

**GURMUKTESAR, or GURMUKTES WAR,** in the British district of Meerut, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradabad, and 81 miles S E of the former. The population is returned at 8 781 persons. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, four miles below the junction of the Burha Ganga or old course of the Ganges with the present main channel which a mile and a half above the town is crossed by a much frequented ferry on which fifteen boats constantly ply. It may be regarded as the port of Meerut and the adjoining part of the Doab as the Ganges is the channel of considerable inland navigation from the sea to this ferry and in a less degree to Sukurtal, fifty miles higher up. Both banks of the river are for several miles in width overgrown with a thick grassy jungle infested in the dry season with tigers and other wild beasts and in the rainy season laid extensively under water by the swollen stream. Even in the dry season when the larger craft cannot proceed higher than Furruckabad, about 150 miles lower down Gurmuktesar can be reached by boats admitting of some comfortable accommodation to the traveller. That in which Lumsden proceeded in the dry season from this place in Calcutta, was of about twenty tons burthen, forty feet in length ten in breadth and navigated by a master and eight rowers. The road from Gurmuktesar westward towards Meerut is good. Distance N W from Calcutta 687 miles Lat. 28 47', long 78 10'

**GURNADDEE.**—A town in the British district of Bakergunge heut. gov. of Bengal 120 miles E by N of Calcutta Lat 22 59, long 90 15

**GUROWLEE.**—See GROWLI

**GURRA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, on the right bank of the Loonee river and 120 miles S W from Jodhpore Lat. 25 11, long 71 42

**GURRAH or DEOHA.**—A river rising at the northern base of the Sub-Himalaya in lat. 28° 9', long 79 49' in the British district of Kumaon under the lieutenant-governorship of the North Western Provinces. It takes a southerly course of 240 miles passing by the towns of Pilibheet and Shahjehanpore and through the British districts of Bareilly and Shahjehanpore into the Oude territory, in which it falls into the Western Ramganga, on the left side in lat 27 12' long 79 58'. At Pilibheet, sixty miles from the source its bed is 250 yards wide, with a sandy bottom, and

the depth so inconsiderable that it is fordable from December to June but for the rest of the year it can be crossed only by ferry. Forty five miles lower down where crossed by the route from Bareilly to Mahomdy its dimensions are the same as above mentioned. At Shahjehanpore forty five miles farther it is fordable at some seasons, but generally crossed by ferry. Fifty miles still lower down, where crossed by the route from Fattahghur to Seeta pore in lat 27 32' long 79 55' it is sometimes forded sometimes crossed by ferry.

**GURRAH** in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda a town situate on the right bank of the Nerbudda, near the town of Jubulpore. Fitzclarence states that it is built in a most regular pass, and extends through and along the face of a mountainous ridge about two miles. With the town of Mandia farther to the south-east, it gave name to that portion of Gondwana once known by the name of Gurha Mandia. Abulfazl mentions, that in his time about the middle of the sixteenth century the adjacent country was under forest, harbouring great numbers of wild elephants, though at present in that region those creatures are not known in a state of nature. Elevation above the sea about 1 400 feet. Distant S E from Sangor 90 miles S W from Allahabad 200 S from Agra 303 N E from Nagpore 145 W from Mow 273 Lat. 23 7, long 79 58'

**GURRAWARRA** — See BURRA GURRA WARRA.

**GURREE** in Sindh, a village on the route from Korce to Jessulmar and 14 miles S E. of the former place. It is situate on the northern boundary of the Thurr or Great Sandy Desert, and about three miles east of the left bank of the Eastern Narra, a great offset of the Indus. This stream in time of inundation is here fifty yards wide and twenty feet deep, but it becomes nearly dry at other times. Gurree has about a dozen shops and is capable of furnishing supplies in moderate quantity Lat. 27 31, long 69 4'

**GURREHOO,** in the Sangor and Nerbudda territory heut-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Mirzapore to Sangor 211 miles S W of former 78 N E of latter. Elevation above the sea 1 131 feet. Lat. 24 14, long 79 51

**GURR KOHOOREE.**—A town in the British district of Ganjam presidency of Madras, 38 miles N E by N of Ganjam. Lat. 19 52' long 85° 25'

**GURR KOOSPULLA.**—A town in the British district of Pooree heut gov. of Bengal 38 miles W S W of Cuttack. Lat. 20 13 long 85 28

**GURR TAPPING.**—A town in the British district of Pooree, heut-gov. of Bengal, 82 miles S W of Cuttack Lat. 20 5, long 85 40'

**GURRUMAREA.**—A town in the British

## GUR

District of Maldah, head gov of Bengal, 14 miles S.E. of Maldah. Lat. 24 52' long 86 18

**GURRUSGOAN**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, 30 miles E by S from Ellichpore and 74 miles W from Nagpore. Lat. 21 4' long 78

**GURUDWARA**, in the British district of Dehra Doon, a large village agreeably situated and having a pleasing appearance. Here is a handsome temple, founded by a Sikh devotee. During the festival of the *Holi*, an annual fair held here is numerously attended by pilgrims from the Punjab and other Sikh countries. About half a mile north of the village was fought, in 1803, the battle which decided the war between the Goorkha invaders and the rajah of Gurhwal who was slain on the field and whose death was immediately followed by the submission of the country. Lat. 30 20' long 78 7

**GURWAH**—A town in the British district of Palamou presidency of Bengal, 28 miles N.W. of Palamou. Lat. 24 10' long 83 48'

**GURWAR**, in the British district of Ghazipur, head gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgarh to Dinapore, 57 miles E.S.E. of the former. Lat. 25 46' long 84 8'

**GURWHAL (BRITISH)**—See KUMAON

**GURWHAL**, a hill state under British protection is bounded on the north by Bussahir and Himudde, or South western Tibet on the east by British Gurhwal on the south by British Gurhwal and the Dehra Doon and on the west by the Dehra Doon the pergunnah of Jaunsar and Bussahir. It is about ninety five miles in length from north to south and seventy in breadth from east to west. It contains about 4 500 square miles, and lies between lat. 30 2'—31 20' long 77° 55'—79 20'. It extends over the south western declivity of the Himalaya, and is throughout a vast range of mountains of enormous height, intermingled with several valleys, the drainage of the whole ultimately finding its way to the Ganges. The principal channels are those of the Tons of the Jumna and of the Bhagorettee, one of the remote sources of the Ganges. The most elevated part of the country is the north and north east, where the peaks about the Tons, the Jumna peaks, and several others are more than 20 000 feet above the sea. The highest summit is probably the peak of Kedarnath having an elevation of 23 062 feet. Rikkee Kasee, nearly parallel with the southern boundary is the lowest spot in the territory, being only 1 377 feet above the sea. It is the point where the Ganges touches upon the Dehra Doon. The confluence of the Tons and Jumna which is the lowest point of the aggregate of valleys drained by those rivers, is rather higher than Rikkee Kasee being 1 686 feet above the sea. A few small tracts, extending along the

lower courses of the Bhagorettee and Alukunda, and the Jumna previously to its confluence with the Tons have elevations less than 5 000 feet but by much the greater part of the country lies considerably above that height. The rivers of Gurhwal—the Tons, Jumna, Bhagorettee, Bhullung Mandakini, Alukunda, Aglar, Pabur, Rapin, Soong, Budar and Banal—are separately adverted to in the alphabetical arrangement. The climate of Gurhwal is hot in the low tracts along the banks of the Alukunda, on the southern frontier where Raper, in the beginning of May found the thermometer to reach 101 in the shade. In the lower mountains, having an elevation of from 5 000 to 8 000 feet, the climate is moderate the thermometer seldom exceeding 75 in the hottest part of the year. In midwinter frosts are frequent with occasional falls of snow. The periodical or monsoon rains are very heavy, commencing in the middle of June and ending towards the middle of September. The northern part of the territory containing the lofty peaks of the Himalayas, rises beyond the limits of perpetual congelation. In the higher mountains bears are common, the lower are infested in addition to these by leopards and tigers. Monkeys are numerous, even as high as Soukhee which has an elevation of 8 869 feet and is at lat. 31. According to Skinner they are not venerated by the inhabitants of the mountains, as in some other parts of India.

The rural economy of the natives of Gurhwal varies with the nature of the soil and the degrees of elevation. Scarcely any fruit-trees are cultivated except the walnut, apricot, and mulberry but the second is of very inferior quality and the last named is cultivated for the leaves, not with a view to the production of silk, but to be used as fodder for cattle. In the low ground capable of irrigation and having a warm climate, rice is the principal crop. Besides small quantities of sugarcane and of cotton there are raised ginger, turmeric, sweet potato and hemp the latter cultivated for the supply of *bhang*, as well as for the fibre. In more elevated tracts where the surface on the mountain slopes is generally formed into artificial terraces by embankments, the crops are wheat, barley, buckwheat, battu or maize, *rasthus mundus* or *Eleusine coracana* a remarkably prolific plant, pulses of various sorts, and oil seeds. The poppy is very generally cultivated, either for opium or the seed which is a favourite food of the natives. The plough is no better than a forked log drawn by oxen guided by women and the ground is rather scratched than ploughed. The ears of corn when ripe are cut off the stalks which are then eaten down by kine, kept either for their milk or for labour as the influence of Brahminical prejudices causes their slaughter to be regarded as impious. They are very small, of dark brown colour, short-horned, and with a hump on the withers like those of Hindostan. The sheep, also small, are of a brown colour and coarse.



woolled, the goats large and generally white. No family is without a dog of dark brown colour middle size well covered with strong hair and of a mongrel aspect. Horses are rare—even the ghunt or mountain pony and asses are unknown. The houses are substantially built of layers of stone and squared beams placed alternately. They have generally three stories each from six to seven feet high. The lowest shelters the cattle the middle is used as a granary and the family resides in the upper story, the accommodation of which is enlarged by a strongly-constructed gallery all round. The roof nearly flat is generally of slabs or coarse slate laid on thick beams and projects over both walls and gallery. The communication between the floors is by steep stairs, or rather ladders.

The natives of Gurwal are in general below the middle size their stature (according to one traveller) rarely exceeding five feet. Their complexions are less dark than those of the Hindoos of the plains on the other hand, while red or brown hair may sometimes be observed among the latter the hue of the hair and beard in Gurwal is almost invariably dark. The beard is scanty especially on the cheeks not strong on the upper lip fullest in the chin. It is most deficient in men having the Mongolian aspect who in some instances show no trace of this appendage of the male. On the contrary those who have long narrow faces prominent aquiline noses and fully-developed foreheads, are best provided with beards. They are according to Jacquemont a mild peaceable timid race remarkable for want of mental energy and living tranquilly without any control from fixed law and very little from authority of any kind. Others however do not represent them as so strongly marked with those features of the golden age. Fraser relates, that coming to a village where only women children and decrepit men were found on asking them what had become of the able-bodied part of the population he received for answer "that they had gone to buy corn or steal sheep" with a tone and manner indicating that they spoke of nothing extraordinary or requiring apology. Hodgson also states that they plunder their eastern neighbours of the Kedarnath districts, and pride themselves on such exploits. This writer reports them to have neither fire arms swords, nor war-hatchets, their only weapons being bows and arrows.

According to the traditional account given to Fraser Gurwal was originally divided into above twenty petty states, which, about 500 years ago were consolidated into one by a bold and rapacious adventurer from the plains. Previously to the Goorkha invasion in 1803 the dominions of the rajah of Gurwal comprised in addition to his present territory the fertile district of Dehra Doon and the western portion (being about one-half) of the present British province of Kumaon. The Goorkha force which invaded the country conducted by several veteran commanders, was very inade-

quately opposed by Purdum Sah the rajah an indolent and unwarlike prince, who at the head of 12 000 men was defeated and slain at Gurudwara, in the Dehra Doon. On the occurrence of this event, the inhabitants of Gurwal discontinued all resistance to the Goorkhas, who made ruthless use of their victory. According to Fraser they in the course of about twelve years sold 200 000 of the people into slavery but this is palpably an exaggeration as a population not exceeding 300 000 could scarcely have been capable of supplying two thirds of that number of saleable slaves in twelve years. The number however of the unhappy victims of the cupidity of the conquerors was no doubt very great, as Moorcroft found the fertile tract about the Terni quite depopulated in consequence of the deportation and sale of the natives as slaves by the Goorkhas. Sheon Dur na Shah the son of the slain rajah had fled the country after the fatal battle which had given it to the Goorkhas. In 1815 when the success of the East India Company's army had put an end to the Goorkha dominion this prince was restored to the western portion of the territory formerly enjoyed by his family. The Dehra Doon on the south was reserved to the East India Company as was also Eastern Gurwal. The portion of Gurwal restored to the rajah is divided from the remainder on the east by a line which commencing in lat 31° long 79° 20' with a south westerly direction skirts the great glacier giving rise to the Bhageerettee and thence continued southward to the source of the Maudakini follows the course of that river to its confluence with the Aluknunda, along the line of which it proceeds to its junction with the Bhageerettee and in a westerly direction down the last mentioned river to Rikkee Kasee where it terminates upon the Dehra Doon. The rajah holds his territory subordinate to the East India Company. The amount of the population of native states can rarely be ascertained with any approach to precision that of the rajah's portion of Gurwal probably does not much exceed 100 000. This however is an estimate based on grounds purely conjectural but if near the truth it will give a proportion of about twenty two to the square mile. The annual income is stated by Prowse at 40 000 rupees (4 000 £) by Moorcroft at 60 000 (6 000 £) by De Cruz at a lac (10 000 £).

GURKHS in Bultistan or Little Thibet, is situated close to the northern boundary of Kashmir it is an elevated valley five miles long and one mile wide. The upper part of the Kishengunga flows in a direction from east to west along the bottom of the valley which though 7 200 feet above the sea is surrounded by lofty and very abrupt peaks, chiefly of limestone. Lat. 34° 33', long 74° 50'.

GUTNI in the territory of Oude, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, here crossed

# GUT-GUZ

by ferry on route from Banda to Pertabgarh 92 miles N E. of the former, 44 W of the latter. It is perhaps the Gohri of Butler Lat. 25 42, long 81 27

**GUTPURBA** — A river rising in lat 15 40 long 74 3 on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing in a north easterly direction for 160 miles through the British district of Belgam, and intersecting the Southern Mahratta jaghure of Moodhul, falls into the Kistnah in lat. 16 20 long 75 52. The material for a wire rope bridge proposed to be thrown across this river at Sootguttee by a native gentleman, named Sirdar Sukum Gourab Wunkmoonka, was shipped from England in 1850

**GUZERAT** — This large province inclusive of the peninsula of Kattywar and comprehending within its limits, together with several petty independent states, the whole dominions of the Guicowar and those of his tributaries, is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cuten and Rappootana, on the south by the Ind an Ocean, the Gulf of Cambay and sundry collectorates of the Bombay presidency on the east by Cutch and Malwa and on the west by Cutch and the sea. It extends from lat. 20 to 24 40, and from long 69 to 74 20' and contains an area of 41,386 square miles, as will be seen from the following table —

	Sq Miles
Guicowar territory and Kattywar	24 249
Myhee Chauta	3 400
Rewa Chauta	4 879
Pahlupore	1 850
Radhunpore	850
Balasore	258
Cambay	500
The Daung	950
Chourar	225
Banda	820
Peint and Hursool	750
Dhurrunpore	220
Thurraud and other petty states	
N W frontier	2 325
Sacheen	300
Wuravee, and adjacent territory	450
	<hr/>
	41 536

Of the extensive region marked out by those boundaries a considerable portion is occupied by the Gulf of Cambay and by the British district of Ahmedabad which extending about the gulf is on all sides except seaward, enclosed by the territory of the Guicowar. Of the whole territory 19 850 square miles are stated to be comprised within the peninsula or that part which may be marked off from the continent by a line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Cutch to the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The mainland of Guzerat as contrasted with the peninsula has some considerable rivers which intersect or skirt the country. Among them may be enu-

merated the Sabarmuttee the Bunas, the Myhee the Nerbudda and the Taptee.

Of the mountains, the most important are the Western Ghats, which running in a direction from south to north constitute the eastern boundary of the territory, from its southern limit in lat 20 to lat 21 23 where, turning eastward they form the lofty brow inclosing the valley of the Taptee on the south. The average elevation of these mountains is about 1 200 feet, though the height of some summits is probably not less than 2 000 feet. From the western face of the Ghats proceed numerous spurs or ridges of inferior elevation a few of them reaching to the sea and in some parts they are replaced by isolated hills or rocks such as those of Purnera Rola, and several others, the elevation of which seldom exceeds 300 or 400 feet. North of the Taptee the Satpura range dividing the valley of that river from the valley of the Nerbudda, extends for some distance into this territory terminating to the westward near Rajpeepia. North of the valley of the Nerbudda, is the western extremity of the Vindhya Mountains, expanding into the Barera Hills, low and irregularly grouped and still further north into those of Loosawara. Beyond these in the same direction are those of Dongarporo, becoming ultimately united to Mount Aboo. The prevailing formation of the northern section of the Ghats is volcanic, as is also that of the Satpura range and continues for the most part of the trap. The trappean formation extends into the peninsula of Kattywar where it rises the wild mountain of Palithana, celebrated for its numerous Jain temples. Farther westward granite is met with rising to an elevation of 2 500 feet in the celebrated Girnar Mountain "an immense bare and isolated granite rock presenting all the gigantic masses peculiar to that formation." The lower parts of the mountain as well as the vicinity are overlaid with soft limestone. The island of Porun in the Gulf of Cambay formed of sandstone is remarkable for containing numerous organic remains. The mineral wealth of this extensive tract is but scanty and calls for little notice the most important production is iron-ore, raised in the peninsula. The mouth of the Taptee and probably the whole bed of the Gulf of Cambay abound in a black sand very rich in iron, and containing some platinum. At Rajpeepia the finest cornelians are obtained in great abundance. In the southern districts the proximity of the sea and the mountains covered with jungle or forests moderate and equalize the temperature. The most disagreeable season is during the south west monsoon, when the atmosphere loaded with moisture, causes very distressing sensations and malarial, the effects being most severely felt during the night. In the inland districts, in the north of the territory between the rivers Nerbudda and Sabarmuttee, the average temperature is greater than in the southern

districts. In this sultry tract the hot winds blow from about the 20th of March to the 20th of May and at this time the thermometer in a double-walled tent rises often to 115° and in the house to 103°. Many as well as natives as Europeans, suffer from coup de soleil and in parts where the soil is loose the heat is rendered more annoying by the profusion of fine sand borne along by the wind. Throughout the district, the weather becomes cooler towards the end of October and in the cold season hoar frosts are not uncommon. The climate of the peninsula particularly in the Geer is marked by insalubrity to such an extent as almost inevitably to cause death to those who are so rash as to expose themselves to it in the season following the autumnal monsoon. The shores of the Gulf of Cambay are also generally malarious.

The zoology of Guzerat is varied and interesting. The lion is not uncommon and equals in size and strength the same description of animal in Africa. It is observed to have a less mane but this circumstance is considered to result from its frequenting the thick jungles instead of the open desert the usual resort of his African fellow. Tigers and leopards are very numerous and destructive of both men and cattle. There are also the wolf, hyena, antelope and deer in great number and variety. The nygau (*Antelope picta*) is common in the northern parts, where there are large herds of them. Of birds, there are the flamingo, argal or adjutant-bird, sarus or gigantic crane, and a great variety of aquatic birds. Of domestic animals, the principal are the camel, most common north of the Sabar muttee and in the plains in the vicinity of the deserts of Rajpootana. It is also met with in the western part of the peninsula. The buffalo is everywhere to be met but in greater abundance and excellence in the south. Kine are numerous, but in the southern part are of inferior quality while in the northern the breed is very fine not being excelled by any in Britain. The ass is small and weak but in the wilds of the north west, the wild ass is a creature of great speed as well as of considerable beauty, and is sometimes tamed for purposes of show and pomp. The horse of Kattywar was formerly highly prized but the breed has degenerated, and the Guzerat horse at present bred by the natives is in no esteem, being small, weak, and ugly. In some of the jungly valleys and wilds, there is a breed of wild cattle, different from the bison and far less fierce.

The crops, alimentary as well as commercial, grown in this territory, are very important. Of the alimentary rice is more or less common in all districts under the hills, and in the alluvial soil along the gaccast throughout the whole extent of the province. It is also much cultivated about the river Sabarmuttee. Wheat is very extensively grown especially in the northern part and in the country between the Taptee and the Ner-

budda. Barley thrives in many parts jowar (*Holcus sorghum*) in the light lands in the north bajra (*Holcus spurius*) is cultivated on inferior lands throughout the whole territory and is the staple article of food for the poorer classes of the people. In the peninsula of Kattywar, jowar and bajra are the chief alimentary crops but wheat is also cultivated to considerable extent, as are kodra (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and gram (*Cicer arietinum*). Sugarcane flourishes in every part of the territory it is one of the principal products in the south and the quality is considered fine but cotton may be regarded as the staple commercial crop. The date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) and palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) are extensively planted in the vicinity of the sea, on account of the sap from which when fermented the ardent spirit toddy is drawn by distillation. The mbowa (*Bassia latifolia*) grows in great abundance, and its flowers are in great request, as the petals when dried afford a pleasant food, resembling raisins, and by distillation yield an ardent spirit which, though nauseous to Europeans, is consumed largely by the lower classes of the native population. Mango trees are in great abundance and produce fine fruit. Towards the coast are many fine specimens of *Adansonia* with its grotesque and huge stem large white flower enormous fruit valuable to fishermen for whom it serves as floats for their nets while the wood is so light that a man often carries on his shoulder a large log of it, to be used as a raft in fishing or in taking water fowl. The pulp of the fruit also yields a pleasant acid which is used in medicine and in making sherbet. The jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) with its huge fruit, the tamarind and the *Buchanania latifolia*, yielding fruit resembling an almond in taste abound in this well wooded country. The great wonder however of the vegetable creation is the cubbeer bur, or great banyan tree (*Ficus indica*) situated on an island in the Nerbudda, covering an area estimated at from three to four acres. So great is its height, that at a distance it resembles a hill, and so numerous, large, and close its branches, that in the season of inundation, the population dwell amidst them until the subsidence of the river leaves their usual homes free from water. Esculent products are numerous and excellent, especially the water melon considered the best in India, but the plantain is not abundant, and the produce is of no great excellence. The manufacturing industry for which this territory was formerly noted, has much decayed and in general has nearly disappeared from the greater cheapness of the wares thrown into the market by British competition.

Of the population inhabiting these extensive dominions, there are no means of ascertaining the precise numbers. Nothing exists beyond mere estimates, and those estimates probably rest but on vague grounds. According to the best information available, the population may

be considered as something less than \$ 000 000. They are of various lineage and characters, but no census having been made the comparative numbers of the respective castes, classes, and tribes could be assigned only conjecturally. Though the Maharrats are the ruling race they appear to be surpassed in number by other tribes especially in the peninsula. The Rajpoots are very numerous, Brahmins abound, and are mostly landed proprietors or village officers. Musulmans are to be found principally in the towns, and the Bora sectarians of that faith are in general industrious, wealthy, and influential members of society. The Prames, though a few are engaged in agriculture, in general resort to the larger towns, where they are distinguished by their industry, quiet demeanor and commercial sagacity. Coolies, a race settled here from remote antiquity are especially numerous in the districts north of the river Myhee and of the tracts about the upper parts of the various rivers in the north. Along the north west frontier of the territory they constitute the bulk of the population. They are in general a robust race and though professing the Brahminical faith eat flesh, particularly that of the buffalo and are much addicted to intoxication as well by opium and bhag as by ardent spirits. Many of them are depredators of various classes, some secret plunderers others highway robbers yet they are said to be trustworthy when expressly hired either as guards of property or to convey money to some destined place. The Koombies are an agricultural tribe, who exist in great numbers in the south and midland parts of the territory, but to a less extent in the north. Besides those just enumerated, are some anomalous tribes of less importance, such as Durjays, a small, well knit, active race, engaged to some extent in cultivation, but by choice deriving their subsistence as far as practicable from the chase, fishing, or the collecting of wild fruits and the marketable produce of the jungles for sale. Their peculiar pursuits, little relaxed or shared in by the rest of the community cause them to be viewed with dislike and dread and the reputation of possessing great power in sorcery subjects them to much cruel treatment. Sometimes in the true spirit of native barbarity, they are punished for such imputed delinquency by having their noses cut off, or by other mutilations. The Katties, who at a rather remote period emigrated from the banks of the Indus to the peninsula, form a majority of the inhabitants in a considerable part or district to which they have given their name. They are considered to have been originally from Central Asia, and their northern origin is believed to be evidenced by their fair hair and complexions, blue eyes, tall stature and athletic frame. Over the population in general, but especially over the Rajpoots, two classes of men, Bhats and Charuns exercise wonderful influence. The Charuns who, as well as the Bhats, boast of celestial origin are divided into two tribes,—the Machules being merchants, and the Maroo

barbs, and these two have in the aggregate 120 subdivisions. The men of those numerous subdivisions profess to understand the rites and observances which propitiate Surya and his consort Parvati, the favourite deities of the Rajpoots and as few of the population except these pretenders to sanctity can read or write, they add to their other means of influence acquaintance with the genealogies of chiefs and tribes, and with laudatory legends, which they chant in their honour. It is represented, that amongst the Rajpoots there is a deep impression that certain destruction results from being instrumental in shedding the blood of a Charun or of any member of his family. In reference to this impression one of the class intent on attaining an object which he cannot otherwise bring about, will not scruple to murder a relative and instances have not been wanting in which in extreme cases, a Charun has destroyed himself. The aged and the young among the Charuns are taught, not merely to be ready to part with life whenever the honour of their family or the class to which they belong calls for the sacrifice but it is said that, "from the feeble female of four-score to the child of five years of age they are eager to be the first to die," and this, it is added "is no rare feeling, but one which appears to belong to every individual of this singular community." Under influence acquired from the dread of the consequences of urging the Charun to such frightful extremities the members of this community guarantee the performance of contracts entered into by the most faithless freebooters, and also become security for the payment of sums sometimes of very large amount. They also attend travellers as safeguards, and hesitate not to inflict on themselves wounds, or even death, should they fail in insuring protection to those whom they escort. Their influence, however on such points has latterly been on the wane, probably because it has become less requisite since the establishment of greater security to life and property by the advance of British power and influence in the dominions of the Guicowar. The Bhats, according to the imperfect information which we have concerning them appear to differ little from the Charuns, except that they have less influence and fame. The portion of either which they possess results from their officiating as chroniclers, bards, flat terers, or lampooners. They give praise and fame in their songs to those who are liberal to them, while they visit those who neglect or injure them with satires, in which they usually reproach them with spurious birth and inherent meanness. Sometimes the Bhat, if very seriously offended fixes the figure of the person he desires to degrade on a long pole, and appends to it a slipper, as a mark of disgrace. In such case the song on the Bhat records the infamy of the object of his revenge. This image usually travels the country till the party or his friends purchase the cessation of the ridicule and curses thus entailed. These singular religionists, the Jains are rather numerous, especially in

the peninsula, where there is scarcely a village of any size which has not several of their families and their innumerable beautiful temples, shrines, and monastic establishments on the mountains of Geernar and Palithana, are amongst the most interesting architectural works in India. The Bheel tribe exist in considerable numbers in the wilder tracts of the eastern and north-eastern part of the territory especially about the river Myhee. They are considered a people of remote origin, and formerly possessed of power and of a considerable degree of civilization until subjugated and oppressed by both Rajpoots and Mussulmans. At present some of them have settled into habits of fixed residence, and are engaged in agriculture thus being raised above the savage state of the majority of their fellows.

Hereditary slavery is not uncommon in parts of Guzerat and those claiming ownership over the unfortunate beings reduced to this state, not only avail themselves of the advantage of their services, but hire them out to others. In deference to the philanthropic views of the British government, the Guicowar has lately indeed issued a proclamation prohibiting under penalties, the future sale or purchase of children within his dominions, except under express permission of the durbar. This however is a very imperfect and unsatisfactory measure, perhaps a merely colourable one and the home authorities have justly expressed regret that the prohibition was not made absolute. The vernacular language, denominated Guzerattee, is an offshoot from the great Sanskrit stock and closely resembles the Hindes. The principal towns—Baroda the capital, Pahlunpore, Cambay Radhanpore, Chowar Banusa, Pent Hurmol, Dhurumpore, Thurraud, Suchen Wuaravee, Deem, Rajkote Poorbunder Dwar ka Loonawarra Barrah Daunta, Dongurpore, Banwarra, Jabbooa, Odepore, Rajpeepa, Saunta, and Beyt—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. There are scarcely any made roads in this territory but most parts of the country are very level so that communication for half the year is easy and wheeled carriages traverse it in all directions. The country will be traversed by the line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company. A railway is also projected from Baroda to Tunkaria.

The early history of Guzerat presents no features of greater interest than those which usually occur in the records of the eastern nations of the like periods. It formed part of the Mahomedan empire of Delhi, but in the reign of Mahmood Toghlok was separated from it by Mowuffier Khan, previously governor, but thenceforward king. About the year 1572 it was the seat of great confusion and was re-annexed to the empire by Akbar. When the Mahratta fortune prevailed the chief officer of the confederacy, the Peshwa, secured a large amount of tribute from it while another chief called the Guicowar became the ruler of the principal state in Guze-

rat, called Baroda, to the article on which the reader is referred for information on its history.

#### GUZZLEHUTTY —See GUJERHATTI.

**GWALJOR TERRITORIES**, the possessions of the family of Scindia, have a singularly irregular outline and consist of several detached districts, the principal of which is bounded on the north east by the Chambul, dividing it from the British districts of Agra and Etawah on the east in a very tortuous direction by Bundelcund and the British districts of Sagar and Nerbudda on the south by the native states of Bhopal and Dhar on the west by those of Rajpoot Jhalawar and Kotah and on the north west by the Chambul, separating it from Dholpore and Rajpootana. The extreme points of the Gwalior territory are in lat 21° 8'—28° 50' long 74° 45'—79° 21'. The length of the principal portion above described is 240 miles from north to south and 170 in breadth. The area of the whole comprises 85 119 square miles, and comprehends part of the ancient province of Agra, most of Malwa, and part of the Deccan. The rivers of the Gwalior country are numerous. The Tapias flowing west, traverses the most southern part of the territory and parallel to this but about forty miles farther north the Nerbudda flows in a similar direction but by far the greater portion of the drainage of the territory is discharged into the river Chambul which receiving the waters of the Chumbia, Seepa, Chota Kalles Sind, Newy Parbutty and some others of less importance, flows along the north west frontier of the country separating it from the Jeypoor, Kerowly and Dholpore territories, subsequently turning south east it forms the north eastern boundary towards the British districts of Agra and Etawah, and joins the Jumna in the latter district, twenty miles distant from the north-eastern corner of the Gwalior territory. The Sindie, a considerable river, but less than the Chambul, flows in some measure parallel to it, but further to the east, and after forming for a considerable extent the south eastern boundary towards Bundelcund intersects for thirty miles the north-eastern corner of Gwalior and finally falls into the Jumna, a short distance below the confluence of the Chambul with that river. In the northern part of the territory forming a tract extending between the Chambul and the Sindie rise the Kooaree Anan Sank, and some other torrents of less importance, which flowing east or north east, fall into the Sindie on the left side.

The northern part of the country of moderate elevation and in most places either rocky or sandy, has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of Agra or Rajpootana. In these parts the climate during the rainy season and for a short time afterwards, is exceedingly unhealthy fevers being then very infrequent, in consequence according

to an intelligent writer, of the moisture imbibed by the superficial diluvial soil being prevented from passing off by an impermeable substratum of sandstone. Hence results great damp indicated by mouldiness on all substances susceptible of it. During the dry and hot seasons the climate is not unhealthy. The middle, the southern, and the western parts, or those comprised within Malwa with little exception have a mild and rather equable climate, resulting from the elevation of the surface. The range of the thermometer is unusually small except during the latter part of the year, when great and sudden changes often take place. The cool season comprises the period between the beginning of November and the end of February the hot season succeeds, and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September the average fall being about five inches. During this season the thermometer has a very moderate range rarely more than from 72 to 78. The climate becomes cooler after the rains, and in proportion to the approach towards the winter solstice, when the coldest weather commences and continues through January and the early part of February the thermometer sometimes falling three or four degrees below the freezing point. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild and of short duration though the thermometer sometimes rises to nearly 100 during the day but the nights are invariably cool and refreshing.

The population of the north-eastern part of this territory is of a mixed kind comprising besides *Mahrattas* (the ruling order) *Bonddas* *Jants* *Rajpoots* with some less distinctly defined divisions of *Hindoo*s, and *Musulmans*. Until the *Mahratta* invasions in the last century the country was from an early period a possession of the *Mahomedan* rulers of *Delhi* and in no part of the territory, except the small tract south of the *Nerbudda*, do the *Mahrattas* form any large proportion of the people. In the greater part of the southern and south western parts, comprising a portion of *Malwa* a very considerable section of the population is *Drahhimical* and *Malcolm* remarks "There is perhaps no part of India where the tribes of *Brahmins* are so various, and their numbers so great. He however adds, but there is certainly none where there are so few of them either wealthy, learned, or where there is less attention paid to the religious rites of the *Hindoo* faith, or to its priests, by the rest of the population. *Rajpoots* exist in large numbers, and pay little regard to the *Brahmins* whose place as to moral and religious influence is supplied by the cognate tribes of *Bhils* and *Chauras*. There are many petty *Rajpoot* rajahs, who yield ostensibly fealty and tribute to the family of *Scindia*, but display from time to time evidence of a refractory disposition, which would render them perilous subordinates in case of any reverse happening to the para-

mount power. They are described by *Malcolm* as an indolent, sensual race living habitually under the besetting influence of opium while the atrocious practices of infanticide and suttee find toleration. The *Musulman* population is estimated at about a twentieth of the whole. The relative density of the population assumed by *Malcolm* for Central India is ninety-eight to the square mile and this ratio compared with the area, would make the amount 3 223 512. The present military force consists first, of the contingent paid by the British government from funds derived from territorial assignments, and numbering 8 400 forty five of whom are European officers selected from the Bengal army and secondly of the troops maintained by the *Gwalior* government, and at its disposal, amounting (onavalry infantry and artillery) to upwards of 9 622 thus rather exceeding the maximum fixed by the treaty of 1844 which (exclusively of the contingent) was 9 000.

The founder of the *Scindia* dynasty was *Ranjoe Scindia*, a *Soodra*, of the *Koombi* or cultivator tribe and hereditary pehal or head man of a small rural district. He appears to have first come into notice as a domestic of *Bajaj Wiswanath* who was *Peishwa* from 1714 to 1720. *Ranjoe Scindia*, being considered by his master trustworthy in his humble avocation was advanced to a station in the body guard subsequently rising rapidly he became a chief of considerable importance, and on his death about 1750 was succeeded in his position as head of the *Scindia* family by *Madhaji Scindia* one of his natural sons, who was present at the great battle of *Paniput*, in 1761, in which *Ahmed Shah Durrane* defeated the confederated *Mahrattas*. *Madhaji* escaped the carnage with difficulty and not without a desperate wound which rendered him lame for life. This great national disaster of the *Mahrattas* did not however operate unfavourably for *Scindia*, for the shock given to the power of the *Peishwa* actually removed a principal obstacle out of his way. He recovered some possessions in *Malwa* which had been wrested from him after the battle of *Paniput*, levied contributions very extensively enforced tribute from the chiefs of *Rajpootana* and others in the vicinity of his dominions, and maintained a large and effective force in the *Deccan*, to control the *Peishwa* and other parties opposed to the growth of his power. He seems to have first come into serious collision with the British forces in 1779 when in concert with the troops of the *Peishwa* and of *Holkar* he baffled the *Bombay* army in an attempt to march to *Poona*, and subsequently in a convention with the managers of the expedition exacted a cession of a portion of *Bronoh*. The growth of *Scindia's* power up to this period is thus described by *Malcolm* — *Madhaji Scindia* took full advantage of the dissensions that occurred at *Poona*, after the death of *Bajaj* (1761), to usurp as far as he could the rights and lands of the head of the empire to the north of the

Nerbudda. The detail of the progress of this system of spoliation of both friend and foe, is not necessary suffice it to say this able chief was the principal opposer of the English in the war they carried on in favour of Ragobah. He was the nominal slave but the rigid master of the unfortunate Shah Allum emperor of Delhi the pretended friend, but the designing rival, of the house of Holkar, the professed inferior in all matters of form but the real superior and oppressor of the Rajpoot princes of Central India and the proclaimed soldier but the actual plunderer of the family of the Peishwa. His extensive possessions in Malwa, however formed the main base of his power. Mohammed, the weak emperor of Delhi having in 1741 granted the province of Malwa in jaghire to the Peishwa, who intrusted its management to Ranoojee Scindia, that chief and subsequently still more effectually Madhaji, succeeded, by constantly repeated encroachments, in acquiring complete dominion over the greater part of the province. Madhaji Scindia having succeeded in making himself master of the strong hill fort of Gwalior about 1779 lost it in 1780 when it was surprised in a night attack by a British force under Major Popham assisted by Captain Broce. In the following year Colonel Camac, in command of a British force, having invaded Malwa and penetrated as far as Seronje was so beset by Madhaji Scindia, as to be compelled to make a precipitate retreat in the course of which however he succeeded in surprising and defeating his pursuer. Consequent on this defeat a treaty was concluded by which the British authorities agreed to evacuate all the territory claimed by Madhaji Scindia to the right of the Jumna, he also engaging to leave the rana of Gohul in unmolested possession of Gwal or and of the adjoining country. By the treaty of Salbye concluded between the East-India Company and the Peishwa, in 1782 Madhaji Scindia was recognised as a sovereign prince, and declared the guarantee of its conditions. The fort of Gwalior was in 1784, invested by him, at the head of 70 000 men, and ultimately fell into his hands by surrender. In the succeeding year he entered Delhi, and was, by Shah Allum made minister but soon after expelled by a hostile confederacy. In 1788 however he vigorously pushed his fortune, and among other successes, acquired Agra. His most formidable force at this time was that commanded by De Bogue, a Savoyard by birth, but trained in the Irish brigade in the service of the king of France. This able soldier, by means of funds supplied by Scindia, kept on foot an army of 18,000 regular and 6 000 irregular infantry 2,000 irregular horse and 600 Persian cavalry, with 200 cannon. By these means, in 1790 were gained, within a few weeks of each other the battle of Patun, and that of Marria, in Joudpore, by which its rajah was effectually humbled. Delhi and its immediate dependencies, had, in 1788, been occupied by Scindia, who expelled and punished

with tortures, ending in death, Ghulam Kadir the brutal oppressor and mutilator of Shah Allum. Madhaji Scindia at the same time maintained a preponderance at the court of the Peishwa at Poona and at the time of his death, in 1794 his dominions extended from the river Taptee south to the northern limit of the district of Delhi and from the Gulf of Cambay on the west, to the Ganges in the east including Candesh a portion of the Deccan the greatest part of Malwa, the districts of Agra and Delhi, and the central and finest part of the Doab. He succeeded in his possessions by his grand nephew Dowlut Rao Scindia then in the fifteenth year of his age. The early years and efforts of Dowlut Rao were expended principally in contests at Poona and its vicinity for obtaining influence over the Peishwa, or the means for overawing him with the view of wielding the power derived from his ostensible protection and countenance, thus playing a chief part in a scene of intrigue art, and treachery which is perhaps unparalleled. Dowlut Rao joining his forces with those of Ragoo Bhowdia rajah of Berar the allied chiefs, in 1803 invaded the territory of the Nizam protected by the East-India Company and on the 23rd of September in that year the Mahratta army unskillfully encamped, was surprised at Asaye by a British force of about an eighth of its number commanded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley subsequently the illustrious duke of Wellington and, after a prolonged and fiercely-contested battle was totally defeated. The overthrow of Scindia's military resources in the Deccan was completed by the defeat which the confederated Mahrattas received from Sir Arthur Wellesley at Argaum, in Berar, on the 28th of November following.

The destruction of the Mahratta power in Hindoostan north of the Nerbudda had in the mean time been not less signally effected by General, afterwards Lord Lake the British commander-in-chief who having, in the beginning of September 1803 stormed Allypore a few days afterwards, at Patparganj on the left bank of the Jumna, nearly opposite Delhi totally defeated Scindia's disciplined army, commanded by the Frenchman Bourquien, and effectually cleared the Doab of the Mahrattas. Delhi was immediately occupied by the victorious army to which before the close of the same year Agra yielded, after a brief attempt at defence. General Lake indefatigably following up his advantages, destroyed at Laswaree, a few weeks afterwards the remnant of Scindia's disciplined force. To avert impending ruin, Dowlut Rao, at the close of the year 1803, acceded to the treaty of Seraj Anjengam dictated by the British government, ceding on the left bank of the Jumna "all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the rajahs of Jeypore and Jodpore, or, sub-

stantially, all traces which, eastward of long 76°, are situated north of the Chambul. Ambajee a feudatory of Doulut Rao had at his ostensible instance engaged to yield to the British the fort of Gwalior but it was found necessary to commence military operations against the place and the Mahratta garrison rendered tractable by this measure, consented to receive a bribe, and depart. The fort was by the British government transferred to the rana of Gohud, but some difficulties arising, the grant was revoked and the place, "from considerations of friendship—such was the phrase—was in 1806 ceded to Doulut Rao Scindia by the second article of the treaty of Mustafapore. The Mahratta prince so highly appreciated the advantages resulting from the strength of the place that he regarded it as his capital, and fixed his residence in a permanent camp at the base of the rock. In 1817 when the Peshwa confederated with Appa Sahib Bhonsla of Nagpore and Holkar for the overthrow of the British power the marquis of Hastings, governor general, took the command of a formidable army and advancing to the river Chambul so far overawed Scindia that on November 5th 1817 a treaty was executed, under which this chief among other conditions to concur with the British in effectually quelling the Pindarries and other freebooters and for this purpose to furnish a body of 5 000 horse to act under the control of British officers. Doulut Rao Scindia died in 1827 and as he had no male issue, Mungul Rao a boy eleven years old and nearest relation of the late maharajah who could from his age be adopted, was declared sovereign by the name of Ali Jah Junajee Scindia. This youth displayed a trait of character of no common atrocity on occasion of his marriage when he discharged arrows among the assembled people, one of whom was killed. He died childless in 1848 when Bhaugerut Rao his nearest male relative eight years of age was declared successor and proclaimed under the title of Ali Jah Jyajee Scindia. The maternal uncle of the deceased maharajah became regent, under the title of the Mama Sahib, but was quickly displaced by court intrigue and military violence, and the reins of government were thrown ostensibly into the hands of the maharane, widow of the late maharajah, 'a passionate girl of twelve years of age.' Her ignorance, caprice, and forward petulance accelerated the progress of anarchy inevitable in such a juncture, and the more alarming, as the most active promoters of the turmoil were numerous and determined well trained to arms, amply equipped with them and actuated by a Mahratta love of violence and spoil. This state of things naturally and justly excited the apprehension of the government of British India, Scindia's dominions being extensively contiguous with those of the East-India Company and likely, in case of outbreak, to share in the calamities and suffer from the deeds of rapine and blood sure to be perpetrated by a lawless soldiery,

associated with freebooters more lawless than themselves. The actual minister was the Dada Khaji Wala, who was seized by the soldiery, probably less from any hostile feeling than a desire to employ him as the tool of their rapacity. Hence ensued a military conflict between those who seized the minister and those supporting the maharane and her party but after a brief and feeble engagement, the soldiers agreed to make common cause intelligence having arrived that a large British force had been concentrated at Agra. Reinforcements were thereupon called in from every side ammunition in large quantity was served to the troops of all arms and extensive preparations of every kind made for war. The Dada Khaji Wala was given up to the British authorities but all order had now ceased in Scindia's territories; the maharane refused to pay in the rents, and any semblance of rule that remained, depended altogether upon the will of the soldiery. The British government then resolved upon advancing for the purpose of obtaining full security for the future tranquillity of the common frontier, for the maintenance of order within the territories of Scindia and for the conducting of the government of those territories in accordance with the established relations of amity towards the British government. It was required that the army of Gwalior should be reduced within reasonable limits. These objects were avowed in the proclamations issued by the Governor-General on the entrance of the British forces into the Gwalior territory, towards the close of the month of December 1845. On the 21st December the British army led by Sir Hugh Gough commander-in-chief accompanied by Lord Ellenborough, governor general commenced crossing the Chambul near the town of Dholpore and by the 26th on the same month the whole had passed to the right side, and encamped at Hungna, twenty three miles north west of the fort of Gwalior. This force advancing on the 29th, came in front of the Mahratta army about fifteen miles north-east of Gwalior and in a position supported by the neighbouring villages of Maharnpore and Chonda. After an obstinate engagement, in which the British suffered very severe loss from the well-served artillery directed against them, the Mahrattas were dislodged from all points of their position, and the survivors of the carnage retreated to Gwalior having lost fifty-six pieces of artillery and all their ammunition waggon. The total loss on the side of the British was 106 killed, 684 wounded, and seven missing. The numbers engaged were probably nearly equal—about 14 000 on each side. Simultaneous with the march of the commander-in-chief from Dholpore was that of Major-General Grey with an army probably of about 8,000 or 9 000 men, from Bundelcund crossing the river Sinde at Chandpore this force marched to Punalaur, twelve miles south west of Gwalior and there, on the 29th December, encountered a Mahratta army despatched



## GWA.

from the capital, and estimated at 12,000 strong, with twenty-four guns. The Mahratas, after a severe struggle were defeated, with the loss of all their artillery and a great number of men. The loss on the part of the British was twenty-five killed, and 189 wounded. On the 4th of January, 1844 the fort of Gwahor was occupied by the contingent force, commanded by British officers and thus passed into the power of the East India Company this celebrated stronghold, which effectually commanded the Lashkar or stationary camp, at its base, where 5,000 refractory troops, amply supplied with artillery still held out but all hope of successful resistance having ceased they accepted the offer made to them of full liquidation of all arrears with the addition of a gratuity of three months pay and, surrendering their artillery and small arms, they quietly dispersed. It has been recently determined that no further repairs shall be made to the fort. On the 13th January 1844 was concluded a treaty by which various previously existing treaties were confirmed, except so far as they might be affected by the stipulations of the new one. The contingent force for the protection of Scindia's territory originally provided for in the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum (1803) by the assignment of certain districts for its maintenance, was to be increased and the revenues of other districts in addition to the former were, by a schedule to the new treaty appropriated to that purpose, as well as it would appear to defray the charges of the civil administration of such districts which was to be conducted by the British government for Scindia. To meet sundry debts due to the British government and to cover various charges incurred by the misconduct of that of Scindia, a sum of twenty-six lacs was to be paid within fourteen days from the date of the treaty in default of which territory described in another schedule was to be assigned as provision for the payment of the principal debt, and the interest accruing thereon together with the charges of the civil administration. The military force maintained by Scindia beyond the contingent was not to exceed 9,000 men, of whom not more than one-third were to be infantry. During the minority of the maharajah all acts of government were to be under the control of the British resident, the administration being vested in a council of regency. Three lacs of rupees were set apart as a provision for the maharajah. Such was the position of the relations under the treaty between Gwahor and the British government. The exemplary character however of the young maharajah and his high promise of qualifications for government, led to his being entrusted with the administration of his dominions before the expiration of his minority. The formal act of coronation was postponed until the attainment of his majority in 1853, when by its performance, the young rajah was solemnly confirmed in the authority which he had previously exercised.

**GWALIOR**—A celebrated hill fort the capital of the possessions of Scindia's family. The rock on which it is situated is completely isolated, though 700 yards to the north is a conical hill, surmounted by a remarkable building of stone and on the south east, the south and the south west, are similar hills, which form a sort of amphitheatre, at the distance of from one to four miles. Near the place, and on the east of it, runs the small river Soowun reeka nearly dry except during the rains. The rock of Gwahor and the ranges in its vicinity are of ochreous sandstone capped in some places with basalt which appears to have formerly universally overspread them, and the fragments of which lying at their bases, form slopes for a considerable distance up their sides. The sandstone of the hill fort is arranged in horizontal strata and its face presents no steep a fracture, as to form a perpendicular precipice, rising above the upper limit of the slope. Where the rock was naturally less precipitous, it has been so sculpted as to be rendered perpendicular and in some places the upper part considerably overhangs the lower. The greatest length of the rock which is from north-east to south west, is a mile and a half the greatest breadth 300 yards. The height at the north end where it is greatest, is 342 feet. On the eastern face of the rock several colossal figures are sculptured in bold relief. A rampart runs round the edge of the rock conforming to the outline of its summit and as its height is uniform above the verge its top has an irregular appearance. The entrance within the inclosure of the rampart is towards the north end of the east side first by means of a steep road and higher up by steps cut in the face of the rock, of such a size and of so moderate a degree of acclivity that elephants easily make their way up. This huge staircase is protected on the outer side by a high and massive stone wall and is swept by several traversing-guns pointing down it the passage up to the interior being through a succession of seven gates. The principal gate is called Hainpuli or the elephant's gate from the figure of that animal sculptured over it. The citadel is at the north eastern extremity of the inclosure, and has a very striking appearance. The outline of the great masses of the antique palace surmounted by kiosks, is strongly marked against the sky and adjoining is a series of six lofty round towers or bastions, connected by curtains of great height and thickness. Along the eastern side of these buildings extends horizontally, in the upper part a course of bricks or tiles of brilliant blue colour like coarse porcelain and the effect produced by this great vivid streak is singular but not unpleasant. There are within the inclosure of the rampart several spacious tanks, capable of supplying an adequate garrison though according to a military author, 15,000 men would be required fully to man the defences. The old town of Gwalior is situated along the eastern base of the rock. It is of

## GYA—HAD

considerable size, having a street a mile long, and has many good houses of stone, but is very irregularly built, and extremely filthy. It contains a very beautiful building of white sandstone, with a cupola covered with blue porcelain tiles beneath which lie the remains of Muhammad Ghous, a famous sage, celebrated for his sanctity in the time of Akbar. The Lashkar or stationary camp of the maharajah is represented as extending several miles from the south west end of the rock and as being a place of considerable traffic and wealth but the great reduction of the military force of the state must cause a diminution of the prosperity of this establishment. It has been described as a very filthy collection of rude buildings even the residence of the maharajah being of mean exterior and those of the rest, in appearance little better than hovels, though much wealth, the proceeds of a long course of rapine was stored within them. There are scarcely any manufactures in Gwalior except artillery founding and the making of gunpowder and fireworks for the prince and court.

According to the researches of Wilford, the fort of Gwalior was built in 773 by Surysena rajah of a small territory lying about the rock. Farshta, however assigns it a date antecedent to the commencement of the Christian era. In 1023 it was besieged by the celebrated Mahmood of Ghuznee who found the attempt to capture it hopeless, and marched away taking a present. After a long siege in 1196 it was taken by Bahauddin or Kutbuddin Eibak lieutenant of Shashabuddin or Muhammad of Ghor. In 1211 it was lost by the Muslims and recovered in 1231 after a blockade for a year by Shamsuddin Altamash the slave king of Delhi. Narnagh Rne, a Hindoo chief, taking advantage of the troubles produced by the invasion of Tamerlane in 1388 took Gwalior which was not recovered by the Muslims until 1519 when it was retaken by Ibrahim Lodi the Patan sovereign of Delhi, after whose defeat and death in battle against Baber it was seized by a Patan adventurer. In 1526 Baber gained it by stratagem and in 1543 after the expulsion of his son Humayon it fell into the hands of his successful rival Sher Shah but after the return and re-establishment of Humayon it was, in 1556, recovered by his successor Akbar, who made it the state prison for captives of importance. Here he confined, and subsequently put to death, his first cousin, Abulhasim son of the ill-fated Karan. Here also Aurangzeb confined his brother Morad, and shortly after put him to death. The same suspicious and cruel sovereign consigned to this prison the son of Morad, and his nephews Soliman and Sepahr Shako the sons of Dara, who here quickly found a grave. In the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, Gwalior was seized by the Jat rana of Gohud. It subsequently changed hands, and in 1779 was garri- soned by Scindia, from whom it was taken by the forces of the East-India Company, on

the 3rd August with little trouble and small loss. At midnight, ladders and all other auxiliaries for scaling having been prepared, the party for the attack was formed. Two companies of grenadiers and light infantry led the van, under Captain Bruce. Major Popham followed with twenty Europeans and two battalions of sepoy. A battalion, two guns, and a small body of cavalry, were ordered to march at two o'clock, to cover the retreat of the English party, in case of premature discovery or in the event of success, to prevent the garrison from escaping. At break of day the van arrived at the foot of the scarp rock, the spies ascended by wooden ladders, and having made fast ladders of ropes, the troops followed. Some resistance was offered, but the garrison was intimidated by the unexpected attack, and the assailants were soon masters of the place. Transferred by the British government to the rana of Gohud, it was in 1784 recovered by Madhaje Scindia, from whom it was again taken in 1803 but restored in 1805 from considerations [it was said] of friendship. Finally, in January 1844 subsequently to the battle of Maharajpore it was occupied by the Gwalior contingent, commanded by British officers and thus has virtually been placed within the power of the British government. It has been determined that no further repairs shall be made to the fort. Distant S from Agra 65 miles, S. from Delhi 175 W of Calcutta 100 N W of Allahabad 277, N W of Calcutta, by Allahabad 772 Lat 26° 18', long 78 15'

GYA—A town in the native state of Casmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 138 miles N E. from Chamba, and 144 miles N.E. from Kangra. Lat 33° 39', long 77° 50'.

GYCHAN in native Gurmwal, a hamlet at the confluence of the two great torrents Ropin and Soopin, the united stream of which from this point bears the name of Tons. It is elevated 456 feet above the bed of the Tons, and 5756 above the level of the sea. Lat. 31° 4' long 78 10'.

GYDER KHALI, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 32 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 24 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat 33° 40', long 71 32'.

GYNDAJOOR, in the British district of Bijnore, head-qv of the N W Province, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 25 miles N W of the former. Lat 29° 10', long 78 40'.

## H.

HACKNITWARRA—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, 47 miles S. from Ellahpore, and 111 miles W.S.W. from Nagpore. Lat. 20° 30' long 77° 35'.

HADJEE.—See ASI

## HAF—HAL

**HAFIZGANJ**, in the British district of Bareilly, heat. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilibheet, 16 miles N E. of the former. There is a bazar and also a weekly market. Lat. 28° 30', long. 79° 37'.

**HAGLEWADDY**.—A town in the Mysore, 75 miles N from Seringapatam and 187 miles E N E. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 30', long. 76° 49'.

**HAJEEGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, heat. gov. of Bengal, 24 miles S W of Tipperah. Lat. 23° 18', long. 89° 52'.

**HAJEEOOR**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 27 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 98 miles S W by W of the town of Mooltau. Lat. 29° 30', long. 70° 13'.

**HAJEEOOR**.—A town in the British district of Myymensing, heat. gov. of Bengal, 36 miles W by N of Nussereabad. Lat. 24° 50', long. 89° 51'.

**HAJEEOOR**, in the British district of Allyghur, heat. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Etawa, and 22 miles S E of the former. Lat. 27° 37', long. 78° 14'.

**HAJEEOOR**, in the British district of Tirhoot, heat. gov. of Bengal, a town at the confluence of the Gunderuck with the Ganges, and on the left bank of both rivers. It is on the route from Dinapore to Khatmandoo, 15 miles N E of former, 182 S. of latter. The Ganges is here crossed by ferry from Patna, which is immediately opposite. The place is much frequented by pilgrims, and from that circumstance has doubtless received the name, signifying pilgrims' town. Lat. 25° 40', long. 85° 17'.

**HAIJGUNJE**, in the British district of Fureedpore, heat. gov. of Bengal, a town on the right or south west bank of the Ganges, described by Heber as here six miles wide during the rainy season. Distance from the town of Fureedpore E five miles. Lat. 23° 36', long. 89° 56'.

**HALABAK**.—A town in the principality of Cashmere, or dominions of Ghoiab Singh, 163 miles E from Srinagar and 158 miles N E. by N from Kangra. Lat. 33° 55', long. 77° 46'.

**HALAN SYUDS**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by way of Kotree and 32 miles N of the last mentioned place. It is situated about a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 25° 54', long. 68° 15'.

**HALESHUR** in the British district of Baraset, heat. gov. of Bengal, a populous town situated on the left bank of the Hooghly river and celebrated for the number of Sanscrit colleges, founded by a former rajah of Nudda. Lat. 22° 58', long. 85° 23'.

**HALIPOOTRA**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and four miles N of the former place. It is embosomed in high trees, and is situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 27', long. 67° 54'.

**HALLA**, in Sindh, near the left or eastern bank of the Indus, is situate in a tract of no great fertility the soil being impregnated with salt. The new town is larger and more wealthy than the old one, which is contiguous to it. There is here a much frequented shrine of a reputed Mahometan saint. The bazar which is partially roofed over is well supplied, and considerable business is transacted there. Sindian caps, the general head dress of all in the country except the Hindoos, are made here in great numbers and of excellent quality. Halla new town is celebrated for its earthenware, the coarser kinds of which are manufactured from clay taken from the bed of the Indus. In the finer kinds, this material is mixed in a large proportion with ground flints the decorations are very showy and sometimes tasteful the colours, which are obtained from the oxides of copper, lead, or iron being remarkable for brilliancy and richness. A sort of unctuous earth called *ohunniah*, is obtained from lakes near the town, and is eaten in considerable quantities, especially by the women. Estimates of the population differ widely and Burnes upon this point is not consistent with himself. In one place (vol. i. p. 364) he states it at 2,000, and in the same volume (p. 227) at 10,000. The latter seems the more probable amount. Lat. 25° 39', long. 68° 24'.

**HALLAR**, or **HALLAWAR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a district named from the Halla tribe of Rajpoots. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch, on the north east by the districts of Muchoo Kanta and Jhallawar, on the east by the district of Kattywar, on the south by the districts of Kattywar and Soruth, on the south west by the district of Burda and the Arabian Sea, and on the west by the district of Okamundal from which it is divided by a small runn or salt-marsh. It lies between lat. 21° 39'—22° 50' long. 69° 9'—71° 8' is about 130 miles in length from east to west, and 75 in extreme breadth. Its area may be stated at about 4,960 square miles. The greater part of this district belongs to the thakoor or chiefs of Nannagar Gondal, Rajkot, Dhuroi, and Kotra Sangani. The total population is estimated at 358,560, an amount which, compared with the area, indicates a relative density of seventy two to the square mile. The annual tribute by the various chiefs and landholders is stated to be 345,778 rupees of which the sum of 161,598 rupees is paid to the British government, 187,455 to the Gulcoowar, and 16,685 to the nawab of Jowaghar.

**HALLOWAL**, in the Raseeha Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the right bank of the Ravee, 53 376

# HAL-HAR.

miles N E. of the town of Lahore Lat. 32° 10, long 74 45'

**HALLWAY**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 58 miles N by E of Bellary Lat 15 52 long. 77 10'

**HAMEEDNUGGUR**.—A town in the British district of Behar lieutenant gov of Bengal, 34 miles N by W of Sharghotty Lat. 25 2' long 84 43'

**HAMEERGURH**—A town in the Raypoot state of Oodeypoor 91 miles S. from Ajmer and 78 miles W from Kotah. Lat. 25 10' long 74 43'

**HANAGHAT**—A town in the British district of Nudda lieutenant gov of Bengal 44 miles N by E. of Calcutta. Lat 28 11 long 88° 33'

**HANGO, or HUNG** in Bussahir a village of Koonawur, in the Tartar division called Hungrung is situate near the north eastern base of the Hungrung Mountains. It consists of three or four hamlets or small subdivisions, and is situate at the head of a fertile and cultivated dell, a mile long and about half that breadth bearing luxuriant crops of corn and pulse and watered by three never failing streams, which flow down it to the river Li Hango is noted for a temple, of high repute among the natives, and apparently devoted to a mongrel superstition half Brahminical and half Lamaic. It is a large building crowded inside with grotesque idols, the principal of which is a large earthenware figure of a hideous man wearing a diadem of human skulls, and an enormous necklace of the same reaching down to the ground and in his right hand the hilt of a sword, in his left a human skull, cut down to the form of a drinking cup. An enormous serpent with protruded tongue is twined round his neck, and is of such a length as to reach the ground with its head. The idol holds in its arms a woman whose head is also crowned with a chaplet of skulls and who bears in her hand a skull, forced into a drinking cup the group being apparently intended to represent incarnations of the deities in a state of wrath. The village contains thirty families of Tartars and a few nuns, and according to Herbert, gives name to the surrounding district of Hungrung. Elevation above the sea 11 400 feet Lat. 31 48', long. 78 34'

**HANLE**.—A town in the native state of Cashmere or dominions of Ghulab Singh 154 miles N E from Simla, and 166 miles E by N from Chamba. Lat 33 43, long 78 36'

**HANSEE**.—A town in the British district of Hurreesabul, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces. It is situate on the watercourse made in 1356 by Feroz Toghluk king of Delhi who in some places clearing and deepening the bed of the Chitang torrent, and in others excavating a channel, conducted a branch from the Delhi Canal westward beyond Hissar until it either disemerged into the Gagur, or was lost by

evaporation or absorption in the arid waste. Hantoo appears to have been an important place as early as 1086, when Mansoud, the son of the renowned Mahmond of Ghuznee, invaded India, as according to Ferishta, the Hindoos reckoned it impregnable and were taught to believe that it could never fall into the hands of the Mahomedans. On this occasion the India soothsayers, like those of other nations deceived their followers, for in the space of six days, the king encircled the place, and took it by storm. Herein he found immense treasure. Tieffenthaler writing about the middle of the last century, describes it as having a ruinous brick built fort, situate on a hill. The canal must also at that time, have been in a ruinous state as the place suffered from want of water inasmuch that there was only one crop in the year and that dependent on the periodical rains. In 1798, when for a short period it was the capital of the adventurer George Thomas, it was supplied with water from wells, none other being procurable for above a dozen miles. 'Here,' says Thomas

I established my capital, rebuilt the walls of the city which had long since fallen to decay and repaired the fortification. As it has been long deserted, at first I found difficulty in procuring inhabitants but by degrees, and gentle treatment, I selected between five and six thousand persons, to whom I allowed every lawful indulgence. I established a mint, and coined my own rupees, which I made current in my army and country east my own artillery, commenced making muskets, matchlocks, and powder. In 1801 Thomas being besieged here by a vastly superior force of Maharratas, under the French adventurer Perron evacuated the place and took refuge in the territory of the East-India Company. The population has been recently returned at 9 112. The road to the south east of the town, or in the direction of Delhi, is good, to the west it is also good, running the whole way to Hissar along the bank of the canal. Hantoo is distant N W from Delhi 89 miles N W from Calcutta 289 miles Lat. 29 6, long 76 3'

**HANSOTE** in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay a town near the south eastern bank of the estuary of the river Nerbudda. Population 5 000 Distance from Surat, N, 28 miles Lat 21 32', long 72° 50'

**HANSOUTEE**.—A river rising in lat. 27 58', long 76° 7', in the native state of Jhujhur, a few miles south of the town of Narnol and flowing in a north-easterly direction for seventy five miles, alternately through Jhujhur and the British territory of Goorgoon, and for twenty two miles through that of Delhi, falls into the Delhi Canal a few miles north of the town of Delhi in lat. 28 40', long 77 15'

**HAPPOOR**.—See HAUFUS

**HARAMUK**.—A lofty summit in the range bounding Cashmere on the north. In a depression on the northern declivity is a small

## HAR-HAS.

lake, called Ganga Bul,—"the place of the Ganges," which, like many other reservoirs of water, is held in high veneration by the Hindus. The elevation of Haramuk above the level of the sea is estimated by Vigne at 13,000 feet Lat. 34 26 long 73

**HARAPA**—A village of the Punjab close to the left bank of the Ravee and seated amid very extensive ruins, the most striking being the remains of a large brick fortress. This is considered by Masson to be the site of the Sangala of Arrian where the Indians made such an obstinate defence against Alexander but this opinion is regarded by eminent authority as open to question Professor Wilson observes Whether the Macedonians followed the course of the Ravat [Ravi] to Harapa, may be reasonably doubted. Harapa is in lat. 30 40, long 72 58

**HARAWUL**—A castle in the north of the Punjab on the route from Lahore to Cashmere by the Dandhal Pass, and 25 miles S of the last-mentioned place. It is built of wood in a ravine on the right bank of a stream which at a short distance below falls into the Chenab. Harawul is in lat. 33 12 long 73 8

**HARIHARPOOR**, in the British district of Gorakhpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a petty market town on the Jamuna, a small river a feeder of the Rapti. According to Buchanan's report, thirty years ago it contained 150 houses, and allowing six persons to each, consequently a population of 900. Distance S W from Gorakhpore cantonment 22 miles Lat. 26 45 long 83 2

**HARIKE** in the Punjab, a village situated on the right bank of the Ghara river three miles below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas. The name Ghara is in this instance given to the river with some latitude as it is not usually so called above a spot twelve miles below Härke. The site of the village is on the high bank of the river and when the water is low distant a mile and a half from the ferry. Though a small place the trade is important and twenty years ago nearly the whole traffic with Hindustan from Afghanistan, Kashmir and the Punjab passed through it. There is besides great local traffic between the districts in its immediate vicinity on both sides of the river. Härke is in lat. 31 10, long 74 06

**HARIPOOR**, in the Punjab a town on the great route by the Dub Pass into Cashmere is a populous and thriving place with a handsome and well-supplied bazar. Von Hügel considers it one of the wealthiest places in the Punjab the streets being thronged with a busy and cheerful crowd exhibiting evident indications of prosperity and the shops supplied with all that can contribute to the gratification of Indian taste. It is situated on the river Der which about ten miles westward, falls into the Indus near Torbela. Lat. 34 14 long 72 57

**HARIPOOR**, in the north-east of the

Punjab, among the lower mountains of the Himalaya, is a fort, surrounded by a small town which contains a good and well-supplied bazar. The name signifies the town of Hari, one of the incarnations of Vishnu and Hindoo superstition here flourishes in the highest degree of vigour. Haripoor is in lat. 31 56', long 76 11

**HARIPOOR** in the British district of Jannair at the southern frontier where it joins the Dehra Doon a village in the bifurcation at the confluence of the Tons and Jumna. Though the Tons loses its name and the united stream continues to be called the Jumna the former is the larger its discharge per second when surveyed by Hodgson being 2,827 cubic feet, and that of the latter 1 045. Elevation above the sea 1 486 feet. Lat. 30 30' long 77 54

**HARIPOOR** in Cashmere a small town situated in the Punch Pass from the Punjab into that valley and near the spot where the pass opens into the low ground of Cashmere. It is close to the right bank of the Rembeera a considerable feeder of the Vevat or Jhelum. Hence the Rembeera is sometimes called the River of Haripoor. The town is small and mean remarkable only for its picturesque site beneath the Pir Panjal mountain which on the south rears its towering summit, covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Lat. 35 40 long 74 31

**HARNHULLY**—A town in the Mysore 64 miles N W by N from Seringapatam and 86 miles E N E from Mangalore. Lat. 13 14, long 76 16

**HAROWTEE**—See KOTAH

**HAREEPOOR**—See AREEPOOR

**HARRIORPOOR**—A town in the Cottack mahal of Mohurbunge 30 miles N W from Balasore, and 56 miles S W from Midnapoor. Lat. 21 51 long 86 46

**HARRISON'S ISLAND**—A small island lying off the coast of Arracan situated about ten miles from the shore and among the cluster of islands to the south of Rangoon. Lat. 18 40 long 94 2

**HARU** a small river of the Punjab rises at the base of the Himalaya, and receiving the Nilab from the north east and several smaller streams flows into the Indus on the eastern side, a few miles below Attock, after a course of about sixty miles. This confluence is in lat. 33 49 long 72 16

**HASHNUGGUR** in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Lundy, 20 miles N of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34 15, long 71 45

**HASSAN**, in the territory of Mysore, a town on the route from Bangalore to Mangalore. In 1690 it was conquered by Chikka Deo rajah of Mysore, and incorporated with his dominions. Distance from Bangalore, W,

102 miles, from Mangalore, E, 88 Lat. 13 long 78 9'

**HASSAN ABDAL** in the Punjab, so called from containing the tomb of a reputed Mahometan saint of that name. It is situate in a delightful valley, watered by numerous springs, which gush from among the rocks. Here are the ruins of a pleasure ground and small palace, tastefully formed by the Mogul emperor Akbar and though much decayed displaying yet an exquisite combination of elegance and refined luxury Lat 33 48', long 72 45'

**HASSAN KE GHURREE**—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor province of India, presidency of Bombay 47 miles N of Sukkur Lat 28 20' long 68 44'

**HASTINGS (FORT)** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. It is a small well built fort on the summit of a conical hill three miles and a half W of Lohaghat or Rikheer. Water can be obtained only from the bottom of the hill at a distance of half a mile of steep descent, so that the fort, if regularly invested must speedily fall. The artillery attached to Fort Hastings consists of two field howitzers, two brass six pounders, four iron twelve pounders with an ample supply of ammunition. Elevation above the sea 6440 feet Lat 29 20' long 80 0'

**HATFF** in Baghelond a town in the native state of Rewah on the route from Mirzapoor to Lohoghat 110 miles direct S.W. of Mirzapoor 58 5 E. of Banda. Elevation above the sea 1070 feet. Lat 24 42 long 80 08'

**HATEE OOSTEE**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut. gov. of Bengal 63 miles N N W of Bhagulpore Lat 26, long 86 81'

**HATHKA PEEPLEA**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dewas, 28 miles E from Indore and 95 miles W from Hoosungabad. Lat 22 45 long 76 17'

**HATIMABAD** in the British district of Bolnadsahur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut and 48 miles S of the latter Lat 28 21 long 77 06'

**HATIYA**—A town in the native state of Nepal on the right bank of the river Arun and 97 miles E. by N from Khatmandoo Lat 27 58 long 86 60'

**HATRAS** in the district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, lies on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Allypore 33 miles N of the former. It is built in the form of a square of about 500 yards, and is surrounded by a mud wall and a very deep dry ditch. The old fort is situate half a mile due east of the town and though now a heap of ruins, was once regarded as formidable. When approached by the British troops in 1804, while in pursuit of Holkar's army in the Doab, Thore describes it as built on a small hill with a gradual ascent, and he continues "In the

centre of it stands a very high brick building, considerably overtopping the surrounding bastions. The glacis is about 100 yards wide and a renny wall (fausse-bras) with a deep dry and broad ditch behind it, surrounds the fort. The owner a talookdar or renter of the surrounding district on the occasion of Holkar's invasion as well as at other times, acted with hostility towards the British and at length his assumption of independence was found so mischievous and alarming especially in the threatening state of affairs at the commencement of the Marhatta war in 1817 that it was found necessary to dislodge him. Dya Ram who held the place at that time, was accordingly summoned to surrender the fort, and allow measures to be taken for its being dismantled. Trusting in the defences, which had been strengthened in imitation of those of the neighbouring British fort of Allypore, by preparing a covered way running a glacis and diminishing the height of the ramparts, the occupant refused compliance whereupon on the 23rd February 1817 the town was breached and evacuated and on the 1st of March fire was opened on the fort from forty five mortars and three breaching batteries of heavy guns. At the close of the same day a magazine in the fort exploded and caused such destruction of the garrison and buildings, that Dya Ram terror struck abandoned the place in the course of the night, and it was forthwith dismantled as well as the neighbouring fortress of Mursan and some others. The population of this town always considerable, has much increased since its direct subjection to British sway the number of its inhabitants in 1853 being returned at 20 004. It is the chief mart for the cotton of the neighbouring tracts which is forwarded by easy land carriage to Furruckabad on the Ganges, and conveyed by that river to the lower provinces. Distance 9 E from Delhi by Allypore, 106 miles N W from Calcutta 815 Lat 27 56, long 78 9'

**HATTIA RIVER**—One of the principal mouths of the river Megna.—See GANGES RIVER

**HATTIA**—An island lying at the mouth of the Megna river and comprised within the jurisdiction of the British district of Bulleah, lieut. gov. of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 22 30 long 91 8'

**HATTOD**—A town in the native state of Indore or territory of Holkar 10 miles N W from Indore and 128 miles W from Hoosungabad Lat 23 47 long 75 44'

**HATTUH**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor 83 miles N E from Nagpoor, and 49 miles ESE from Seoni Lat 21 46' long 80 20'

**HAULKOORKE**—A town in the Mysore, 65 miles N by W from Seringapatam and 109 miles E N E from Mangalore. Lat 13 19, long 76 26'

# HAU—HEE.

**HAUMP** in the Rewa Gaunta division of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay a town situated on the left bank of the Nerbudda river and 73 miles E by N from Broach. Lat. 22, long 74 6'

**HAUNSEE** in the Reechna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab, 70 miles W N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32 3 long 73° 6'

**HAUPUR** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated on the route from the town of Meerut to Muttra, and 20 miles S. of the former. It is of considerable size and has a population of 13,598. The place has been selected as the locality of one of the government studs, which has obtained celebrity for the character of the horses passed into the different branches of the service. Lat. 25 44 long 77 51

**HAYALEE** in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, 90 miles S W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30 28 long 78 34

**HAVEYLEE** in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, 107 miles W by N of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31 48 long 72° 23

**HAWULBACH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces. It is situated five miles north of Almora, and on the left bank of the Kowla, running at a considerable depth below with a deep black and violent current. The site is picturesque and fine, and as the climate is warmer than that of Almora, in consequence of an elevation less by 1900 feet, it is generally the residence of the civil officers in charge of that town and of the district of Kumaon. There is also here a cantonment for the provincial battalion. Elevation above the sea 3889 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 963 miles. Lat. 29 38, long 79 40'

**HAYATNUGAR**, in the district of Sultan poor, territory of Oude 80 miles S.E. of Luck now. Better estimates the population at 100 half of whom are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 15' long 82 13'

**HAYCOCK ROCK** situated off the shore of Arracan in lat. 17 10', long 94 31

**HAYES ISLAND** off the coast of Tenasserim 93 miles from Tenasserim. Length four and breadth two miles. Lat. 11 52', long 97 45'

**HAZAREEBAGH** — A British district subject to the political agent for the south-west frontier, called also Ramgurh, which see.

**HAZAREEBAGH**, the principal place of the district of Hazareebagh or Ramgurh, a town on the route from Calcutta to Benares, 239 miles N W of the former, 189 S E of the latter. Jacquemont, who visited it in 1829 styles it a large village. Its principal bazar is regularly built, and some of the shops and

houses, which are all of mud, are two stories high. It was formerly a place of more importance than at present, having been for some time the head-quarters for a regiment of the Queen's infantry, when a church was built on the supposition of the permanent cantonment at that place of an European regiment. In 1845 the station ceased to be a cantonment for European troops, and now is occupied by a detachment of the Ramgurh native battalion. It is also the station of a principal assistant to the Governor General's agent for the south-west frontier and contains a jail for civil and criminal prisoners. Hazareebagh is situated in an extensive and elevated plateau overspread with forest and jungle and having in many places the remains of mango groves and other regular plantations, indicating the country to have been formerly much better peopled and cultivated. Its present desolate state is probably attributable to the devastations of the Mahrattas in the middle of the eighteenth century. Hazareebagh was selected as the residence of the ex-aminers of Sande. Subsequent arrangements were made under which two of the four brothers were permitted to remove to Lahore. Elevation above the sea 1760 feet. Lat. 24 long 85 24

**HAZOO** — A town in the British district of Camroop, province of Assam, 16 miles W N W of Gowhaty. Lat. 26 15 long 91 31

**HAZRUTGUNJ** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town near the northern frontier towards Mynpooree and 30 miles N W of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27 39, long 79 16'

**HEEAT** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor on the left bank of one of the branches of the Rairee river, and 52 miles S E from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25 53, long 73 50

**HEEPURGEH** — A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles E. of Beesapoor. Lat. 16 43 long 76 8

**HEERAPOOR**, in the British territory of Saur and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgurh to Butool, 47 miles S W of the former. Lat. 23° 30' long 80 21

**HEERAPOOR**, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village between the cantonment of Allygurh and that of Mynpooree, and 32 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27 33, long 73 44

**HEERAPORE**, in Bundelcund, a small town in a district of the native state of Churkharee on the route from Banda to Saugor, 120 miles S W of the former 52 N E of the latter. It has a bazar and water from wells and a tank. By the Hiraspur Pass, half a mile S W of the town, the route from Banda to Saugor ascends from the plains of Bundelcund to the plateau on the range styled by Franklin

the Panna Hills. The pass "is about a mile in length and easy Lat. 24 28' long 79 16'

**HERIOR,** in the Mysore, a town situate on the right bank of the small river Vedavati, a perennial current of fine water. It once possessed 2 000 houses an outer and inner fort, and several temples, but the place was ruined by the Mahabattas and the calamities inflicted by them were completed by a dreadful famine which succeeded, and which swept away nearly all the inhabitants, the small remainder flying and leaving the town in desolate waste. It recovered very slowly and has never attained a degree of prosperity at all to be compared with its former state. Distance from Seringapatam, N 100 miles Bangalore N W, 94 Lat 18 57' long 76 41

**HEGGADVENCOOTA** —A town in the Mysore, 33 miles S W from Seringapatam, and 56 miles E. by N from Cannanore Lat 12 7, long 76 28'

**HELJJA KA GOTE** in Sindh a small town on the route from Tatta to Hyderabad by Kotree, and 82 miles S of the last mentioned place. It is situate near the eastern extremity of the Kanyur Dand a considerable expanse of brackish water abounding in fish and surrounded by low sandstone hills. Close *Shikargahs* or hunting preserves intervene between the town and the right bank of the Indus, distant about a mile and a half to the east. Plenty of forage may be obtained and water is supplied from a small pond near the town Lat 24 54 long 68 8'

**HELWANK** —A town in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 30 miles S.W. of Sattara. Lat 17 20' long 73 47

**HEMMAUDY** —A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras 56 miles N by W of Mangalore Lat 13 41', long 74 46'

**HEMTABAD**, in the British district of Dinajpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the river Coolick 25 miles W of the town of Dinajpore. That it was formerly a place of importance, appears as well from tradition as from numerous ruins existing in its vicinity. Those of more remote date are considered to be of an era anterior to Mussulman sway. One of the most entire architectural relics of the latter period is a mosque surrounded by seven small emporia, the whole building, though of ungraceful construction manifesting elaborate and costly workmanship. Contiguous is another building denominated *Takht Humay Padshah*, or 'Throne of King Huseyn, formerly monarch of Bengal. It consists of a truncated pyramid, twenty feet high, having on its summit a considerable area, in the centre of which is a square, on which Humay sat to witness public spectacles. Several tombs and shrines of deceased persons, regarded by Mussulmans as saints, are dispersed over the area. Hemtabad is in lat. 25 38, long 88 12

**HENERY ISLAND** —See OYDASIE.

**HENNAVUTTY**, in the Mysore, a river rising near the western frontier on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, and in lat. 13 12', long 75 44'. It flows for thirty five miles south-eastward, to Santapoor, where it turns eastward, and thence holds a tortuous course, but generally in the direction last mentioned for fifty miles, to Sagra. At that place it turns south-eastward, and continues to flow in that direction for thirty five miles, to its fall into the Cauvery on the left side of the latter river near Kutharapoor: its total length of course being 120 miles. It is officially described as a valuable stream, never quite dry.

**HENZADA**. —A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Pegu, on the right bank of the Irrawady and 65 miles W from Pegu. Lat. 17 40', long 95 18'

**HEOONLA**, a river in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, rises in the most southerly range of mountains of the Himalaya system and in lat. 29 50, long 78 40. Its direction is generally north westerly and after a course of about twenty five miles it falls into the Ganges, on the left side, in lat. 30 6, long 78 26. Webb forded it in April five miles above its mouth, and found it forty yards wide and sixteen inches deep with a moderately rapid current.

**HERDOSE** —A town in the Southern Mahabatta jaghure of Bore, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Neera river and 26 miles S. from Poona. Lat. 18 4 long 73 42

**HERRINKAIRO** in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Elliohpoor 17 miles S.S.W. of the former Lat 22 30', long 77 40'

**HERRUN** a small river rises in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, and in lat. 23 30' long 80 26'. It holds a sinuous course, but generally south west of about twenty miles, and falls into the Nerbudda, on the right side at Saca in lat. 23 4 long 79 28'. At the confluence, the Nerbudda has already attained such magnitude as to be 600 yards in width.

**HETTOURA** —See KROUNDA.

**HEWEEKEER**. —A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 42 miles W from Elliohpoor, and 164 miles E by N from Maligam Lat. 21 7 long 76 57

**HEWERKAIR**, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Gawli guri to Nagpoor, 70 miles W by N of the latter Lat. 21 22' long 78 6'

**HEWRA**, or **UHEERA**, in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, a village the vicinity of which has been selected for the site of one of the government botanical gardens.



Distant 27 miles N from Pooná. Lat. 18 52', long. 78 45'

**HIDDAGOTÉ**—A village of Smde on the route from Sahwan to Larkhana, and nine miles N of the former place. The road north and south is rendered inconvenient by numerous watercourses which aid the cultivation of this fertile and populous tract. The village is situated about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 26 32' long. 67 53'

**HIDGELLEE**—A British district situate within the jurisdiction of the presidency of Bengal. It is bounded on the north-east by the Hoogly river separating it from the British districts of Hoogly and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs on the south-east by the river Hoogly and the Ray of Bengal on the west by the Balasore division of Cuttack and by the British district of Midnapore. It lies between lat. 21 36'—22 22' long. 81 22'—83 12' and has an area of 1 614 square miles. It has a considerable length of coast, commencing at its south-western extremity in lat. 21 36' long. 87 26' and washed by the Bay of Bengal for twenty miles, as far as the mouth of the small river Mahona where the estuary of the Hoogly may be considered to commence. The shore of this estuary continues to form the boundary of the district for eleven miles in a direction north-east, to the mouth of the Russoolpoor river and in the same direction for seventeen miles to the mouth of the Huldee thence, still north-east for twelve miles to Diamond Point where it turns north-westward for eighteen miles to Tunlock. The inside channel giving access from the Bay of Bengal to the Hoogly extends along the whole of this coast as far as the mouth of the Roopnarain. This was formerly the deep-port and most frequented channel and Kelgeree, about eight miles above or north-east of the Russoolpoor river was much used as an anchorage for the largest ships but of late years the channel has become silted up so as to have not more than two or three fathoms water and is now frequented only by country vessels. The Roopnarain does not appear to be navigable for large ships, and the flood tide setting strongly up into it, many vessels making for the Hoogly on their way to Calcutta, have been swept up the shallow estuary and lost. Besides the Hoogly, the Roopnarain and the Russoolpoor river, the only stream of importance belonging to the district is the Huldee, which, rising in Midnapore, crosses the north-western frontier of this district and, holding a course easterly for about thirty-five miles falls into the estuary of the Hoogly. The streams above mentioned though nearly dry during the greater part of the year, contribute largely to swell the Hoogly during the periodical rains. A considerable quantity of fine salt is manufactured by a rude but effective process. The sea along the coast is remarkably productive and the fisheries are pursued with eagerness and success. The climate, especially in the more depressed and

moist parts, is very unhealthy even to the natives, who are greatly affected by elephantiasis, dysentery agues, and fevers. Rice is the principal crop, and is produced of a large size, and in great luxuriance and abundance, but is considered inferior to the average produce of Bengal and Behar. The other crops are sugarcane, tobacco, pulse, cucurbitaceous plants, millet, mustard, castor-oil plant, and other oil yielding productions, hemp, safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), sweet potatoes, opium, and various potherbs. The coconut-palm and the toddy palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) from the fermented juice of which an ardent spirit is distilled grow in the maritime tracts. There are no manufactures of any importance unless that of salt be considered as such. The population is given under the article BENGAL. The only routes are—1 From north-east to south-west from Calcutta to the town of Contai or Hidgellee. 2 from south-east to north-west from the town of Hidgellee to that of Midnapore. This district was included in the grant of the dewanny of Bengal Behar and Orissa, made to the East-India Company by the emperor of Delhi, in August, 1765.

**HIDGELEE**—A town in the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal. It is situate on the right or western shore of one of the entrances of the Hoogly, called the Inner Channel and at the mouth of a small river falling into it. The civil establishment of the district appears to have been removed to the town of Contai. Distance from Calcutta, S.W. 48 miles from Midnapore, S.E. 82. Lat. 21 49' long. 87 50.

**HIGH ISLAND**—A small island about five miles from the mainland of Arracan in lat. 17 long. 94 30. There is another of the same name in lat. 16 35 long. 94 20'.

**HILSAH**—A town in the British district of Patna. Distant 2 miles S.S.E. of Patna. Lat. 25 17 long. 85 2.

**HILL STATES**—Under this name are included a number of small sovereignties or chiefdoms in the Cis-Satlej territory all of which appear to have possessed some degree at least of independence till overrun and subjugated by the encroaching power of the Goorkhas. On the breaking out of the war with Nepal in 1814 Sir David Ochterlony issued a proclamation inviting the various chiefs to co-operate with the British, and promising to such as should satisfactorily comply with the call, confirmation in their hereditary possessions, and protection from future attempts at aggression. A few only entitled themselves to the benefits held out; some had fled from the oppression of their invaders, some kept back from fear, and probably some distrusted the promises of the British government, and were apprehensive that by compliance with the required conditions, they should but exchange one tyranny for another. The success of the British army removed all ground for hesitation,

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and put an end to the opportunity of choosing between the Goorkhas and their conquerors. All the chieftains now became candidates for the exercise of either the justice or the clemency of the triumphant power and the liberality of the British government was manifested in admitting claims which had been justly forfeited, and restoring possessions which the fortune of war had placed at its disposal. A part of Gurwhal was restored to its fugitive rajah, the remainder consisting of the districts situate to the eastward, above the confluence of the Mandakini and the Aluknunda, together with the Dehra Dhoon, the pergunnah of Raecgurg, Subathoo and Sewah were retained by the victors, as was also the pergunnah of Sundick in which is a cantonment for British troops. Burrowlee passed to the rajah of Nalagurh or Hindoor in exchange for Malown occupied as a British post. Bughat was dismembered, and a portion disposed of to the rajah of Pattecala, the remainder has since lapsed to the paramount power from failure of heirs. A claim, however to the succession has been recently preferred by a first cousin of the last two chiefs. The claim was not allowed but a discretionary authority was given to the local government either to retain the estate, or if more expedient, to bestow it on the claimant by a new award. This was in 1849. The former alternative was adopted and Bughat is now a British possession. Keyonthul like Bughat was subjected to the process of dismemberment, and the excess part was transferred to the rajah of Pattecala. In consideration of this alienation the remainder of the Keyonthul state is excused the payment of tribute. At a later period, Raecgurg which had been reserved by the British government as a military post was made over to the ruler of Keyonthul, in exchange for Simla. Kotkhai in consequence of long and irreclaimable misgovernment, was in 1833 annexed to the British dominions. The ruler of Ootrich or Turoch from the like cause, but more than ten years later incurred the penalty of confiscation and the territory was incorporated with Joobul. The states now recognised as having a distinct existence are the following — Bhagui, Deegah, Begah, Bulsun, Buseahur, Dhamsi, Dhorootee, Churwal, Hindoor or Nalagurh, Joobul, Keyonthul, Koomharan, Koonyhar, Kothar, Kuhloor or Belaspote, Manee-Majra, Mangul, Muhlog and Surooor Nahun. The area of the whole is 10,054 square miles, the entire population about 581,030. Each will be found noticed in its respective place under the alphabetical arrangement, as will also the portions of territory in these districts originally retained or subsequently acquired by the British government.

**HIMALAYA** — A vast assemblage of mountain stretching in an irregularly curved line from the defile above Cashmere, on the north west, through which the Indus penetrates into the plains of the Punjab, and separates the

range from the mountains of Hindoo Koosh, to the southern bend of the Sampo or Dihong on the east, previous to its junction with the Brahmapootra. This stupendous mass extends over 22° of longitude its western extremity lying in long 73 25', and its eastern in long 95 23.

In so brief a sketch as necessity compels, it is impracticable to go beyond an outline of the more noticeable facts of this remarkable region and it is necessary to premise that the view must be restricted in a great degree to the southern slope of the mountains, as that which constitutes the limit of India on the north. To extend inquiry to the Tibetan side, would exceed the proper bounds of the work while to carry research into the wide variety of subjects which might be introduced as into the various branches of natural history or into the habits, languages, history and present circumstances of the inhabitants would swell the article to a length disproportioned to the place which it should occupy in a book embracing so wide a field. Some information on these points will moreover be found under other heads among which, the reader may be referred to the articles Kumaon, Gurwhal and Buseahur. It would, however be unjust to refrain in this place from noticing a very admirable though short tract, by Dr Hooker. On the Climate and Vegetation of the temperate and cold regions of East Nepal, and the Sikkim and Himalaya Mountains. In regard to meteorology and plants of the parts proposed to be illustrated it is most valuable and the more so as it is the result of the personal observations of the learned author.

About midway between the limits above defined, and in the vicinity of Lake Manasarovar is the southern extremity of the mountain range which, extending from the north west into Tibet, separates the drainage system of the Indus from that of the Sampo (afterwards the Brahmapootra) and is by some regarded as the grand central axis of Asia. From this centre the chain of the Himalayas stretches to nearly an equal distance in a north westerly direction on the one hand, and a south-easterly on the other throwing off at right angles lateral ranges sloping southward to the plains of India. Deep narrow valleys separated from each other by these meridional ranges, contain the sources of the numerous rivers which constitute the drainage system of the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmapootra. Among the tributaries of the Indus may be enumerated the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutley the principal feeders of the Ganges are the Jumna, Gogra, Gunduck and Cowy the Teesta and some others fall into the Brahmapootra. The elevation of the culminating range of the Himalaya, observes Dr Thomson 'is probably at a mean about 18,000 or 20,000 feet it is nearly uniform at about these elevations throughout a great part of the chain, but gradually diminishes towards both ends. Like all mountain chains, it presents alternations of

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high and low portions, the lower parts or passes, as they are called from their affording the means of passage to travellers from one side to the other being at the upper extremities of the river-basins. These passes are with a few exceptions, rarely under 17 000 or 18 000 feet. The lateral chains, starting from the more elevated portions of the central axis between the passes gradually diminish in elevation as they approach the plains of India, not, however with any exact uniformity of progression for it is not unfrequent to find them rise into lofty peaks, considerably more elevated than any known part of the central axis. The greater part of the giant peaks, which rise to an elevation of 26 000 or 24 000 feet, are situated in this manner not on the central axis but to the south of it.

The distribution of the Himalayas, by the authority just quoted into two grand sections (the eastern and western) is calculated to exhibit with greater perspicuity the leading characteristics of each and is obviously preferable to the distribution of Herbert under which the chain is divided into three separate portions the section designated the Indo Gangetic range and stretching from the source of the Sutley in Lake Manasarovar to the vicinity of Ropur on that river in long 76 40' occupying the central position. A more recent traveller whose researches extended to those regions, adopts the less complicated of the two arrangements and in so doing advances additional arguments in its favour. The two sections he contends, furnish points of resemblance, in presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to communication between the countries which they divide, and both marking the boundaries of nations by separating the Bots of Tibet from the Hindoo family of India. The distinction of climate he considers not less positively marked than that of nations both ranges forming the 'lines of demarcation between the cold and dry climate of Tibet, with its dearth of trees, and the warm and humid climate of India, with its luxuriance of vegetable productions. Some analogy moreover may be traced between the drainage systems of the two sections, the one separating the waters of the Ramo from those of the Ganges and its affluents, and the other intervening between the Indus flowing at its northern base and the subsequent tributaries of that river rising on its southern slope.

Major Cunningham however appears to be in error in supposing that the two divisions present points of contrast as well as of resemblance. Therein, he observes one marked difference between the eastern and western ranges, which can scarcely fail in striking the most casual observer. The inferior mountains of the eastern chain generally run at right angles to its axis whereas those of the western chain are mostly disposed in subordinate parallel ranges. This marked difference, however, is not between the eastern and western divisions, but between two separate portions of the latter

The ramifications running "at right angles" to the axis, and the 'parallel ranges' are both comprised within the limits assigned by Major Cunningham to his western division viz from the sources of the Sutley to the banks of the Indus. In allusion to a portion of this division, Captain Strachey observes. If we examine the structure of the mountains more closely we shall find that from the sources of the Tons to those of the Kali, a space which includes the provinces of Gurwal and Kumaon all the great rivers the Bhagerati Vishnugunga, Douli or Niti Gori, Douh of Darma, and Kali run in directions not far from perpendicular to the general direction of the Himalaya. Further that they are separated one from another by great transverse ranges, on which all the highest of the measured peaks of this region are to be found. From these, moreover proceeds an intricate ramification of subordinate ridges, giving to the whole area a most irregular and confused appearance. Even the Snowy chain says Herbert speaking of the Indo-Gangetic chain "though defined to a certain degree by a phenomenon so singular on a first view to the inhabitant of the plain country loses on a nearer approach all character of continuity and regularity and appears under the same confused and irregular aspect which the lower elevations are observed to bear.

The length of the western division of the culminating range of the Himalayas from the source of the Sutley to the peaks of Dayamur on the Indus (within which limits are comprised the Indo Gangetic and the Bara Lacha ranges) is nearly 700 miles. The elevations of its summits are as under —

Peaks	Height.
1 Monomangli or Guria	23 900
2 Kunlas Peak	22 518
3 Gula Ghal Peak	21,258
4 XX.	20 479
5 XIX	22 707
6 XVIII	22 511
7 XV	22 491
8 Nanda Devi	20 749
9 XIII	22 585
10 XII	22,385
11 A No 1	23 631
12 XI	20 758
13 A No 3	23 817
14 N	23 482
15 L	22,266
16 K	22,570
17 I	23 300
18 Kamet	25 550
19 VIII	23 236
20 Badrinath Peak	22 954
21 VII	23 441
22	22 764
23 H	21 894
24 G	22 556
25 U	21,612
26 Kedarnath	23 062
27 M	22,792
28 St. Patrick	22,798

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Peaks.	Height.
29 St George	22,654
30 Rudra Himāla	22,890
31 Swarga	22,906
32 The Pyramid	21,579
33 Jashil Peak	21,940
34 E. C	21,773
35 F	21,964
36 G Srikanta	20,296
37 Rock Peak	21,076
38 Windy Peak (Kyoarang)	20,169
39 Glacier Peak	20,544
40 Raldang or W. Kailās	21,108
41 Pyramidal Peak	20,106
42 Porgyal	22,700
43 Chang Rasing Peak	20,600
44 Gyn Peak	24,764
45 Parang Peaks	19,500
46 Zaskar Ridge	20,000
47 Ser and Mer	20,000
48 Bal Tal Peak	19,650
49 Dayanur	20,000
50 Peak N. of Peshawur	20,493

The mean elevation, as already observed, is about 20 000 feet the limits of the snow line on the southern slope having a height of about 18 500 feet. According to Herbert, the geological structure of these mountains consists of gneiss and a schistose formation comprising mucous chloritic and talcose schists. Captain Strachey, describing the character of the Indo-Gangetic chain observes "Along the lines on which the points of greatest elevation are found in this part of the range we invariably see for a breadth of several miles veins of granite in great abundance penetrating the schists often cutting through them, but perhaps most frequently following the bedding of the strata, between which they seem to have been forced. The great peaks are, I think in almost every case, composed of schistose rock, but the granite veins may be most clearly seen on the faces of the mountains to very great elevations. Kamet one of the highest of the peaks in this region seems, however to be among the exceptions to this rule its summit which is upwards of 25,500 feet above the sea, appearing to consist of granite alone. This line of granite seems to be subdivided into several branches, distributed generally along the strike but otherwise not very regularly. In immediate succession to the crystalline schists penetrated by granite veins, we here come at once upon slaty beds overlying them along the bottom of which, near the mica schists and gneiss, is a line of granite veins, differing somewhat in appearance from those of the larger eruption, and not producing any great alteration in the slaty beds themselves, as is shown by the occurrence of a coarse conglomerate, the component parts of which are perfectly distinct only a few feet above the granite. Above these are slaty beds, in all perhaps 9 000 feet in thickness, consisting of coarse slates, grits, and limestones, all more or less affected by slaty cleavage, and all

devoid of fossil remains. It is after reaching the top of these strata, which is rarely done at a less elevation than 14 000 feet above the sea, that we at length enter again a region of fossiliferous rocks, which extends as far as my examinations have been carried. And it is not a little wonderful to find at this immense elevation a regular succession of most of the more important formations, from the alurian to the tertiary periods.

The length of the eastern section of the culminating range of the Himalayas, from the confluence of the Dihong with the Brahma pootra in the east, to the river Kalee, forming the boundary of Nepal on the west, is about 800 miles. This portion supports the lofty peaks of Kinohjunga and Dhwalaagiri. Seen from Patna, observes Dr Boyle at a distance of about 150 miles these stupendous mountains present a long line of snow white pinacles, which on a nearer approach are seen towering above the dark line of lower but still lofty mountains. Dhwalaagiri, having an elevation of 28 000 feet, is in lat. 29 10', long 83

Two hundred miles eastward of this, and in lat 28 20', long 86 is situated the mountain of Gessanthan, attaining the height of 24 740 feet. After another interval of 140 miles in the same direction the lofty peak of Kinohjunga rises to the height of 28 176 feet. This last named mountain is in the north-east angle of Nepal. Between Kinohjunga and the city of Katmandoo another mountain is reported to have been recently discovered, having an elevation of 29,002 feet. It has been named Mount Everest. This is probably the highest mountain in the world, its summit overtopping the principal peak of the Andes by above half a mile of perpendicular altitude. Contiguous to Nepal on the east, is the petty territory of Sikkim, speaking of which Dr Hooker says — Viewed from a distance on the plains of India, Sikkim presents the appearance—common to all mountainous countries—of consecutive parallel (wooded) ridges, running east and west, backed by a beautiful line of snowy peaks, with occasional breaks in the foremost ranges through which the rivers debouch. Any view of the Himalayas, especially at a sufficient distance for the distant snowy peaks to be seen overtopping the outer ridges is very rare, from the constant deposition of vapours over the forest-clad ranges during the greater part of the year and the haziness of the dry atmosphere of the plains in the winter months. At the end of the rains when the south-east monsoon has ceased to blow with constancy views are obtained, sometimes from a distance of nearly 200 miles. The angle subtended by the giant peaks is so low (not a degree), that they appear like white specks very low on the horizon, tipping the black lower and outer wooded ranges, which always rest on a belt of haze, and from the density probably of the lower strata of atmosphere, are never seen to rest on the visible horizon. The remarkable lowness on the horizon of the whole stupendous

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mass is always a disappointing feature to the new comer, who expects to see dazzling peaks towering in the air. Approaching nearer the snowy mountains sink behind the wooded ones long before the latter have assumed gigantic proportions, and when they increase in size they appear a sombre lurid grey-green mass of vegetation with no brightness or variation of colour. There is no break in this forest caused by rock, precipice, or cultivation some spurs project nearer, and some valleys appear to retire further into the heart of the first great chain that shuts out all the country beyond. No pines whatever are seen on the outer range of Sikhan both soil and climate being far too damp in the rainy season nor are the colours of the foliage so varied and bright as the more perennially humid forests of tropical shores, from the want of any abundance of such palms as caryotas, tall arecas, and of artocarpi, or of orange-groves." Beyond this, extensive tracts of the Himalayas remain unexplored though it is known that a considerable portion of the Bootan territory extending to long 95 presents a succession of lofty and rugged mountains, frequently rising to an altitude of 20 000 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with snow throughout the year.

Thus it will be seen that the great Himalaya range, from its north western extremity where its continuity with the Hindoo-Koosh is broken by the Indus, takes a south-easterly direction giving rise in its course to the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravee and Beas rivers, after which it is penetrated by the Sutlej previous to its debouch into the plains near Roopur. Further east, it continues its original direction throwing off in its progress the feeders of the Ganges, and also of the Brahmaputra subsequently to its confluence with the Sarpoo or Dihong. The entire chain may be said to have an average breadth of 150 miles its length is computed at about 1,500. "The noblest scenery in India," says Elphinstone, "is under the Himalaya where the ridges are broken into every form of the picturesque, with abrupt rocks, and slopes covered with gigantic pines and other trees, on the same vast scale mixed with the most beautiful of our flowering shrubs, and the best of our fruits in a state of nature. Over the whole towers the majestic chain of the Himalayas, covered with eternal snow a sight which the soberest traveller has never described without kindling into enthusiasm and which if once seen leaves an impression that can never be equalled or effaced."

**HIMMUTGUNGE**, in the British district of Allahabad, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and four miles S. of the former. It is situated on the left bank of the Jumna, at the Gaghra ferry, and has a small space suited for encamping. Lat. 25° 28', long. 81° 55'.

**HIMUTGARH**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, a small town 10 miles

S W of the fort of Gwalior. It is situated at the north extremity of a narrow pass, extending from north to south through a range of rocky sandstone hills to the town of Punnar. Close to it was fought, on 29th December 1843 an engagement, styled the battle of Punnar between the British detachment led from Bundelcund by General Grey and the Mahrattas. The British lost thirty six men killed and 180 wounded, the Mahrattas lost all their artillery amounting to twenty four pieces all their ammunition some treasure and a great number of men. Lat. 26° 6' long. 78° 8'.

**HINDIA or HANDIYA** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia a family a town on the route from Baitool to Mow 90 miles N W of former 98 S E of latter. It is situated on the left or south bank of the Nerbudda, here a great river 1,000 yards wide. It is of considerable size, and has a large bazar and a fort commanding several ghats or passes over the river. This place was, in 1820 occupied by a British force and by the treaty of 1844 was with its pergunnah and that of Hurda yielding together an annual revenue of 140 000 rupees, placed under British management the revenue being appropriated to the maintenance of the augmented Gwalior contingent. Distant S from Gwalior fort 280 miles S E. from Oojein 90. Lat. 22° 26' long. 76° 59'.

**HINDOLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee three miles from the left bank of the Neg Nuddae and 13 miles N W from Boondee. Lat. 25° 35', long. 76° 34'.

**HINDON** a river of Hindustan rises at the south west base of the Sewalik range in lat. 30° 15' long. 77° 53'. Its course is southerly and divided from that of the Jumna by a slight elevation of the surface along which the Doab Canal extends. In the rainy season it communicates by cross channels and branches with various torrents, which then traverse the country. After a course generally southerly of about 160 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the left side in lat. 28° 27' long. 77° 30'. It is crossed by the route from Dehra to Saharunpoor in lat. 29° 58' long. 77° 43' and is there fordable during the dry season. It is also crossed by the route from Karnool to Mosuffernuggur in lat. 29° 22' long. 77° 33' and is there fordable except when swollen during the rains by the route from Karnool to Meerut in lat. 28° 12' long. 77° 34' and is there fordable, with a depth of from two to two and a half feet and by the route from Meerut to Saharunpoor in lat. 29° 53' long. 77° 40' and is there crossed by a bridge and long causeway.

**HINDOOR, or NALAGURH**.—A hill state at the south western declivity of the Himalaya Mountains. It is bounded on the north by Kuhlloor, on the east by Bhagul and Muhlog on the south and west by Sirhind. It contains an area of 233 square miles, the centre being in lat. 31° 7', long. 76° 50'. It is

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traversed throughout its whole extent by a steep range of hills, which rising over the left bank of the Sutlej continues in a south easterly direction until joining the sub Himalaya near Subathoo. Parts of this ridge attain a considerable height Chumbagah being 4 400 and Ramgarh 4 004 feet above the sea. The drainage is either by the rivers Gumbur and Gunroa, which flow in a north westerly direction to the Sutlej or by the Sarra which rising in the Pinjar Doon takes also a north westerly direction and falls into the Sutlej near Kanoli after a course of about thirty miles Moorcroft speaks of part of the country thus traversed in favourable terms — The valley of the Gamroa is populous and well cultivated. Along the courses of the different small streams by which it is intersected are rows of pear-trees which at the time we passed them were in full blossom. Villages occurred repeatedly on either side of the road. The Sarra receives several small streams from the north and north-east of these the most worth notice are the Baladh and the Rata. The Lohund and the Kalakund two small rivers, flow down the mountain tract sloping to the north west and fall into the Sutlej. The low grounds on the banks of the Sarra and Sutlej are alluvial, fertile and being little more than 1 000 feet above the sea, have a climate and produce resembling those of intertropical regions. The crops are generally maize rice wheat, barley various kinds of millet cotton opium ginger turmeric, hemp, tobacco oil seeds, and esculent vegetables. The fruits are pomegranates, peaches apricots, plums apples, pears, walnuts, raspberries, strawberries, and melons. The pulp of the pomegranates is eaten the husks are dried and exported for the purposes of dyeing and tanning. The acacia, Indian fig, pine, elm willow gentian geranium rose and other shrubs familiar in Europe, adorn the hills. The country is altogether picturesque beautiful fertile well watered and highly cultivated. The only places of importance are Nalagarh Ramgarh and Plassi or Palsi. Nalagarh is at present the residence of the rajah in place of Plassi at which he formerly dwelt. The population of the raj is estimated by Moorcroft at 20 000. It is represented to contain 136 villages, and to yield an annual revenue of 10 000/ but according to official report of a recent date (1848) the revenue does not exceed 8 000/. The thakoorie of Burrowlee, with the exception of a small part was conferred on the rajah of Hindoor in November 1815 in lieu of the fort of Malowna, with six villages retained as a post for British troops. The rajah holds under the East-India Company, from whom he received his raj on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815 and in troublous times his conduct has been characterized by his devotion to British interests.

**HINDOSTAN** — See INDIA.

**HINDOUL**, is the British district of Muttra, Lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on

the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 17 miles N E of the latter Lat 27 42, long 77 49

**HINDOWN** in the Rajpoot state of Jey pore a town on the route from Agra to Mow 71 miles S W of former S44 N P of latter. It was formerly a large city, with several extensive buildings, but suffered so much from the devastations of the Maharratas that it is much decayed though still populous. The rampart which once surrounded it is now quite in ruins but it has a good bazar Lat 26 41, long 77 10

**HIND LAJGARH** or **HINGLAISGARH**, in Malwa a hill fort in the possession of Holkar's family long deemed impregnable by the natives. It is surrounded by a deep ravine 200 feet deep, 250 wide and with perpendicular sides, from the edge of which the walls rise, and is accessible only by three causeways, made to form communications across the chasm with three gates respectively. It was however stormed July 8rd 1804 by a British detachment sent by Colonel Monson, stationed at Sunara ten miles farther east. The detachment, commanded by Major Sinclair consisted of a battalion of a native regiment, with six six pounders and a party of irregular horse. After battering for an hour the British ascended the walls and took the place with little loss, not a British officer being either killed or wounded. It was subsequently restored to Holkar apparently in conformity to the declaratory article annexed to the treaty of Rajpurgat, 1805. Distant from Indor, N, 130 miles from Oojana, N, 100 Lat. 24° 40', long 75 50

**HINGMEE** — A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam on the right bank of the Payne Gunga river and 168 miles N by W from Hyderabad. Lat 19 43 long 77 87

**HINGNAH** — A town in the British province of Nagpoor 12 miles S.W from Nagpoor, and 96 miles E by S from Ellichpoor Lat. 21 2' long 79 2

**HINGOLEE** in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the route from the city of Hyderabad to Akola, 185 miles N.W of former 78 S of latter. It is one of the stations of the force denominated the Nizam's contingent, but actually a British force, officered by British and under the direction and control of the British government. Distance from Madras, N.W 500 miles Bangalore N, 465, Secunderabad, N.W, 190, Bombay E. 290; Kampo, S.W, 167 Lat. 19 42, long 77 11

**HINGONA**, in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Agra to the fort of Gwalior 47 miles S. of former, 23 N.W of latter. It is situate on the left bank of the small river Kohari, and has a bazar. Here, in the end of December, 1843, the British army under Sir Hugh Gough commander-in-chief, accompanied by Lord Ellenborough, remained encamped some days during the abortive nego-

nation previous to the battle of Maharypore and Chonda. Lat. 26 34', long 77 57'

**HINGUNGHAT** in the territory of Nagpore, a town on the river Wama, a tributary of the Warda. It is a place of considerable trade, and is interesting to the geologist, from containing numerous specimens of organised substances in the volcanic formation general in this part of India. They are principally portions of fossilized palm-trees. During the Marhatta war in 1818 it was occupied by a British force, to cut off the communication of the flying Peishwa from the city of Nagpore. Distance from Nagpore, S 45 miles. Lat. 20 34' long 78 53'

**HINWA**, a river of Nepal rising in lat. 27 20' long 88 4' on the western slope of a spur of the Himalayas which connects the main or Snowy range with that known as the Sub-Himalaya, and, flowing through the district of Chyanpore in a westerly direction for forty five miles falls into the Tambar on the left side in lat. 27 9' long 87 24'

**HINWA**, or **EINWAH** in the district of Aldemau territory of Oude a village two miles from the right bank of the river Ghaghra, 28 miles S E of Fyzabad 100 E. of Lucknow. Butler estimates its population at 500 all Hindoos. Lat. 26 37' long 82 26'

**HINWA**.—A river of Nepal rising in lat. 27 20' long 88 3' on the western face of an extensive spur of the Himalayas, separating Sikkim from Nepal. It flows in a direction westerly for fifty miles, to its junction with the Tambar in lat. 27 8' long 87 27'

**HIRDOEE** in Bundelcund a town in the British district of Jaloun, on the route by Koonoh from Gwalior to Calpee, 32 miles W of the latter. It has a bazar and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25 59' long 79 20'

**HIRNEE**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot lieut. gov. of Bengal 81 miles E. by N of Dinapore. Lat. 25 47' long 86 24'

**HISSAMPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude, five miles from the left bank of the Gogra river, and 48 miles N E. by E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27 13' long 81 89'

**HISSAR**, in the British district of Haryana lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the city of Delhi to Bhutnair. It is situated on the branch made by Feroz Shah from the Delhi Canal to supply water for irrigation, as well as for the use of the numerous host of followers brought by him into this arid tract, which was his favourite hunting ground, the neighbouring wastes harbouring lions and tigers besides other wild beasts less formidable. This watercourse appears to have been partly made by excavation, partly by obliterating the channel of the Chitang or one of its branches. In 1825 it was, by order of the British government, cleared out so far as Barhah, twenty-five miles north west of Hisar, to which last place it is navigable for timber-raids. Previously to this renovation,

the town and its vicinity suffered much from want of water, being supplied merely from tanks or from wells of which last it had 308 in the time of George Thomas. There is a well supplied bazar and formerly the East-India Company had here a stud, to furnish a supply of horses for the army but in 1844 the establishment ceased. The place was likewise selected as the site of a farm for rearing cattle for the ordnance department but this establishment also has been recently abolished. In the time of Akbar Hissar had two forts, one of stone the other of brick. The error of which it was the principal place was rated to furnish 6 875 cavalry 56 700 infantry and an annual revenue of 13 75 022 rupees. The road to the east is good to the west it is in many places good but occasionally heavy. Distance N W from Delhi 104 miles N W from Calcutta 391 miles. Lat. 29 8' long 75 50'

**HISSULLOOR**.—A town in the British district of North Canara presidency of Madras 126 miles N by F of Mangalore. Lat. 14 42' long 74 58'

**HOBIGUNTE**—A town in the British district of Dacca Jelalpoore lieut. gov. of Bengal 40 miles S by W of Dacca. Lat. 23 11' long 90 11'

**HOBRÁ** in the British district of Baraset lieut. gov. of Bengal a town lying on the route from Calcutta to Dacca. It has a small bazar. The road in this part of the route is in general good though in some places not free from swamps, the country being low and marshy. Distance from Calcutta, N E 28 miles from Dacca S W 158. Lat. 22 52' long 88 41'

**HOCHO** or **HOPCHO** in Bussahir a stream of Koonawur rises near the north-eastern frontier in lat. 31 38' long 78 48' on the western declivity of the Gantung Pass, from the melted snows of which it is supplied. Even near the source, it in some places spreads to a width of 100 yards, and in one part to 200 in another to 300 but is so shallow as scarcely to cover the pebbles in its bed. In other places it is arched over with snow or buried under the runs of cliffs, from which it again bursts out and expands over the plain. The fall which in the upper part of its course is very gentle lower down is very rapid, as from its source to the confluence with the Suttig a distance of less than twelve miles, in a westerly direction, it descends 10 000 feet, and is in general one broken sheet of foam. The mountains bounding its course on each side are precipitous, lofty and covered with perpetual snow, avalanches of which frequently descend and, damming the stream, form deep lakes over the icy embankments of which the river is precipitated with a loud noise.

**HODUL** in the British district of Goorgoon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 60 miles S of the former. Though now a small decayed town, containing a population of only 5,840 persons, the ruins observable prove it to have

been once extensive and important. It has a bazar, and there is a large and very fine tank, with water between twenty and thirty feet deep, and accessible by means of a range of stone steps extending all round it. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat 27 53, long 77 26

**HOJEENO** in the jaghire of Fijhar, hant gov of the N W Province, a village on the route from Rohuk to Narnol and six miles N of the latter Lat 28 8 long 76 12

**HOKYE**—A town in the British district of Northern Cachar hant-gov of Bengal, 110 miles S E of Guwahatty Lat. 25 6 long 92 57

**HOLCAR'S DOMINIONS**—See **INDORE**

**HOLLA HONOR**, in the territory of Mysore, a town situate on the right bank of the river Bhadra, which a few miles below uniting with the Tunga forms the Tungabhadra or Tombudra. The Bhadra is 250 yards wide yet fordable except during the monsoon rains. The fort is described in 1790 as large of a square form with towers at the angles, and two in each face between the angular ones the town as 'extensive tolerably well built, and inclosed by a bad wall and ditch. The fort, in 1791 yielded to a British detachment acting in junction with the Mahrattas against Tippoo Sultan. Distance from Seringapatam N W, 127 miles Lat 13 58, long 75 44

**HOLLAL**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 100 miles N N E. of Mangalore Lat 14 51 long 75 47

**HOLLALGOONDI**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 27 miles N N E of Bellary Lat 15 30 long 77 9

**HOLLALKAIRA**—A town in the Mysore 118 miles N by W from Seringapatam, and 122 miles N E from Mangalore Lat. 14 3 long 76 14

**HONAHWAR**, in the British district of North Canara presidency of Madras, a seaport and town the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. It is situate on the north side of an extensive estuary or rather inlet of the sea forming an expanse of salt-water, which at its south eastern extremity receives the Gairsoppa or Sheravutty a considerable river flowing from the Western Ghats, further eastward

Of this place there is but little notice before 1569 when it was a rich and beautiful city with a fort, belonging to the queen of Gairsoppa, a city now in ruins, about fifteen miles further east, on the river Sheravutty and was plundered and burned by the Portuguese, who shortly after fortified and garrisoned it. On the decay of the Portuguese power in India, it was acquired by the sovereigns of Bednore on the conquest of which place by Hyder Ali this town also submitted to him. It 1783 it

was taken by assault by a British force, despatched from Bombay under the command of General Matthews, and in 1784 obstinately and successfully defended by Captain Torrance against Tippoo Sultan to whom, however in the same year it was ceded by the treaty of Mangalore. On the overthrow of that prince in 1798 it again came into the possession of the East-India Company. Distance direct from Bombay S E 840 miles, from Mangalore N W 110 from Seringapatam N W 200 from Madras, N W, 410 Lat. 14 17, long 74 30

**HONHULLY**—A town in the Mysore, on the right bank of the Tongabudra river and 144 miles N W by N from Seringapatam. Lat 14 15 long 75 43

**HONWAR**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 20 miles W of Bejapore Lat 16 43 long 75 30

**HOOLFE** in the British collectorate of Dharwar presidency of Bombay a town situate about 12 miles S E of the town of Dharwar. Though ill built, it is a thriving place and has some considerable trade being one of the principal cotton marts of the Southern Mahratta country. In this respect its importance will probably increase from the improved means of communication with the coast. A cart-road from Dharwar to Hoolfe was completed some years ago. In 1847 a further continuation of this road was authorized by Wuddoguttee on the Canara frontier there to meet the road constructed by the Madras government for facilitating the inland trade between Dharwar and the port of Coompta

Hoolfe was formerly the seat of an English factory which in 1673 was with the rest of the town plundered by Sevajee the Mahratta leader, to the amount of 7 894 pagre das. Moazzim son of Aurangzebe sent by his father into this country at the head of an army took Hoolfe. During the decline of the kingdom of Delhi, the town fell into the hands of the Mahrattas and on the overthrow of the Peshwa, in 1818 was with the rest of that prince's dominions, taken possession of by the government of the East-India Company. Its population is estimated at 15 000. Distance from Bombay, S. E., 290 miles from Poona, S E 290 miles. Lat 15 20 long 76 13

**HOODESARA**—A town in the British district of Camroop province of Assam 47 miles N W of Gowhatty Lat. 26 34 long 91 10

**HOOGHLY**—A British district subject to the hant-gov of Bengal, and named after its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Bardwan, on the east by the river Hooghly, separating it from the British districts of Naddea, Ramset, and the Twenty four Parganahs, on the south by the river Roopnarain, separating it from the British districts of Midnapore and Hingul, and on the west by the British districts of Midnapore and Burdwan. It lies between lat



22 15'—23 18', long. 87 34'—88 30' is seventy-two miles in length from north to south, and fifty-two in breadth. The area, according to official return is 2 089 square miles. In its general aspect the district is low and level in the eastern part, but more hilly in the western and north western where it runs towards the high lands of Burdwan. The principal rivers which traverse or skirt the district are the Hooghly the Damoodah, and the Dalkusore.

The periodical rains set in at the end of June, and last until the end of September or the early part of October. During this period the country is very unhealthy fevers and agues being especially rife. The cool season lasts from the beginning of November to the end of January and in the nights ice is sometimes formed to such an extent that rashes may with due precautions be preferred to be used during the hot season. February is cool and very pleasant, and is hailed with as high feelings of gratification by the natives as the finest part of spring is welcomed in Europe. The soil in the south in some places, is much impregnated with common culinary salt, which was formerly extracted on account of government. Along the courses of the rivers and generally in the low grounds it is very fertile and as irrigation is easily practised it produces abundant crops. Besides rice the principal objects of cultivation are the sugarcane, indigo, the mulberry tree (for the sake of its leaves to feed silkworms), cotton, tobacco, mustard and other oil seeds, ginger, hemp, potatoes, cucurbitaceous plants of various kinds, peas, onions, cabbages and various other excellent vegetables. The principal exports are raw silk, indigo and sugar. A large quantity of plantains is also sent to the Calcutta market, and distillation of rum is greatly increasing in consequence of the brisk demand for it in the British market. Spirits are distilled in considerable quantities from the sap of the date palm and palmyra or toddy palm. Large quantities of bamboo find a ready sale in the Calcutta market. Hemp made into ropes, soaking and coarse canvas formerly there was a considerable manufacture of cotton cloths but the greater cheapness of the fabrics brought from Great Britain has nearly put an end to that branch of industry in this district as well as in other parts of India. The population is given under the article BENGAL.

The French settlement of Chandernagore is situate within the limits of this district, as are also Chinsura and Serampore, now British possessions, but originally belonging the one to the Dutch, and the other to the Danes. Hooghly the principal place, Ampara or Omptah, Boesche, Jehanabad, Shalibazar Ghotal, Keerpooy and the places just mentioned as now or lately held by foreign powers, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are,—1 From south-east to north west, from Calcutta through the town of Hooghly to

Burdwan 2 from south-east to north west, from Calcutta through Jehanabad to Bancoora 3 from north to south, along the right side of the river Hooghly 4 from north east to south west, from Burdwan to Midnapore 5 from east to west, from Calcutta to Midnapore. The tract comprised within the present district of Hooghly appears according to the remotest historical records to have formed part of a considerable realm called Tamara-lita, from its capital of that name identical with the modern Tumlook. It is reputed to have maintained or aspired to maintain extensive foreign relations, and it is said that in the year 1001 the king despatched an ambassador to the monarch of China. At the time of the invasion of Bengal by the Mussulmans at the commencement of the thirteenth century the tract was comprised within the dominions of a rajah residing at Nuddea, on the Bhagurathi north of the present district of Hooghly. This feeble chief without an attempt at resistance deserted his dominions which were seized by Bukhtyar Khulji the Mussulman general and subsequently incorporated with the state which he founded and styled the kingdom of Bengal. It was probably united to the kingdom of Delhi by the renowned Sher Shah, when in 1542 he took the city of Gour and overthrew the kingdom of Bengal. Wreathed from Delhi during the troubles ensuing on the death of Sher Shah it was reunited to it in 1576 by Khan Jehan an officer of Akbar. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, it became part of the virtually independent state which, under the denomination of the soobah of Bengal was founded by Murshid Kuli Khan during the weakness and distractions of the kingdom of Delhi ensuing on the death of Aurangzebe. The right of the East India Company to this tract originated in the treaty concluded with Meer Cassim in 1760 and was confirmed in 1765, by the emperor Shah Allom.

**HOOGHLY**—The principal place of the British district of the same name a town on the line of railroad now under construction from Calcutta to Denares. It is situate on the right bank of the great offset of the Ganges, from it denominated the Hooghly. The river in this part is much contracted in breadth. The civil establishment of the district located here is accommodated in several buildings of striking appearance in the Grecian style of architecture but of frail beauty, being merely overlaid with chunam or stucco. The church built by the Jesuits according to the inscribed date 1699 is a large fine structure of such durable materials as to appear to have been but recently erected. Here is a college, erected in 1836 upon a site granted for the purpose by the government and supported by funds derived from the estate of Hayt Mubannad Mohan. Instruction is given both in English and Oriental literature. Connected with this institution are several branch schools.

The civil establishment of which Hooghly is the chief station, comprises the following European officers — A civil and sessions judge, a collector, a magistrate, a joint magistrate, and deputy collector two assistants to the above, an assistant-surgeon a superintendent of akharres an assistant to that officer Besides these there is a considerable number of native functionaries, of various grades and denominations. This town is conjectured to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1587 In 1632 it was, after an obstinate defence of three months, stormed by the troops of Shah jehan 1 000 Portuguese being slaughtered, and 4 400 taken prisoners Sixty four large vessels, and 254 of smaller dimensions, were burned three only escaping to Goa. The place, thus possessed by the Moguls, became the royal port of Bengal In 1678 the English established a factory here and about the same time Tavernier mentions a similar establishment belonging to the Dutch In 1681 the English factory was fortified and provided with a small guard consisting of twenty Europeans, who was the first military establishment of the Company in Bengal Subsequently wrested from the Company by Sooraj oodowah it was in 1777 retaken by Clive and has from that time been retained The population of the town is estimated at about 12 000 Distance N from Calcutta 27 miles from Benares S E, 394 Lat 22 54 long 88 22

**HOOGHLY** — A large river of Bengal, formed by the junction of two great branches of the Ganges the Bhagiruttee and the Jel linghee the confluence of which is in lat 23° 25 long 88 22 and 125 miles from the sea, reckoned by the windings of the stream to Diamond Point, or if the estuary be included, as far as Sangor Roads 160 miles. Its mean breadth above Calcutta is three quarters of a mile and it was formerly navigable for ships of the line as high as Chandernagore 115 miles from Sangor Roads and seventeen above Calcutta There is indeed a rumour pretty generally credited that the river is gradually silting up, and will at some future time cease to afford adequate accommodation to the trade of the capital of British India. This would be a fearful blow to the prosperity of the 'City of Palaces' unless a suitable remedy should be provided Towards this end it has been suggested that either a ship canal or a railway might be constructed from Calcutta to the Mutwal, a river some distance to the eastward not unfitted to become the successor of the Hooghly should it be necessary to abandon that channel, and thus the commerce of the maritime emporium of Bengal be retained However the draught of water for ships departing from Calcutta to proceed down the river is usually limited to seventeen feet, but the pilots will, for a gratuity presented to them sometimes take charge of vessels drawing seventeen and a half or eighteen feet, and

if a powerful steam tug be employed, they may be taken from Calcutta drawing nineteen or even twenty feet, when the tides and weather are favourable When the river is not affected by the annual periodical inundations, which take place at the close of summer the water is slightly salt at Calcutta, but in September the freshes are at their height there is then no viable tide off Calcutta, the ships do not swing up, and the river-water is perfectly sweet, far beyond Sangor in the open sea. The following general summary of the variations of the tides of the Hooghly is given by the writer just quoted — From the point of lowest low water in the dry season, to that of the highest high water in the freshes is twenty feet ten inches The greatest mean rise of tide from low to high water mark takes place in March, April and May and is fifteen feet ten inches The greatest mean rise of tide from low to high water mark in the freshes is ten feet The smallest mean rise of tide takes place in the freshes, and is at neap tides only three feet six inches The smallest mean rise of the tide in the dry season neap tides, is four feet From the lowest fall of the river to high water mark neap tides, in February is eight feet From the lowest fall of the river to low water in the freshes neap tides, is twelve feet The river is at its lowest in the beginning of March The river is swollen by the freshes in July August and September and part of October The freshes take off about the middle of September and are generally out of the river by the end of October At the beginning of November although the freshes are out of the river it is upwards of three feet higher at low water than in March The river is in the most quiescent state during the months of November, December January and February During these months, the night tides are higher and more rapid than the day tides and there are, on some occasions bores at night The strongest flood tides, and the greatest mean rise of the tides, are in March April May and June The day tides in these months are higher than the night tides The strongest freshes are in September In July the strength of the flood tides is counteracted by the freshes, and thus, therefore is a moderate month as regards tides. The bores also are moderated as a consequence In August, the flood tides are overcome by the freshes, and the bores are moderate should there be a high parallax of the moon however the great height of the sea in this month will cause a considerable bore Though not a mile wide at Calcutta, the river does not at all times afford perfect security to ships as there have been instances of their being blown ashore there in violent storms The river has little increase of breadth until after it has received the waters of the Damoodah and Rupnarath, and passed Diamond Point, fifty miles from Calcutta Below that point, it rapidly expands, and at Sangor Roads where the estuary terminates in the open sea, is about fifteen

# HOO

miles wide. The tides, under circumstances calculated to favour their action, are violent and rapid running sometimes at the rate of seven miles an hour near Calcutta, and in the south west monsoon, when a great current is driven into the river from the Bay of Bengal, the extraordinary phenomenon denominated the Bore which sometimes rises on the sands contiguous to the banks in waves twelve or fifteen feet perpendicular, rushes on at the rate of twenty miles an hour carrying every floating body along with it. The Hooghly though the only channel of the Ganges frequented by large ships, is at its mouth much encumbered by shoals, amidst which ships can be steered safely only by much skill and attention. Of the channels between those shoals, the principal are—1 The Inside Channel farthest west stretching from Halaor close along the shore mile, or to the north west ward of all the shoals, with depths generally of from two to three fathoms at low water. This is used only by the small coasting vessels navigated by the natives. 2 Fairway or the Western Channel suitable only for ships drawing not more than fourteen or fifteen feet of water. 3 Middle Channel which is narrow has not more than three fathoms of water and is little used. 4 Sagar Channel or Eastern Channel this is represented as at present the channel in general use by ships entering or departing from the Hooghly. 5 Thornhill Channel which has two fathoms and three-quarters at low tide but commonly three and a quarter or three and a half. 6 The Old Channel having from three to four fathoms at low water. 7 Lacan Channel or Channels Creek, called by the natives Baraulla, separates Sagar Island and Clive's Island from the low land of the Sunderbunds. It has a good depth of water but is rendered somewhat intricate by sands projecting from the land. If these, however, were marked by buoys or beacons, the navigation would not be difficult. Several ships at different times have entered it by mistake and passed in safety.

The Hooghly is considered by the Brahmans as the real and much venerated Ganges, having its source at Gangotri and the Podda which takes its course farther east, though having a much larger volume of water is regarded as a mere branch. The banks of the Hooghly are studded with numerous towns and villages, many of which possess an interest, from old associations, or have been rendered memorable by historical recollections. A project is under consideration, to connect the city of Calcutta with the suburb of Howrah by means of a bridge thrown over the Hooghly in the immediate vicinity of the terminus of the East-Indian Railway.

**HOOKEO**—A pass over a lofty range of mountains on the north-eastern frontier of Koonawur and bounding the table-land of Chinese Tartary westward, and which here has

a surface of reddish gravel, swelling into gentle slopes. The rock is calcareous, with occasional quartzose veins and abounds in shells. Here is a Chinese watch tower to exclude obnoxious intruders on the Celestial empire. Elevation above the sea 15 736 feet. Lat 31 36 long 79.

**HOOKEREE**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 28 miles N by E of Belgaum. Lat 16 12 long 74 40.

**HOOLEH** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Indus 45 miles W by S of the town of Mooltan. Lat 29 59', long 70 49.

**HOOLIGEYRI**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 23 miles W by S from Moodgul and 73 miles ENE from Dharwar. Lat 15 67 long 76 8.

**HOOLIOORDROOG** in the Mysore, a town with the ruins of a fort, situate on a rock deemed impregnable except by blockade and hence formerly regarded as a place of importance. In 1659 it was acquired by Dud Deo Raj ruler of Mysore it subsequently passed into the power of Hyder Ali and in 1791 was surrendered to the British army under Lord Cornwallis by whom it was dismantled and relinquished. It was subsequently repaired and reoccupied by Tipoo Sultan but was retaken by the British before the termination of the war. Distant from Seringapatam, N E. 48 miles. Lat 12 50 long 77 5.

**HOOLOOGORPE NAGUE**—A town in the British district of Soolpore province of Assam 30 miles N E. of Seebpur. Lat. 27 18 long 95 3.

**HOOLSOOR**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 106 miles N W of Hyderabad. Lat 15 long 77 6.

**HOOLY ONORF**—See HOLLA HONOR.

**HOONNABAD**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 92 miles W N W from Hyderabad and 109 miles N from Raichoor. Lat 17 45, long 77 13.

**HOONOOMANGUNGE** in the British district of Allahabad, lent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Benares, and 12 miles S E. of the former. Lat. 25 25, long 82° 5.

**HOONSOOR**—A town in the Mysore, 13 miles S W from Seringapatam, and 114 miles E.S.E. from Mangalore. The place is noted for its manufactures of flannel, blankets, and buff accoutrements. Lat. 12 18, long 76 23.

**HOONUGOONDA**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 106 miles E by N of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 3', long. 76° 9'.

**HOORHOOREE**, in the British district of 392

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**Bareilly**, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and 19 miles N W of the former Lat. 28 30' long 79 15'

**HOORINGOTTAH RIVER**.—One of the principal mouths by which the Ganges discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal in lat 21° 01' long 90°. The entrance is spacious, being about three leagues wide, between the two great banks or shoals which form it, and the depth of water in the great channel is sufficient for the passage of large ships.

**HOOSAINPOOR**.—A town situate on the right bank of the river Ganges in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, contiguous to the military station of Futtygurh. Distant three miles E from Furruckabad. The population is stated to be 11 698 Lat. 27 22', long 79 43'.

**HOOSHUNGABAD**.—See HOSHUNGABAD.

**HOOSSEIN BELA**.—In Sindh a village on the route from Subulote to Shikarpoor and 15 miles E of the latter place. It is situate on the left bank of the Indus, here crossed by a much frequented ferry generally called the ferry of Azeerpoor, which place however is above a mile north-east. The Indus is here divided into two branches, the eastern called the *Dund*, is about 150 feet broad and twenty four feet deep, the western branch is very wide between thirty and forty feet deep and is separated from the eastern by an island a mile and a half in breadth. At a short distance higher up there is a good ferry over the undivided stream of the river and that would be a preferable place for the passage of any considerable number of persons, but the boatmen prefer the lower ferry as nearer their village. This latter ferry is sometimes called *Amil Got*, from the village of Amil on the western side (See *AMIL GOT*). Hoossein Bela is in lat. 27 52', long 69.

**HOOSUNABAD**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 60 miles W S W from Hyderabad, and 62 miles N by E from Raichoor Lat. 17 3' long 77 49'.

**HOOTECHENEE**.—A town in the principality of Cashmere or dominions of Gholab Singh 55 miles S W by S. from Sarnagar and 72 miles N N E from Waseerabad. Lat. 33 20', long 74 40'.

**HOOVIN HUDDAGULLY**.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 165 miles N N E of Mangalore Lat. 15, long 75 59.

**HORTEKE**.—A town in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 20 miles N by E. of Beajapoor Lat. 17° 6', long 75 51'.

**HOSANG HAJOO**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Cachar, 116 miles S.E. of Gowhaty Lat. 25 7', long 93 6.

**HOSHIARPUR**, in the Punjab, a small

town near the southern base of the Himalaya Mountains, and on the route from Lahore to Nadsan Lat. 31 53', long 75 57'.

**HOSHUNGABAD** a district or subdivision of that portion of the British possessions known as the Sangor and Nerbudda territory and now placed under the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. No regular survey has been made but its area is estimated at 1 916 square miles. The total amount of the population according to a recent census is 212 641 but no distinctions of creed, caste or occupation were noticed. An attempt was made to supply this deficiency by conjugal means, under which operation the people were thus distributed.—Hindoo, agricultural 108 468 non agricultural 122 680. Mahomedans and others not Hindoos, agricultural 654 non-agricultural 10 834. These proportions derive plausibility from the results of a former census, which probably furnished the chief ground for their assumption but the total only can be entirely relied on. This district is so remarkable for fertility as to be commonly styled the garden of Central India. It possesses also one of the elements of mineral wealth in coal of excellent quality and it is believed in abundant quantity. On a comparison with some of the coal imported from the northern part of Great Britain that of Hoshungabad was found to merit a preference. The great distance of the beds from the coast is, however at present a serious impediment to its being brought extensively into use.

**HOSHUNGABAD**.—The principal place of the British district of the same name. It is situate on the left or south bank of the river Nerbudda, stated to be here 900 yards wide and subject, during the periodical rains to rise to such an extent as to cause very considerable inundations. Here is a fort of quadrangular ground-plan and having high walls. The town is irregularly built, and the houses being much dispersed the population is not dense. The river is not fordable opposite the town the water at the shallowest part, even in the season when lowest being between five and six feet deep, and flowing over an irregular rocky bottom. It is infested with alligators, both of the long snouted and bull mouthed kinds. There are thirteen ghats or fords over the river within twelve or fourteen miles of Hoshungabad, becoming passable in the beginning of winter and continuing so until spring advances. That nearest the town was found, when the water was lowest, to be covered three feet deep. East of the town is a small cantonment of British troops belonging to the Sangor division, and the town itself is the seat of a political agency subsidiary to that of Sangor.

Hoshungabad was founded about the year 1483, by Hoshung Shah, sovereign of Malwa, whose remains were deposited there, but subsequently removed to Mandoo. In 1562 it was, with the rest of Malwa, conquered by Akbar. On the dismemberment of the empire

# HOS—HUD

of Delhi, Hoshungabad was appropriated by the nawab of Bhopal from whom it was taken by storm by the rajah of Nagpore or Berar, in 1786. It was however, soon after retaken by the ruler of Bhopal and again, in 1807 taken by the rajah of Nagpore, by whom it was ceded, in 1818 to the British government. Distant S.W. from Bangor by Seemrow 114 miles S. from Agra, by Saugur 338 S.W. from Allahabad 428 N.W. from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 924 E. from Mhow 144 Lat. 23° 44' long 77° 44'

**HOSKOTE** or **OOSCOTTA** in the territory of Mysore a town. It is a considerable place and has a mud fort which, in 1761, was besieged by Baslut Jung of Hyderabad who after ineffectually attempting to reduce, received the surrender of it from Hyder Ali together with three lacs of rupees in consideration of his investing that adventurer with the title and office of nawab of Sera, a dignity and country which Baslut Jung had no claim either *de jure* or *de facto* to dispose of. Distant from Bangalore, N.E. 16 miles Lat. 13° 5', long 77° 52'

**HOSPETT**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras 35 miles W. N.W. of Bellary Lat. 15° 16' long 76° 29'

**HOSANAPUR**—A town in the Mysore, on the right bank of one of the branches of the Cauvery river and 18 miles W. from Seringapatam Lat. 12° 24', long 76° 29'

**HOS DROOG**—A town in the Mysore, 100 miles N. by W. from Seringapatam and 117 miles N.E. from Mangalore Lat. 13° 49' long 76° 20'

**HOSDURG** in the British district of South Canara, within the territory subject to the presidency of Madras a town on the route from Cananore to Mangalore. It has a large fort, well built of laterite which material abounds throughout the country. It is on a fine rising ground, and viewed from afar looks well. Here is a temple established by the rajah of Ikani who built the fort. Lat. 12° 18', long 75° 10'

**HOSUNPOOR**—A town in the British district of Mymensingh, lent gov. of Bengal 31 miles S.E. of Nussorabad. Lat. 24° 23' long 90° 40'

**HOSURU**—A fortified town formerly within the territory of Mysore, now within the British dominions. Its position has often rendered it the object of obstinate contention between the powers of Mysore and the Carnatic. In 1654, it was taken by the rajah of Mysore. In 1768, it fell into the hands of the British after various vicissitudes, it returned to the possession of Mysore, but was occupied by the British in 1791 on the advance of Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam. In the arrangements consequent on the wars with Tippon Sultan it was finally annexed to the British possessions, being included in North Arcot. Distance from Seringapatam, E., 80 miles,

Bangalore S.E., 28 Madras, W., 300. Lat. 12° 45' long 78° 54'

**HOWRA**, in the British district of the Twenty four Pergunna, forming part of the lower provinces of Bengal a town on the right bank of the river Hooghly opposite Calcutta, of which place indeed it may be considered a suburb and with which it is about to be more closely connected by means of a bridge over the Hooghly. It is described by Heber as a considerable place, chiefly inhabited by ship-builders but containing some pretty villas. The Hooghly nearly a mile wide is covered with large ships and craft of all kinds. The town has been selected as the site for the terminus of the railroad from Calcutta to the North West Provinces Lat. 22° 38' long 88° 23'

**HUBB**—A river forming for a considerable distance the western frontier of Sind, and dividing it from Beloochistan. It has been traced downwards from Hoja Jamote on the northern boundary of Loh in Lat. 26° 12' long 66° 51', and is supposed to rise near that place. For about twenty five miles in the upper part of its course, it flows south easterly and then turning due south holds its way for about fifty miles in that direction. It then turns to the south west and, after a total length of 100 miles, falls into the Arabian Sea, on the north side of Cape Monze in Lat. 24° 54' long 66° 43'. De la Horte states that for a distance of fourteen miles from the month, water was in the end of summer found to the depth of eight inches and that in some places deep pools exist abounding in fish and alligators. He adds that the river is said never to fail in the driest seasons. Masson however, states that it is only on extraordinary occasions that the water of the Hubb reaches the sea and in this he is supported by Hart who crossed it about fifteen miles above the mouth, where the channel was 100 yards wide. Though in consequence of heavy rains there was then a large body of running water, he found but a small stream on his return a short time after and was informed it would soon cease to flow and that water would then be found only in detached pools. The whole course is described as a succession of rocky or gravelly gorges in the rugged and barren Pabb Mountains.

**HUBBEGUJE**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lent gov. of Bengal 50 miles S.W. of Silhet Lat. 24° 19', long 91° 23'

**HUBRA**—A town in the British district of Dinajpore, lent gov. of Bengal, 20 miles E. of Dinajpore Lat. 25° 31' long 88° 58'

**HUBSHEE**—See **JINJERA**.

**HUBUNNAGAR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Fatehpur and 87 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 25° 40', long 81° 26'

**HUDEEALIE**, in Gurwal, a village on the left bank of the Bhagesetie, as the

# HUG—HUM

Ganges is called in the upper part of its course Raper describes it as "a very pretty village, with fine cultivation." It is situated opposite the mouth of the Nagur a torrent which falls into the Bhageretsee on the right side. Hu decaloe is in lat 30 38 long 78 24

**HUGRY**—A river rising in the Mysore, in lat 13 23, long 75 50' and, flowing first in a north-easterly and subsequently in a northerly direction for 125 miles, it passes into the British collectorate of Bellary through which, maintaining its northerly course it flows for 100 miles to its junction with the Tungabudra, on the right side, in lat 15 44, long 76 58

**HUJAMREE**, in Sindh is an offshoot of the Sata, or great eastern channel of the Indus, and is called in the upper part of its course the Soehn. The Hujamree mouth is wide but rapidly narrows inland to about 500 yards at Vikkur twenty miles from the sea, it is only about 170 yards wide and still higher up near its junction with the Sata, its breadth is found not to exceed fifty yards. In 1831 it was navigable for boats from the sea to the entrance into the Sata, as the small flotilla which conveyed Captain Burnes and his party in that year passed thus way. According to the statement of that officer there were then fifteen feet of water on the bar at high tide and a depth of four fathoms all the way to Vikkur. He observes, however, adverting to the changing character of the river, "The next season perhaps Vikkur will be deserted." The anticipated change occurred though not so early as suggested. In 1839 the British troops marching from Bombay to Afghanistan ascended the Hujamree and landed at Vikkur and in the course of the same year this branch was closed by a change in its channel caused by the violence of the current. The Hujamree mouth is in lat 24 16, long 67 18

**HCKUMUTWALA**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpur to Simla, and 12 miles S.E. of the former town. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1159 miles. Lat 30 52', long 74 35

**HULDI** in the British district of Ghazee-poor, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Ghazee-poor cantonment to Chupra, 52 miles E. of the former. Lat. 24 45 long 84 15

**HULDOOG GHAT**—A ferry near the village of Surian, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces and forming a communication between the East-India Company's territories and Nepal S.E. of Potoraghar cantonment 11 miles. Lat 29° 28', long 80 21

**HULDOUR**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Moradabad 10 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29 17, long 78 21

**HULDYPOOKRE**—A town in the British

district of Poorana, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 148 miles W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 37 long 86 8'

**HULHALLI**—A town in the Mysore, on the right bank of one of the branches of the Cauvery river, and 25 miles S.S.W. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13 6, long 76° 37'

**HULKANT** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces a town on the south eastern frontier towards Gwalior and 50 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat 26 47' long 75° 46'

**HULLAGOOR**—A town in the Mysore on the left bank of one of the branches of the Cauvery and 33 miles E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12 27' long 77 14

**HULLKE**—A town in the British province of Nagpore 183 miles S.E. from Nagpore and 135 miles E. by S. from Chanda. Lat 19 38 long 81 25

**HULLEFA**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Rewah to Benares, 53 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat 24 50 long 82° 24'

**HULLEEJFH** in Sindh a village on the route from Kurachee to Jurruk, and 50 miles E. of the former place. It is situated among the low hills north west of Tatta, and near the western shore of a considerable dead or piece of water communicating with the Indus by the Gharra watercourse. Lat 24 47 long 67 46'

**HULLEHNOH**—A town in the native state of Bhurtpoor 51 miles W. from Agra, and 56 miles E. from Jeypoor. Lat. 27° 7' long 77 17'

**HULLIAL**—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 19 miles W.S.W. of Dhawar. Lat 15 21 long 73 50

**HULLOLE**, in Guzerat or territory of the Guicowar a town at the north western base of the mountain of Pawangarh. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.E., 65 miles. Lat 22° 32', long 73 28

**HULSUNGER**—A town in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 36 miles N. by E. of Bejapoor. Lat 17 19', long 75 56

**HULWUD** in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the prant or district of Jhalawar near the northern frontier, towards the Ruin or Salt-marsh. It was formerly of much importance, but is now rather decayed yet has eight villages dependent on it. In its relations with the British government it is considered united with the talloek of Drangdra and they are officially returned as conjointly having a population of 51 709, and paying an annual tribute of 43 909 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 35 miles. Lat. 23 long 71 10'

**HUMAPUKHUR**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 71 miles N.W. from Khatman doo, and 135 miles N.E. by N. from Goruck poor. Lat 28 24, long 84 28'

**HUMBER** in Sirhind a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozepore and 10½ miles W of the former town. It contains a few shops, and is supplied with water from two wells. The road in this part of the route is good passing through an open and partially-cultivated country. Population about 600. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,092 miles. Lat 30 57' long 75° 46'.

**HUMEERPOOR**.—A British district under the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, deriving its name from its principal town and forming with Calpee a collectorate. The united territory is bounded on the north-east by the river Jumna, dividing it from the British districts Etawa, Cawnpore and Futtelghur on the east and south-east by the British district of Banda on the south by the native states of Churkaree and Chutterpore and on the west by the territories of Jhansi and the British district of Jalaun. It lies between lat 25 7—26 26 long 79 20—80 25 and has an area of about 2,240 square miles. The principal rivers are the Jumna the Betwa, the Dessau, and the Cans. The average elevation above the sea, of the waterway of the Jumna, at the northern extremity of the district is probably about 550 feet and perhaps no point within it is 800 feet above that height. The soil is favourable to the growth of sugarcane cotton, indigo the aal plant (*Morinda multiflora*) wheat barley, *Holcus sorghum* *Holcus spicatus*, and every species of the pulse and lentil tribe. In the more sterile parts are grown several species of grain of the millet kind. The cotton which is produced on the better soil in great abundance and of good quality is largely transmitted from Calpee and other places on the Jumna, to the lower provinces. Under the last revenue settlement of the N W Provinces the government demand upon the land of this district was fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to increase till the year 1872.

The climate is not favourable to the European constitution having a tendency to occasion intermitting fevers but the natives appear to enjoy a full average share of health. During the latter part of spring and commencement of summer the heat is very great. The population consists generally of Boondelas, a spurious tribe of Rajpoots. There are several other tribes of less importance. The number of inhabitants as ascertained by actual enumeration in 1853 is stated to be, Hindoo agricultural 390,104 Hindoo non-agricultural, 128 481, Mahomedans and others, agricultural 14 679 same classes non-agricultural, 25 946 total, 548 604. The number of towns or villages containing less than 1,000 inhabitants is returned at 683, those containing more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 at 164 those containing more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, at five, and those containing more than 10,000, at two. The principal military routes are—1 From north to south from Cawnpore to Banda by Humeerpore, 2. from north to south, a little east of

the last-named from Cawnpore to Banda, by Chilah Tarah ferry 3 from south-east to north-west, from Banda to Calpee 4 from north to south, from Calpee to Kitha, and thence to Chutterpore and banger 5 from south-east to north west from Banda to Gwalior.

The tract of which this district forms part, seems to have been always of some importance in India, and Ferihta relates that Yasdev, king of Kunooj about the year 800 founded the fort of Calpee. It was amongst the earliest of the Mussulman conquests in India, having been taken in 1186 by Kutubudin viceroy of Muhammed of Ghor. It submitted to the Timurian invader Baber in 1527 and was frequently the scene of his military operations. A British force invaded it in 1778 crossing over the Jumna from the Doab and taking the fort of Calpee. In the same year General Goddard led his army from that place on the celebrated march which he performed across India to Surat. Towards the close of the last century it was overrun by the Mahattas, and subsequently transferred by Hummat Bahadur, one of their chiefs, to the East-India Company to whom it was guaranteed by the Peshwa, in 1802 by Art IV of the treaty of Bassein and in the following year the British troops took Calpee and occupied the country.

**HUMEERPORE**, the principal place of the British district, and also of the pergunnah of the same name a town situate on the tongue of land or doab at the confluence of the Betwa and Jumna, on the right bank of the latter. The Jumna, according to Jaquemont in February has a stream of 1,000 feet wide running in a channel half a mile in breadth, with a rapidity of three or four miles an hour. The town is considerable consisting originally of several villages grouped together. It is a civil station the European establishment consists of one magistrate and collector one joint magistrate and deputy collector and one assistant to the magistrate and collector. It is on the route from Banda to Cawnpore 36 miles N of the former 39 S of the latter 28 S.E. of Calpee, 165 S.E. of Agra, 110 N.W. of Allahabad 75 N.W. of Calcutta, Lat 25 58, long 80 14.

**HUMMASAGRA**.—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 59 miles W of Bellary. Lat 15° 9' long 76° 3'.

**HUNDIA HINDIA**, or **HUNDERAH**, in the British district of Allahabad sent gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Allahabad to that of Benares, and 23 miles S.E. of the former. Lat 26 22' long 82 10.

**HUNDUR**, in the district of Peshawar, territory of Oude, a town two miles from the right bank of the river Sui 85 S.E. of Luck now. Butler estimates the population at 3,000, all Hindoos, except about twenty Mussulman agriculturists. Lat 25 56, long 81 53.

**HUNDRY**.—A river rising in lat 15 16 long 77 25, in the British collectorate of

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Bellary, and, flowing in a circuitous but generally north-easterly direction for fifty miles through that district, and for twenty-eight miles through Kurnool, it falls into the Toon gabadra on the right side, near the town of Kurnool, in lat. 15° 48', long 78° 6'.

**HUNDY ANNANTPOOR**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras 59 miles NW of Bellary. Lat. 14° 41' long 77° 41'.

**HUNGCOO** in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 30 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 36 miles SSW of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 31' long 71° 25'.

**HUNGGRUNG** in Buesahir a subdivision of the district of Koonawur is a very elevated region, bounded on the south and west by the lofty limestone range of Hungrung, on the north by Ladakh and on the east by Chinese Tartary. It lies between lat. 31° 48'—32° 8' long 78° 25'—78° 45'.

**HUNGGRUNG** in Buesahir a pass in the district of Koonawur over a range of limestone mountains bounding the district of Hungrung on the south west. The route from the south west proceeds up a dell to the crest, which commands an extensive view in both directions: the southern or Koonawur side and the northern or Tartarian. Hutton who crossed the pass in June, found furs and junipers growing on the south western side as far as the summit but on the northern side the snow reached continuously several hundred yards from the crest. Several travellers have mentioned the strongly marked change which takes place in the aspect of the country in proceeding northward across this range. The change in the nature of the country is most sudden looking from the summit of the range in a northerly direction over Hungrung the country is seen to wear a sad and sombre air of cheerless desolation not a tree is to be seen and the black and crumbling hills are either wholly barren or clothed with nothing of larger growth than the dwarf willow and the dog rose. The hills are chiefly of the secondary class and being more rounded in their outline, want the grand and almost terrific beauty of the towering granitic peaks which so strongly characterize the scenery of Koonawur. "On the southern side of this range lies the thickly wooded district of Koonawur where cultivation is often carried in steps nearly to the summits of the mountains, and presenting a rich and cheerful picture, which delights the eye and imparts a feeling of joyousness and security to the traveller as he wanders on through forests of majestic pines. The adventurous and hardy General who ascended the pass in August, found it then free from snow, but the cold so intense that he became quite benumbed the blood forsook the surface of his body and he travelled three miles, half torpid and congealed. The elevation of the crest above the sea is 14,800 feet. Lat. 31° 48', long 78° 35'.

**HUNNOOMANA**, in Baghelkund, or the territory of Rewa, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Al Jahabad to the town of Rewa, and 74 miles SW of the former. It is situate on an elevated table-land, where the prevailing formation of red sandstone is continually exposed to view. Cultivation is consequently scanty and supplies are scarce at the village. Water is obtained from tanks. Elevation above the sea 1,219 feet. Lat. 24° 47' long 82° 9'.

**HUNSAIR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 80 miles N by E. from Jodhpoor and 42 miles S from Beeknaser. Lat. 27° 24' long 73° 20'.

**HUNSGUNJ** in the British district of Muttra lent-gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna opposite the city of Muttra. Here on the route from Allypore to Muttra, is a ferry over the river during the rainy season, and for the rest of the year a bridge of boats. Lat. 27° 31' long 77° 45'.

**HUNTERS ISLAND**—A small island near the coast of Arracan, and minute just out side of Andrews Bay. Lat. 18° 16' long 94° 23'.

**HURAGAON**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or dominions of Scindia, 52 miles W from Hoesungabad, and 70 miles E from Indore. Lat. 22° 43' long 76° 58'.

**HURAH** in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Pertanburgh 10 miles S.E. of the former and situate close to the left bank of the Ganges. It is styled Harha by Butler who estimates the population at 6,000. The inhabitants according to the same authority are money changers, dealers in cloth in grain and fermented liquors, weavers, potters or professors of learning, medical men, servants, bird catchers, raiyats or cultivators, and labourers. Garden however merely styles it a small village affording no supplies. The road is led to the north west, or towards Cawnpore better to the south-east, or towards Pertanburgh. Lat. 26° 22' long 80° 32'.

**HURAWUL** in Sirhind a town fifty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It is comprised within the possessions of a Sikh chief under the protection and control of the British. Distant NW from Calcutta, by way of Delhi and Munnik 1,043 miles. Lat. 30° 17' long 75° 20'.

**HURDA** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the route from Baitool to Mow 76 miles NW of former 109 E. of latter. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, has a bazar, and is well supplied with water from a stream. Its pergunnah, united with that of Handya, adjacent, yields an annual revenue of 140,000 rupees, and by the peace of 1844 was with it placed under British management for the maintenance of the augmented Gwalior contingent. Lat. 22° 18', long 77° 7'.



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**HURDAGUR.**—A town in the British province of Nagpore, 23 miles N W from Deogar and 42 miles E N E from Baitool. Lat 22° 7', long 78° 31'

**HURDANHALLI** in the Mysore a small fortified town the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. It is situate in the immediate vicinity of three considerable tanks. Distant from Seringapatam S.E., 50 miles Lat 11° 52' long 77° 1'

**HURDOOE.**—A town in the territory of Oude, 38 miles S.S.E. from Lucknow, and 54 miles E. from Cawnpore Lat 23° 23' long 81° 17'

**HURDOO AGUNJ**—A town in the British district of Allyghur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, situate six miles E. from Allyghur. The population is stated to be 8292. Lat. 27° 58' long 78° 13'

**HURDWAR**—A town in the British district of Saharunpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. It is called sometimes Gangadwara, or the Gate of the Ganges, being situate on its western or right bank at the southern base of the Sewalik range here intersected by a ravine or gorge, by which the river finally leaving the mountainous region commences its course over the plain of Hindostan. The stream here is divided by islands into three channels, the principal one being on the eastern side. They are all so shallow in places, that the passage of large unloaded boats through them is not practicable without difficulty. The breadth of the river in the rainy season from the extreme eastern to the extreme western bank, is represented to be a full mile. The town which has an appearance of great antiquity is situate close to the western bank and the foundations of many of the houses are in the bed of the river. Raper who visited it in 1808, describes it at that time as very inconsiderable having only one street about fifteen feet in breadth and a turlong and a half in length. Most of the houses have the upper part of brick, the lower of stone which is of good quality. Chiefly perhaps from this town being situate close to the point at which the Ganges enters Hindostan, it is beyond all others visited in pilgrimage, the multitudes which throng to it being however beyond doubt, increased by the facility of access to it from various parts. Ablution in the river is the great rite practised here by the Hindoo pilgrims, their belief being that purgation from sin is thus obtained. According to their notions the orthodox place for bathing is at the ghat or stairs leading down to the river and called Harika Puri, or the stairs of Vishnu. Priority in ablution at the propitious moment is considered to be of great importance in a spiritual point of view and many persons have formerly perished in the attempt to secure the advantage, being either crushed to death in the rushing crowd, or precipitated into the river, and there drowned. In 1819 'in consequence of a desperate rush made by the infatuated

pilgrims to gain a precedence in bathing, 430 persons were squeezed to death, among whom were several British sepoy, placed as guards to prevent this very catastrophe." The propitious moment is laid down by astrologers, according to their alleged calculations and observations, and sometimes happens at midnight. Since the occurrence of the accident above mentioned the East India Company's government has caused the old ghat to be replaced by one of sixty steps and 100 feet wide. The rigidly pious and those who dread to enter the water unassisted, are supported by a Brahman on each side. As, however, the depth close to the ghat is not above four feet, the majority plunge in unassisted men and women bathing together indiscriminately.

The assemblage of pilgrims, which is annual is attended by people from all parts of India, and from many places far beyond its bounds. The bathing commences in the month of Chaitra, when the sun is in Mitha or Pucea, and concludes on the day he enters Mesha or Arries, agreeably to the solar computation of the Hindoos, and corresponding with the 10th April, on which day the sun has actually advanced 20½ in that sign. Every twelfth year is celebrated with greater rejoicing and is called the Cumbh mela, so denoted from the planet Jupiter being then in the sign of Aquarius. Whether this sign be symbolical of the purpose for which they meet, or whether the conjunction be arbitrary or accidental, is not ascertained but a pilgrimage at those duodecennial periods is considered the most fortunate and efficacious. The 10th of April is the Puri or last day of bathing. The Mela or fair held on this occasion for commercial purposes is the means of very extensive traffic. From the Punjab, and from the countries west of the Indus are brought camels, horses, mules, salt, antimony, fine woollens and piece goods to bocco, safetala, dried fruits (such as apricots, ngs, prunes, raisins), almonds, pistachio nuts, and pomegranates from Cashmere, shawls and other fine woollen fabrics from Rajpootana, various fancy goods, such as chiras or spotted turbans, toys, and other wares in metals and ivory besides inferior woollens, and a great number of camels from the British provinces, cotton and silk fabrics, and European goods. There are besides less important articles of commerce in great quantity and variety and the food required for the vast assembled multitude constitutes an extensive and lucrative subject of traffic. The number of those who on these occasions resort to Hurdwar from various motives is enormous. Harlewick, who visited the Cumbh mela in 1796, and paid much attention to the subject, estimated the number at two millions and a half and Raper at the following Cumbh mela, in 1808, says, 'If we estimate the number at two millions of souls, we shall probably fall short rather than exceed the reality.' No such number is, however, at any one time assembled; as those who visit the place for the purpose of

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bathing arrive in the morning and depart in the evening or on the next day so that there is a constant succession of strangers. Such a collection of people under the influences which bring them together and rule them may readily be imagined ripe for any acts which their spiritual leaders may suggest and the rivalry of conflicting parties has often led to sanguinary conflicts. In 1760 on the Punjab two rival sects—the Gosains and the Bairagis, met in battle, which terminated in the defeat of the latter of whom, according to report, 18 000 were slain. At the time of Hardwike's visit in 1796 the Gosains, venturing to resist the better organized Sikh pilgrims were defeated with the loss of about 600 men. The latest of the great diodecennial gatherings took place in 1844 and passed off without disturbance.

Hurdwar formerly bore the name of Koupala or Goupala. According to Wilford, it was so named from an ancient ascetic. Capala, a most religious man performed for a long time religious austerities near Hurdwar where they show to this day the place where he lived under the name of Capala-Sthan hence the pass of Hurdwar is sometimes called the pass of Capala or Kuppelsh. Tannerlane, marching to this place after taking Delhi massacred a multitude of Hindoos here assembled, and carried off a rich booty. The elevation of Hurdwar above the sea is 1 024 feet and a little below the town is the head of the great canal of irrigation for the North Western Provinces, for an account of which see GANGES RIVER. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Moradabad, 924 miles. Lat. 29° 57', long. 78° 14'.

HIREAWALA, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozepore to Simla, and 24 miles S E of the former town. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,100 miles. Lat. 30° 42', long. 74° 40'.

HUREERAMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Dacca Jelalpur. lieut. gov. of Bengal 121 miles N E of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 39', long. 89° 58'.

HURNAL, in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 26 miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 96 miles S E by E of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 18', long. 73° 8'.

HUROOKEE THAN in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated 31 miles N E of Almora. Lat. 29° 54', long. 80° 4'.

HUROONUGLA, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor and four miles S E. of the former. Lat. 28° 22', long. 79° 31'.

HUROOR.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras 34 miles N E. of Salem. Lat. 12° 4', long. 78° 30'.

HUROWRAH, in the British district of

Suharunpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Suharunpoor to Dehra and eight miles E of the former place. It is situated in a productive and well cultivated country on the river Hindon so that water and other supplies are abundant. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,015 miles. Lat. 30° long. 77° 45'.

HURPUNHULLY in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, a considerable town situated amidst tanks discharging their redundant water into a tributary of the Tombudra. The surrounding country is fertile and highly cultivated. Distance from Bangalore N W 166 miles Bellary S W 65 Madras, N W, 380. Lat. 14° 43', long. 76° 2'.

HURRAH—A town in the British district of Nuddes, lieut. gov. of Bengal 72 miles N of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 35', long. 88° 31'.

HURREAH in the Punjab a village on the route from Ramnuggur to Fird Dadun Khan and 14 miles E of the latter place. It is situated near the left bank of the river Jhelum, in a country described by Burnes as a sterile waste of underwood. Lat. 32° 37', long. 75° 20'.

HURREANAH a British district under the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces is bounded on the north west, north, and north east by Sirhind on the east by the British district of Hoshiarpur and by Dadree on the south by Dadree and Loharoo, and on the west by the state of Bikaner and the British district of Bhutanesa. It lies between lat. 28° 23'—29° 49' long. 75° 20'—76° 22' and comprehends an area of 3 800 square miles. Its soil appears to be for the most part formed of alluvial matter swept down by the Gagar the Chitang and other streams flowing from the Sub-Himalaya, and is as might be expected, very fertile, producing where duly watered, large crops of rice, wheat, barley millet, pulse, and various other productions. Their luxuriance however depends on the periodical rains falling at the close of summer and early part of autumn, when the inhabitants partially provide for their future wants by preserving the water in numerous tanks lined with masonry. These supplies fail however, as the hot season advances, and then recourse must be had to wells, of which some are 100 feet in depth some 120 and some even more. The necessity for this is imposed by the fact of the land-springs lying very far beneath the surface and the mountain torrents being lost by absorption or evaporation farther north in Sirhind. The country is consequently for great part of the year excessively arid, the few springs to be met with are for the most part brackish and the want of water is a source of distress. This tract was a favourite hunting-ground of Feroz Toghlik, the renowned king of Delhi: the ruins of whose buildings still occupy several square miles, and who in the year 1356, to obtain a supply of water as well for his numerous followers as

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for the purposes of irrigation made a canal from the Jumna which, passing by Hann and Hissar, proceeded westward until it joined the river Gagar. This canal which had been nearly obliterated, was cleared out in 1825 and by this process, the extension of the main line, and the construction of additional branches was made largely available for the purposes of irrigation, as well as for rafting timber and navigating small barges.

The jungles and wastes of Hurreeannah still harbour many wild beasts. Tigers are common, and lions are sometimes met with though generally thought to meet no part of Hindostan except Cuxerat and its immediate vicinity. The population is scanty in comparison with the extent of the district amounting only to 330,852 of whom 207,144 are Hindoos engaged in agriculture 40,762 Hindoos non agricultural, 61,827 Mahomedans and others agricultural and 21,119 of the like description non agricultural. The excess in the number of Hindoos over the Mahomedans is, as thus appears very much greater than in some other districts of this part of India. Hansoe and Hissar are the only towns in the district which contain more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Hurreeannah was, at the close of the eighteenth century the scene of a bold but abortive attempt by George Thomas, an Irish adventurer to found an independent state under his own rule. He fortified Hurreeannah and collected there about 6,000 persons, cast cannon made muskets and other arms, and coined rupees in his own name. He was, however, attacked by a vastly superior force of Maharrattas, commanded by the French adventurer, Perron, and being overpowered after a gallant resistance, took refuge in Bengal where in 1802, he died on his journey towards Calcutta.

**HURREEHURPOOR**—A town in the native state of Nepal 29 miles S by E from Khatmandoo and 62 miles S.W. from Bhatnab. Lat. 27° 18' long. 85° 23'.

**HURREEPOOR** in an outlying district of Puteaula, a village with a fort, on the route from Sebahoon to Simla, and five miles N of the former post. It is situated on a principal feeder of the Gumbur and is the property of the rajah of Puteaula. Elevation above the sea 3,147 feet. Lat. 31° 1' long. 77° 8'.

**HURRIANA**—See HURERANAH.

**HURRICKPOOGUR**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 49 miles S.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 4', long. 86° 31'.

**HURRIORPOOR**—A town in the native state of Sirgongah, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 136 miles S.W. from Shergottah, and 108 miles W. from Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 30', long. 88° 5'.

**HURRIBUNKRA**, in the British district of Nuddea, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Beriampore to Pabna, 35 miles E. of former, 25 W. of latter. The Pudda,

or great eastern branch of the Ganges, which formerly flowed through this town, has now deserted its old channel and flows two miles more to the north. Hurribunkra is 102 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 2' long. 85° 50'.

**HURRUND**, or **HURBOOND**—A small and hilly district with a town of the same name in the Daman division of the Punjab, south westward of the Derajat. The town of Hurund is situated within the British dominions on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Cutch Gundava. It has a fort and a considerable number of houses. Lat. 29° 28' long. 70° 1'.

**HURRYAL**—A town in the British district of Pabna, lieut. gov. of Bengal 133 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 19', long. 89° 22'.

**HURRYE**, in the British district of Alibabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa and 17 miles S.E. of the former. It has a few shops, and is supplied with water from wells and a tank. The country is fertile. Lat. 25° 18' long. 81° 2'.

**HURRYE** in the British province of Nagpore, a town on the route from Gurrwarra to Nagpore 33 miles S.E. of the former 122 N. of the latter. It has a bazar and is supplied with water from wells. Lat. 22° 36' long. 79° 14'.

**HURRYHUR** in the Mysore a town with a fort, on the right bank of the river Tungabhadra or Tambudra, which during the periodical rains washes the western wall of the fort, but at other times flows 800 yards from it and is not more than mid deep though the bed is 700 yards wide. Having been a place of considerable trade it was repeatedly plundered by the Maharrattas though rather well fortified. In the fort is a temple dedicated to Hanaraha, an idol representing a union of Hari or Vishnu and Hara or Siva, and hence was derived the name of the place. The British cantonment here is situated on an extensive plain 1,500 yards from the river towards which the ground gently slopes. The water of the river is good, but the distance renders it inconvenient to resort to it for a supply so that it is generally obtained from wells, being usually found at a depth of about thirty feet. The climate is in general exempt from great heat at any season and during the south west monsoon is pleasantly cool. The hot season occurs during the months of May and June. The elevation of the cantonment above the sea is said to be about 1,000 feet. Distance from Bangalore, N.W. 160 miles from Seringapatam, N.W. 183, from Mangalore, N.E., 181, Bellary S.W. 85, Chital droog, N.W. 45, Madras N.W. 320, Lat. 14° 31', long. 75° 51'.

**HURSANE**—A town in the Raypoot state of Jodhpore, 65 miles S. from Jessulmeer and 160 miles W. from Jodhpore. Lat. 26°, long. 70° 49'.

# HUR—HUT

**HURSOLE.**—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay 38 miles N E of Ahmedabad Lat. 23 20', long 73 2'

**HURSOLEE.**—A town in the Raypoot state of Ulwar situate on the right bank of a branch of the Sabite Nulla, and 20 miles N from Ulwar Lat. 27° 50', long 76 40'

**HURSOOL.**—A town in the petty native district of the same name presidency of Bombay 10 miles S. from Peint, and 93 miles N E. from Bombay Lat. 20° 9', long 73 30'

**HURSUKE GURHEE**, or **GURHEE HURSEORO** in the British district of Goorgoon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Bawar and 27 miles S.W. of the former It has a bazar Lat. 28 25' long 77

**HURSUR.**—A town in the British province of Nagpore 153 miles E.S.E. from Nagpore and 52 miles S by W from Ryspore Lat. 20 81 long 81 23'

**HUSESMOW.**—See **ANANOW**

**HUSHTNUGGUR** (or 'the Eight Towns')—A town and fortress of the province of Peshawar situate north of the Kabool river and 20 miles N of the city of Peshawar The surrounding country is very fertile beautiful, and well watered, but much exposed to the attacks of the restless and fierce tribes to the northward Lat. 34 16' long 71 45'

**HUSSEINGUNJ** in the territory of Oude a village or small decayed town on the route by Nanaman ghat or ferry from Futehgarh to Lucknow 17 miles S.W. of the latter Tenant styles it a poor village. Lat. 28 45 long 80 42

**HUSENPOOR GHAT** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village or station on the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Bareilly to Futehgarh and just below the fort. Here is a ferry over the Ganges, the principal stream of which is stated to be 160 yards wide in the dry season. The passage over the rest of the bed of the river is, during the dry season intricate, from channels pools, and quicksands but during the periodical raises in the latter part of summer, the stream is between three and four miles wide. Lat. 27° 22' long 79° 42'

**HUSSUNGURE**, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Agra, 44 miles N by W of the latter Lat. 27 48', long 77 51'

**HUSSUNPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Boolundshuhur, 32 miles W by S of the former Population 7 569 Lat. 28° 43', long. 78 22'

**HUSSUNPOORA.**—A town in the British district of Sarun lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 37 miles N W of Ohpura. Lat. 26 2', long 84 27'

2 F

**HUSTINASSORE**, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, is situate close to the right bank of the Boorea Ganges, or old channel of the Ganges, 24 miles W of the present stream, and on the border of the Kadir or marsh land. It is now an insignificant, obscure place, but much celebrated in the mythological lore of the Hindoos, as the capital of the Panchala, an ancient race, and the residence of King Bharata, the fifth in descent from Swayambhuva or Adam and the ancestor of the renowned rival families the Kuroos and Pandos According to the legend, it received its name from Hasti, its founder but it is perhaps more probable, as the name means elephant's town, and those animals still abound in the forest about fifty miles north at the south western base of the Sewalik range, that this circumstance affords the true derivation It is also called *Hastinagara*, a word of similar import to its more usual name. In the Ayeen Akbery it is mentioned under the name of Hustnapoor, and stated to be 'an ancient Hindoo place of worship, on the banks of the Ganges,' and to yield a revenue of 1 11 672 rupees. It appears to have been the Bastinora of the Greek geographers, and is by Ritter styled (with no great propriety) 'the Babylon of ancient India.' Of its present condition scarcely anything appears to be known, and as it is but twenty miles north east of the town of Meerut, in an open country, frequented by Europeans, the silence of travellers on the subject seems to indicate that it now contains nothing worth notice. The account given of it by Hamilton, Ritter and some others, is little more than a repetition of Wilford, who states that there 'remains only a small place of worship, and the extensive site of that ancient city is entirely covered with large ant-hills, which have induced the inhabitants of the adjacent country to suppose that it had been overturned or destroyed by the Termites.' Lat. 29 10', long 78 3

**HUSTINAPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 128 miles N W by W of Madras. Lat. 14 10', long 78 50'

**HUSUNPOOR**, in the British district of Meerut lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradabad, and 13 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28 54' long 77° 56'

**HUSWA.**—A town in the British district of Behar lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 44 miles N E of Shergotty Lat. 24 50', long 85 30'

**HUSWA**, in the British district of Futehgarh, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town close to the route from Allahabad to the town of Futehgarh, and seven miles S.E. of the latter Behar mentions it under the name of Aawah Lat. 25 51', long 80 53'

**HUTEOUT.**—A town in the native state

# HUT--HYD

Nepal, 54 miles S from Khatmandoo and 56 miles W by S from Bettiah Lat 26 55 long 85 21

**HUTGAON** the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town with a bazar on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpoor and 19 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 25 62 long 81 11

**HUTGIA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Lucknow and eight miles N.W. of the former Lat. 25 84, long 81 53

**HUTNEL**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 72 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Lat 16 48 long 75 8

**HUTNOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 10 miles N from Hyderabad and 120 miles S.W. from Nagpoor Lat 16 30, long 78 38

**HUTNOO**—A river rising in the petty native state of Kora, on the south west frontier of Bengal in lat 23 18 long 85 32 and flowing in a southerly direction for forty five miles passes into the Kutrnpoor district of the rajah of Berar dominions, which it traverses for sixty miles. Subsequently separating for twenty five miles a detached portion of the Sambulpoor British territory and the native state of Bootea from Berar it falls into the Mahanuddy river in lat. 21 50' long 82 46'

**HUTTAH**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 170 miles N.W. by N from Hyderabad, and 80 miles S.E. from Jaulnah Lat 19 26' long 77

**HUTTAH** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Saugor 170 miles S.W. of the former 61 N.E. of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the river Sonar has a bazar and is the residence of a principal assistant to the commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda district. Elevation above the sea 1183 feet. Lat 24 8, long 79 40'

**HUTTALEE** in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated thirty miles from the right bank of the Indus, 134 miles N.N.W. of the town of Moolian. Lat. 31 55 long 70 28'

**HUTTEEN** in the British district of Goozon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Muttra, 47 miles N.W. of the latter Lat 28 3, long 77 19'

**HUTTIPOUR** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Futtehpore and seven miles N.W. of the latter Lat. 27 25 long 79 36

**HUTWASS** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Bastool to Saugor 70 miles N.E. of the former Lat 22 48' long 8 28'

**HUZARA** one of the subdivisions of the Punjab situate at the north-eastern extremity, between Peshawar and Gholab Singh a dominions and lately placed under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of Peshawar—See PUNJAB

**HYATNUGGUR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 10 miles S.E. by E. from Hyderabad, and 110 miles N by E from Kurnool Lat. 17 19 long 78 40'

**HYBUTPOOR**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansi to Ludiana, and 54 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a level country liable to be overflowed during inundations of the river Gagur and at that time the road in this part of the route is impracticable for carriages or artillery though at other times good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1030 miles Lat 29 51 long 76 2'

**HYDASPUR**—See JHELUM

**HYDRABAD** or the territory of the Nizam an extensive realm of Southern India, the name by which it is thus designated being that of the city which is its capital. The territory lies between lat. 16 10'—21 42', long 74 40'—81 32' is 475 miles in length from south west to north east and about the same distance in breadth. The area is estimated at 57 337 square miles. It is bounded on the north east by the territory of Nagpore on the south east by territory subject to the presidency of Madras and the territory lately belonging to the nawab of Kurnool on the west by territory subject to the presidency of Bombay on the north west by territory belonging to the presidency last named, by the territory of the wazir or of the family of Scindia, and by the British districts of Saugor and Nerbudda. The principal rivers which skirt or traverse the territory are the Godavery with its tributaries the Doodna, Manjara, Pranheeta, the Wurda, with its tributaries and the Kutna, with its feeders the Beema and Toon Sabudra.

The climate may be considered in general good, and as there are no arid, bare deserts, similar to those of Rajpootana and some other tracts of Northern India, the hot winds are less felt. In the vicinity of the city of Hyderabad the mean temperature in the house, according to observations made at sunrise, at two o'clock in the afternoon and at sunset, for one year, was, in January 74½, February 76½, March, 84, April, 91½, May, 93, June, 88, July 81, August, 80½, September, 78, October 80, November 78½, December 74½ giving as an annual mean 81½. The south west monsoon commences about the beginning of June and ends about the beginning of October and, as is usually the case, brings heavy rains. After it has ceased, variable weather continues for a few weeks, and this is followed by the north-east monsoon, bringing rains, though less heavy than those accompanying the former. At midwinter the variation of temperature in the northern part of the territory is very great and sudden. The mornings

are very cold and ice is formed, but the days are hot, the thermometer sometimes reaching 80 in the shade. The closing monsoons are considered the most unhealthy periods of the year, producing fevers and agues, but in general not of formidable types except in the vicinity of extensive marshy jungles. Diseases of the spleen are common in the vicinity of the Godavari. Cholera is not a prevalent disease and when it does occur, is consequent on famine. Diseases of the eyes are prevalent in the sand stone districts. The wells in general yield impure, unpalatable water productive of disease especially the dracunculus or guinea-worm from which those who use the water from tanks or streams are exempt. There are no returns of the amount of population but its relative density is probably not very low, as the soil is on an average fertile, the climate good. If the relative density be assumed at 120 to the square mile, the aggregate will be 10 686 080 persons. The revenue of the Nizam is stated at 1 550 000. The cities and places of chief note viz Hyderabad the capital Secunderabad Aulna, Jafarabad Beder Janur or Chumr Ellichpur Doulatabad Golconda, Nirmal Nander Palenba and Warangol, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The military roads are in general good especially in the granitic tracts, where the prevailing material is easily beaten into a smooth sound, durable surface. The principal routes are,—1 From north to south, from Nagpore through the city of Hyderabad, to Bangalore 2 from south-east to north west from Madras and Masulipatam, through the city of Hyderabad to Puna, and thence to Bombay 3 from south-east to north west from the city of Hyderabad to Aurangabad. A large subsidiary force is maintained by the British government under the terms of the treaty with the Nizam concluded in the year 1800. The Nizam's military force consists of four separate descriptions of troops —1 The auxiliary force organized under British officers which is composed of regular troops officered from the Company's army and paid by the Nizam's government. 2 The irregular troops consisting of cavalry infantry and artillery. 3 A miscellaneous irregular force, composed of Arabs, Sindians, Moguls, and Sikhs and 4 the troops maintained by amiers and others from revenues assigned by government for their support.

To deduce from the earliest available sources the history of the countries which constitute the dominions of the Nizam would require more space than could be spared for the purpose in such a compilation as the present. The Nizam himself derives his authority from a chief named Asaf Jah who held high command under Aurangzeb and who while nominally bearing allegiance to that sovereign, and administering the government of the Deccan as his viceroy actually established himself there as an independent prince. This chief known as Nizam-ool Moolk (Regulator of the

State) died in 1748 at the age of upwards of 100 years, and the right of succession to his power and authority was fiercely contested among his descendants. The claimants most favoured were two. One of these, Nazir Jung, the second son of the deceased ruler, being on the spot when his father died, had seized the treasure, and obtained the support of the army and, moreover fortified his claim by an alleged renunciation of the right of succession on the part of his elder brother. The other, named Mozuffur Jung was a grandson of Nizam-ool Moolk by a favourite daughter, and to him it was said the succession was conveyed by testamentary bequest. Each of these two candidates had the good fortune to secure the countenance and support of one of the great European powers then commencing their career of contention for supremacy in the East, the English espousing the cause of Nazir Jung the French, that of his rival Mozuffur Jung but after a very brief period dissensions between the commander and his officers caused the retirement of the French force from the field and Mozuffur Jung, deprived of its support, became the prisoner of Nazir Jung. Differences now arose between the latter and his English allies and their assistance was withdrawn. Nazir Jung subsequently gave himself up to idleness and sensual pleasure a majority of the officers of his army, seduced by the French fell from their allegiance and by the hand of one of them, he perished in a conflict with a body of French troops which had mustered to attack his camp. Mozuffur Jung was no undisputed viceroy of the Deccan, exercising his authority however under the control of the French commander Duplax, whose was supreme. But Mozuffur Jung was a destined long to enjoy even the appearance of power. He fell in an affray with some Pat chiefs who having been instrumental in placing him on the throne were disappointed in the amount of reward to which they thought their services entitled. A new occupant of the seat of power was now to be sought and French passing over an infant son of Nizam Jung selected Salabut Jung, a brother of Nazir Jung to be ruler of the Deccan. A new claimant for the dignity, however who afterwards appeared, in the person of Ghazoor-deen the eldest son of Nizam-ool Moolk who advanced to Aurangabad at the head of a large army, to assert the right which Nazir Jung alleged to have been renounced. Salabut Jung aided by the French, prepared for assistance but the impending contest between the brothers was averted by the sudden death of the elder Ghazoor-deen, brought about it has been said by poison, and though Mahattras by whom he was supported, turned for their own purposes to mutual hostilities their unvarying ill-success drew them to listen to proposals for procuring absence on the usual terms. The English French however continued to struggle for power and influence in the Deccan, but

latter were compelled after a while by the danger of their own possessions, to withdraw from the support of Salabut Jung who, thus weakened and apprehensive, moreover of the designs of a younger brother Nizam Ali entered into an engagement by which he promised to dismiss the French from his country and service and renounce all connection with them. In 1761 this weak prince was de-throned by his youngest brother Nizam Ali, whom, contrary to the advice of the most judicious of his French counsellors, he had entrusted with power, which was used to supplant the donor. Two years afterwards, the usurper made further acknowledgment of his brother's favour by putting him to death. In 1763 he ravaged the Carnatic, exercising in his course a measure of cruelty far beyond what was necessary to his purpose but he retired on the approach of a British force. Still the British government was anxious to be on better terms with him partly from apprehension of his future hostility in alliance with other powers as unscrupulous as himself and partly from a desire to obtain his concurrence to their retention of a maritime district known by the name of the Northern Circars, formerly possessed by the French but now occupied by the English, who had fortified their right by the firman of the emperor.

Nizam Ali was straitened for money (an affliction which has clung to the Hyderabad state to the present time) and in 1766 a new treaty was concluded not unacceptable to either party under which the East-India Company engaged to have a body of their troops ready to settle the affairs of his highness's government, in everything that is right and proper, subject, however to withdrawal when their own possessions, or the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic, might be in danger and to pay as a consideration for the free gift of the territory, a sum of five lacs every year in which the assistance of their troops should not be required. There were other stipulations and among them one reserving the life-right of Salabut Jung a brother of Nizam Ali in one of the circars, subject to his good behaviour and aid of British troops was afforded, as provided by the treaty, to enable Nizam Ali to proceed against Hyder Ali Khan, then rapidly going into power, but after a good deal of hesitation Nizam Ali preferred to unite with the adventurer. The allies, however, were prosperous, and the Nizam was compelled to sue for peace which was concluded by a treaty in 1768. By the sixth article, the East-India Company and the nabob of the Carnatic (who was a party to the treaty) were to be always ready to send two battalions of infantry, and six pieces of artillery manned by Europeans, whenever the Nizam should require it, and the situation of affairs would allow of such assistance being rendered, the Nizam to pay the expense during the time such forces should be employed in this service. In 1782, Salabut Jung died but the Company did not

obtain possession of the circar held by him in 1788. The peishwah, or payment to be made to the Nizam on account of the Circars, had fallen into arrear and was not adjusted till even a later period. These matters however having been at length arranged the British Governor General Lord Cornwallis, in 1789 addressed a letter to the Nizam explaining and interpreting the treaty of 1768, but declining to enter into any new treaty as had been suggested. This letter of the Governor General was subsequently declared by a resolution of the House of Commons to have been meant and to have had the full force of a treaty executed in due form. In this letter, the Governor General agreed that the force stipulated for in the sixth article of the treaty of 1768 should be granted whenever applied for provided it was not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company. In the following year, on the breaking out of the war with Tipou son of Hyder Ali, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam the Peishwa, and the British government. Tipou purchased peace at the sacrifice of half his dominions and the Nizam had no reason to be dissatisfied with his share of the spoil. At a later period the Nizam being engaged in war with the Maharrattas claimed the assistance of the British government under the subsisting relations between them but the Governor-General Sir John Shore refused to afford it, and the Nizam was consequently obliged to conclude an ignominious peace with his enemy. This refusal and its results, so incensed the Nizam that he requested that two battalions, stationed at his capital as a subsidiary force should be withdrawn. The Nizam now sought safety in the entertainment of a party of Frenchmen, who however were dismissed in accordance with the provisions of a treaty concluded in 1783, under the administration of the earl of Malmington afterwards Marquis Wellesley who was most anxious to rid India of all French influence. By this treaty a subsidiary force, augmented to 6000 sepoy with a due proportion of field pieces, was assigned to the service of the Nizam. On the fall of Tipou Sultan, and the annihilation of the state of Seringapatam the Nizam participated largely in the division of its territory under the partition treaty of 1799 and his share was increased on the Peishwa's withdrawal from the treaty. In 1800 the subsidiary force with the Nizam was further augmented, and the pecuniary payment for its maintenance was commuted for a cession of territory. The territory ceded for this purpose consisted of the acquisitions made from Tipou allotted to the Nizam, under the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, and the treaty of Mysore, concluded in 1799, after the destruction of Tipou's power and government. Thus the Nizam secured the future defence of his person and state, without any sacrifice either of money, or of any portion of his original dominions, the territory assigned for payment of the subsidiary

## HYD

force having been acquired under the protection and influence of the power which now undertook to maintain his authority by means which itself had placed at his disposal. In 1804 on the conclusion of the first Marhatta war the Nizam obtained further territorial advantages and at the termination of the second, in 1817 certain exchanges between the Company and himself took place, some of them made for mutual convenience others to gratify the Nizam's wishes. The precise position of the Nizam in regard to the British government, is determined by the treaties above referred to and it does not materially differ from that of other states with which that government maintains subsidiary alliances. Nizam Ali of whom mention by no means to his honour has been made in the course of this narrative, closed a long and guilty life in 1803. He was succeeded by his son Secunder Jah, with whom the Company confirmed all existing treaties. His feeble and unprosperous rule was terminated by his death in 1829 when he was succeeded by his eldest but illegitimate son to whom the existing engagements were again confirmed. Under this prince the misgovernment of the country has continued and increased. A host of mercenary troops entertained by him so far from contributing to the purpose of defence have been a terror both to government and people. The administration of justice or even the semblance of it was almost unknown while debt, public and private was allowed to accumulate to an enormous extent. The British government was at one time creditor for arrears of payments due to it to the amount of between five and six hundred thousand pounds. This claim to the continued increase of which there seemed no probable limit, was strongly pressed on the notice of the Nizam's government, and its arrangement was at length effected by a territorial cession, the revenues of the districts thus sequestered being applicable both to the reduction of the debt and the maintenance of the Nizam's military contingent.

**HYDERABAD** the principal place in the territory of the Nizam is situate on the river Musi, here between 400 and 500 feet wide. The environs have a wild but highly picturesque appearance being overpread with granite hills and isolated rocks, some of hemispherical form others of cubical or columnar. Approached from the west, the appearance of Hyderabad is very striking. "The palace and numerous mosques rising above the surrounding buildings, give it an air of grandeur which is much strengthened by the very superb pile of buildings erected as the British Residency. The town is feebly fortified by a wall of stone, too weak to stand a moment against battering guns, though adequate for protection against predatory attacks. The ground-plan inclosed by the wall is a trapezoid, the longest or north western side of which, extending along the right bank of the river Musi, is about

two miles and three quarters in length, the south eastern, two miles, the southern, one mile the south western one and three-quarters. There is a considerable suburb on the left side of the river and in this quarter is situate the British Residency, the communication between it and the city and palace being maintained by a handsome stone bridge. This fine structure, planned and executed by a British officer in 1831 is built of squared granite stone, and has eight arches, semi-elliptical each of fifty six feet span and eighteen feet rise, with piers ten feet wide the breadth of the bridge being twenty four feet. There is, besides, on the left or northern side, a land arch of seventy seven feet span and sixteen feet rise. The total cost was 10,200*l*.

The city is crowded with buildings of all descriptions, from the stately and stupendous palaces of the nobility and other men of rank and wealth to the low and dirty hovels of the poor. The construction of the houses of the great is entirely native displaying little or no taste. They are erected too close to each other rendering their situations unpleasantly confined, if not unhealthy. The streets, some of which are paved with stone, are in general narrow. In addition to the water of the Musi the place is abundantly supplied from numerous wells in various parts of the town. Besides the palace of the Nizam (a large building in the usual style of native grandeur), the most remarkable structures are the principal mosque and the British Residency. In the environs of the city are many fine gardens, containing gorgeous pavilions. Among them, that of the minister of the Nizam is represented as marvellously beautiful. It is inclosed after the Asiatic manner by high walls, the centre containing a large marble basin filled with water and fed by numerous fountains their silvery columns being mingled with stately cypresses. The pavilions galleries, and terraces around are built and ornamented in the richest style of Oriental architecture that beautiful carved trellis-work, which always produces so exquisite an effect, frequently intervening, while the painting and gilding are equally profuse and striking." The country about Hyderabad abounds with fine tanks or artificial pieces of water of great dimensions. One called Humun Sagur four miles north of the city and close to the British cantonment of Secunderabad is about three miles in length and two in breadth, another, a few miles to the south is stated to be twenty miles in circuit. There is no tolerable approximation to a trustworthy estimate of the population, which probably does not exceed 200,000, of whom a large proportion are Mussulmans. Elevation above the sea 1,800 feet. Distance from Mangalore N.E. 498 miles Bangalore, N. 873 Bellary N.E. 229 Madras N.W. 369, Bombay, S.E. 449, Nagpore, S. 314, Calcutta, S.W. 962 Lat 17 22', long 78 32'.

**HYDEBURH**, in the territory of Oode,  
405



## HYD—IDU

a small town on the route from Lucknow on toment to that of Pertabgurb 40 miles S E of the former, 70 N W of the latter. It has a bazar and is well supplied with good water. Lat 26° 37' long 81° 17'.

**HYDERNUGUR.**—A town in the British district of Behar, head. gov. of Bengal 50 miles W of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 30', long 83° 59'.

**HYDRABAD** in Sindh, was formerly considered the principal town of that country in consequence of its having been selected as the residence of the chief ameer, or those ruling the southern and principal part of the country. It is situated four miles E. of the eastern bank of the Indus, on an eminence of the low rocky range called the Gunjah Hills and in an island inclosed between the Indus and the Fulailee a branch which leaving the main stream about twelve miles above the town communicates with it about fifteen miles below. The Fulailee flows about 1 000 yards east of the town, the base of the rampart being washed by a creek from it in the season of inundation though the whole branch is dry when the river is low. This fortress which was esteemed very strong by the Sindians, and would no doubt prove so in their mode of warfare was built nearly on the site of the ancient Derunkot by Futeh Ali the first ameer. The outline is irregular corresponding with the winding shape of the hills, the brow on the very edge of which the walls, for the greater part of their extent rise to the height of from fifteen to thirty feet. They are built of burnt bricks and are thick and solid at the base but taper so much and are so greatly weakened by embrasures and loopholes with which they are pierced that a few well-directed shot would demolish any part, and expose the defenders to the fire of the besiegers. The ramparts are flanked by round towers or lofty bastions at intervals of 300 yards and places which combined with the height of the hill gave the place an imposing appearance. Where the walls do not rise immediately from the edge of the declivity the defence is strengthened by a ditch of ten feet wide and eight deep. The rock is too soft to admit of being scarped and slopes so gently that if the wall were breached the rubbish would rest on the face of the hill, and afford footing for a storming party. The plateau of the hill on which Hyderabad is built is a mile and a half long and 700 yards broad the height is about eighty feet and on the southern part are the fortress and the suburbs or pettah. There are about 4 000 houses, neatly constructed of mud one half of the number being within the fortress, the rest in the pettah. The fortress contained the residence of the ameer, and a massive tower built as the repository of their treasures. The bazar is extensive forming one street the entire length of the town and it displays considerable bustle and appearance of business. The most important manufacture of Hyderabad is

that of arms of various kinds, matchlocks, swords, spears and shields, and the skill of the workmen is said to be scarcely inferior to that attained in Europe. There is also a considerable manufacture of ornamental silks and cottons. A cemetery, which overspreads the northern part of the eminence, contains the tombs of the deceased members of the Talpoor dynasty and of the preceding one of the Kaloras. That of Ghulam Shah Kalora is a beautiful quadrangular building with a handsome central dome. It is lined with fine marble, is highly ornamented with mosaic and inscribed with sentences from the Koran. The tomb of the late Ameer Aurum Ali is also a handsome quadrangular building, surmounted by a dome and having a turret on each corner. When the Belooches under the conduct of Futeh Ali of the Talpoor tribe, overthrew the Kalora dynasty that successful chieftain gave to one branch of his relatives Khyerpoor with a considerable district attached to another Meerpoor and allowed his three brothers to share with himself the government of Hyderabad and its dependent territory comprehending the greater part of the country. Sir C Napier entered this place on the 20th February 1813 having previously received the submission of six of the ameer's vassals. On the 24th he marched out to give battle to Sheer Mahomed of Meerpoor who yet remained in arms and was posted in great force behind a neighbouring nullah which had been partially fortified. The ameer was however attacked and defeated the British force being thus enabled to advance upon Meerpoor. Hyderabad is supposed to have a population of 24 000. Lat. 26° 22' long 68° 28'.—See SINDH.

**HYDRAMFLEE**, in the British district of Allgurh, head. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route by Khagunji from Bareilly to Allgurh cantonment, and 23 miles E. of the latter 49 N. E. of Agra. Lat. 27° 51', long 78° 25'.

## I

**IBRAHEEMPORE, or IBRAHIM ABAD**—A town in the British district of Chazepore, head. gov. of the N W Provinces. It has a population of 26 582. Distance E from Chazepore town 60 miles. Lat. 25° 48' long 84° 38'.

**IBRAMPUTNA**—A town in Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam 16 miles S E from Hyderabad and 103 N E by N from Kurnool. Lat. 17° 11' long 78° 42'.

**IDDOOR CONCAUDY**—A town in the British district of North Canara presidency of Madras, 61 miles N of Mangalore. Lat. 13° 46' long 74° 50'.

**IDULABAD**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 11 miles from the right bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 130

# IDU—IND

miles 9 E 1/2 S from Elhohpoor Lat. 19 59', long 78 41'

**IDULABAD**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 95 miles W by S of Elhohpoor Lat 21 1 long 76 8

**IFEY**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 29 miles W N W of Kurnoul Lat. 18 46, long 77 48'

**IHURBHPR** in the Reschna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 34 miles from the right bank of the Ravee, 38 miles N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31 58, long 73 40

**IJUNG** in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab, 104 miles W by S of the town of Lahore Lat. 31 19 long 72 28

**IKERI** in the British district of Allypore, a village on the route by Kharganj from Bareilly to Allypore cantonment, and seven miles S E of the latter Lat. 27 53 long 78 14

**IKERY**—See **DEKAIRN**

**IKOUNA** or **EKOWNA**—A town in the British district of Chhazepore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, situate three miles from the left bank of the Ganges river Ikouna has a population of 7000 inhabitants. Dist. 43 E from Chhazepore town 43 miles. Lat. 24 43 long 84 20

**ILLPOOR**—A town in the British district of Madras presidency of Madras situate 20 miles S. from Trinobinopoly and 48 miles E by N from Dindigul. Lat. 10 32, long 78 43

**IMJONG**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Sudiya, province of Assam 59 miles E S E. of Sudiya. Lat. 27 28 long 96 32'

**IMLAK** in the territory of Oude a village on the route from the cantonment of Gorakhpore to that of Sultanpore and 15 miles N E of the latter The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26 15, long 82 21

**IMLEA**—See **AMLEA**.

**IMRCTPOOR** in the British district of Furruckabad lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of Idar-range. It is a small town on the route from Shalighanpore to Futtighurh 12 miles N of the latter and is situate less than a mile from the left bank of the Ganges, in a country extensively laid under water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer but at other times displaying a scene of great fertility, high cultivation, and luxuriant vegetation interspersed with ancient and fine groves of mangoes Indigo is the chief crop There is a bazar in the town, and during the dry season

the road is good. It is called Hemurpur by Tieffenthaler Lat. 27 32, long 79 40'

**INCHULKURUNJEE**, or **KERNOHUL-KURUNJEE**—A jaghire or feudal dependency of Colapore, in the territory of Bombay These possessions however are held in enam and not on surinjam tenure and the Colapore state has consequently no right to claim military service from their chief. The centre of the jaghire is in lat. 16 41 long 74 2' A part of the country stretching to the Ghats bordering on the Concan is rugged and jungly but the greater portion lies on the plains, and is very productive. The revenue is 75 000 rupees A late chief was greatly burthened with debt, and his jaghire had become a prey to usurers He died in 1852 without leaving male issue, when his widow was permitted to adopt a successor subject to certain conditions among which was the abolition of transit-duties and other objectionable taxes The adopted ruler died childless in 1854 and the question whether the estate shall be resumed by the Colapore government has been made dependent on the non existence of any male relative of the founder of the ruling family Should the resumption be sanctioned, the estate of Inchulkurunjee will probably be transferred to the British government in liquidation of the debt incurred by the Colapore state for the suppression of the insurrection in the year 1844

**INDAPOOR**—A town in the British district of Poonaah presidency of Bombay 84 miles E S E of Poonaah Lat 18 8, long 76 4

**INDARUM**—A town in the British province of Nagpore situate three miles from the left bank of the Wain Gunga, and 138 miles S E by S from Nagpore Lat. 19 25, long 80 6

**INDEE**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bomb. 3 miles N E. by E of Belgaum Lat. 17 10, long 76 1

**INDERAOTEE**—A river rising in lat. 19 56, long 81 50', in Bustar one of the districts of Nagpore or the rajah of Berar's dominions, and flowing in a south westerly direction falls into the Godavery river on the left side, in lat. 18 40, long 80 20'

**INDERGARH**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a small town on the route from Calpee to Futtighurh, and 34 miles S of the latter It has a bazar Lat. 26 58, long 79 45

**INDERGURH**—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Duteah, 82 miles N from Jhansee, and 32 miles S E from Gwalior Lat. 25 56 long 78 40'

**INDGURH** in Surind, a town on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpoore, and 33 miles W of the former place It contains several shops and is abundantly supplied with water

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from twelve brick hoad wells, each about twenty feet deep. The surrounding country though partaking of the nature of a deep sand, is well cultivated. Lat. 30 55, long 75 20'

INDIA, an extensive region of Asia, the main divisions of which together with the several subdivisions their towns and villages, lakes and rivers, will be found more particularly described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement of this work. India is bounded on the north by the Himalaya Mountains, dividing it from Thibet. The Sulman range a continuation of the Sufaid Koh Mountains separates it from Afghanistan and Beloochistan on the west and parallel offshoots from the opposite extremity of the Himalaya Mountains form its frontier on the east. On all other sides, from the port of Kurrachee on the west, to the southern extremity of the Tenasserim provinces on the east it has a maritime coast, bordered by the Bay of Bengal on the one hand and by the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean on the other. Its greatest length measured from Cape Comorin in the south to the extremity of the Punjab in the north, may be estimated at 1 580 miles, a distance which closely corresponds with its breadth measured from Kurrachee in the west, to the extremity of Anam in the east. It lies between lat 8 4—36 long 66 44—99 80. Within these limits is comprised an area of 1 396 443 square miles with a population of 172,398,235. Another chain of mountains, termed the Vindya range crosses the continent of India at a lower latitude from east to west. This range unites at one of its extremities with the Eastern and at the other with the Western Ghats and thus forms the base of the triangle upon which rests the table-land of the Deccan. Such is a general outline of the mountain system of India. Extensive means of inland navigation are presented in the noble rivers by which the country is traversed. These may be conveniently distributed into two classes the one deriving their chief supplies from the melted snows of the Himalayas and the other being mainly fed by the rains of the south west and north east monsoons. In the one class may be ranked — 1 The Indus and its tributaries, consisting of the Sutlej Beas, Ravee Chenab and Jhelum 2. the Ganges and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Jumna, Gogra, Gunduck, and Cony 3. the Brahmapootra with its principal feeders the Sampoo and the Teesta and, 4. the Irrawaddy traversing Burmah and the recently acquired province of Pegu. In the second class are ranged the great rivers of the Deccan among which may be enumerated the Godavery Krishna and Cauvery together with the Narbudda, Taptee Mahandfee and various others intersecting Southern and Central India.

For political objects, as well as for administrative purposes, the British possessions in India have been distributed into several prin-

cipal divisions, which, with their respective areas and population, are stated below —

	Area. Sq Miles	Population.
Bengal, including Assam and the Tenasserim Provinces	235 646	41 185,823
North Western Provinces.	85 651	86,373 756
Saugor and Nerbudda territory	17 543	2,143,569
Punjab	78,447	2,153 209
Cis Sutlej territory	4 589	2,311 969
Nagpore	76,433	4 656 066
Pegu	32 250	546 180
Madras	132 699	22,301 827
Bombay	130 063	11 109 067
Total exclusive of the Eastern Straits settlements the area of which is 1 5 5 square miles population	783,683	124 269,009

It will thus be seen that more than one-half of the superficial extent of India is strictly British the remainder comprising an area of 616 760 square miles and a population of 48 180 226 is occupied by native states. In some of these as in Oude and the Mysore the administration of public affairs has been altogether assumed by the British government in others the native ruler exercises sovereign power with more or less restriction within his dominions. Among the states of the latter class are included Hyderabad or the dominions of the Nizam Cuzerat or the territory of the Guicowar, Gwahor or Scindia a territory Indore or Holcar's possessions, Mysore Travancore Cochim and Cutch, Nepal, Bhopal, Cashmere or Gholab Singh's dominions, the Rajpoot states and a variety of others, forming in the aggregate a number falling little short of 200. If to these be added the petty chieftainships of Kattywar the number of native states will be more than doubled.

With the exception of Nepal and one or two petty governments, the whole of these states have entered into treaties and engagements with the British government, involving the obligation of protection on the part of the paramount power and allegiance on that of the subordinate. In some instances, the dependent state is subject to the payment of tribute in others, it is exempt from any pecuniary claim. All have relinquished the right of self-defence, as well as that of maintaining diplomatic relations with each other and the British government, which guarantees external protection and internal tranquillity has been constituted the arbiter of all disputes arising between native rulers. But though debarred from the exercise of military power in regard to external aggression the native governments are not prohibited from maintaining a separate military force in some cases, they are required to provide such a force, which in the event of war is to be available to the British government against the common enemy. In some instances the number of troops to be maintained is restricted. Under these arrangements, the existing military re-

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sources of the native princes comprise a force of little less than 400 000 men. It may be observed, however that considerable portions of the regular troops of native states are described in the official returns as fitted rather for police purposes than for regular military duties. It will be evident from this view that the British authority in India is paramount. That of the French is almost annihilated; they still occupy Pondicherry and one or two other places of small importance but they no longer dispute with the English the dominion of the East. The Portuguese linger in a few spots, the scenes of their former commercial grandeur but from neither of these powers has Britain at this time anything to fear. Her rivals have fallen before her and left her in possession of the most gigantic dominion that ever was appended to a foreign state.

So vast a region varying in respect to latitude and elevation from the sea-level of the lower provinces of Bengal to the lofty summits of the Himalayas, must necessarily embrace various degrees of temperature and in a general description of the climate of India, it is only the leading characteristics that can be noticed. The year admits of a division into three seasons—the hot the rainy and the temperate. The hot season commences in March, and continues till the beginning of June when the rains brought from the Indian Ocean by the south west monsoon set in and last with occasional intermission till October at which period the temperate weather commences and continues till the end of February. In a great part of the country says Elphinstone the sun is scorching for three months in the year even the wind is hot, the land is brown and parched dust flies in whirlwinds all brooks become dry small rivers scarcely keep up a stream and the largest are reduced to comparatively narrow channels, in the midst of vast sandy beds. In winter slight frost sometimes takes place for about an hour or two about sunrise. At a low level if towards the south, the greatest cold in winter is only moderate heat.

Considerable interest is attached to the zoology of India. The forests contain a variety of wild animals, the most remarkable of which is the elephant. These animals associate in herds, which emerging from the jungles, frequently occasion serious injury to the crops. They are often destroyed by parties of hunters or caught in pits and tamed. The elephant of the Deccan is considered inferior to that of Bengal. The rhinoceros, wild buffalo, and bear, are also inhabitants of the forest. Tigers, leopards, panthers, wild boars, hyenas, wolves, and jackals, pervade both forest and jungle, and sometimes infest patches of underwood in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands. Lions are met with only in particular tracts, and more especially in the western part of Rajpootana, the province of Guzerat and its vicinities. Among the remainder of wild animals may be enumerated deer antelopes, and monkeys

Crocodiles, serpents, and other reptiles are most numerous. The domestic animals are buffaloes, camels, horses, sheep, swine, oxen and goats. Game and fish are found in abundance, as are also birds of splendid plumage.

Among the principal trees are the teak considered superior to the oak for purposes of ship-building the sal the musco, and the babul. There is also the cocoanut-tree every portion of which is rendered available to the wants of man the fruit being serviceable as food, the husk which envelops the nut affording a fibre from which cordage is manufactured while the wood is peculiarly adapted to the construction of water pipes and also of beams and rafters. Another valuable tree, yielding a fleshy flower which is important as an article of food, and from which spirit is moreover distilled, is the mahua. Besides the above may be enumerated the bamboo largely employed in scaffolding and also in the manufacture of baskets and mats the banyan the tamarind and the mango, the palmyra and other palms. Sandal and ebony are found in many parts. In the Himalayns pines abound, including the magnificent deodar together with oaks and other forest-trees indigenous in Europe or capable of being naturalized there. On the banks of the Lower Ganges, and all round the seacoast of the peninsula, rice constitutes the staple food of the inhabitants. Wheat is largely consumed in the north west provinces of Bengal. The peasantry of the Deccan depend for subsistence upon jowar and bajra, or upon a small and poor grain called raggi. The last-named grains are sown at the commencement of the rains, and reaped in autumn. Wheat ripens during winter and forms a spring crop. But though there are thus two distinct cultivations, the tropical and temperate crops are seldom sown on the same ground in the same year, except in the rich soil of the lower provinces of Bengal, and in some other irrigated tracts, where the rice crop requires only three months to arrive at maturity. Extensive tracts of land are appropriated to the production of the staple articles of export, consisting chiefly of cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, rice, opium, tobacco, and oil-seeds. pepper and cardamums are largely cultivated on the western coast and ginger capelonn, cummin coriander and turmeric, are a common field produce. Among the vegetables, indigenous or exotic, are yams, potatoes, carrots, onions, spinach, radishes, gourds, and cucumbers. The fruits consist of plantains or bananas, mangoes, tamarinds guavas, jacks, melons, grapes, pine-apples, peaches, strawberries, oranges &c figs are not very general apples are devoid of flavour, pears and plums do not succeed.

Numerous as are the towns and cities of India, none are remarkable for the amount of their population. That of Calcutta, independently of its suburbs, has been recently returned at 413 182. No census has been yet taken of the population of the city of Madras but Bombay with its suburbs, and including also the floating population

lation in its harbour, contains only 566,199 inhabitants. Throughout the whole extent of the North West Provinces no one city including its suburbs and cantonment, can boast a population of 200,000. Delhi has only 162,424. Cawnpore 118,000. Benares 171,668. Bareilly 111,332. Agra 120,292. Furruckabad 132,513. The towns are usually composed of high brick houses, and, with some exceptions, the streets are narrow and badly paved. Many of these are walled and capable of some defence. Villages vary according to locality, some being defended by walls, others open or surrounded only by a fence. Each village has its temple and bazar its annual fair and festivals. In the North Western Provinces the houses of the peasantry are usually built of unburnt brick and are tiled. In Bengal the cottage has its thatched roof and cane wall, and in the Deccan the huts are either of mud or stone with terraced roofs. Throughout India the dwelling of the peasant is scantily furnished, the principal articles consisting of a few earthen pots and brass vessels, a hand mill, pestle and mortar, and an iron plate on which cakes are baked. A mat is the substitute for a chair, and tables are dispensed with.

The enormous population of India is composed chiefly of two leading races—Hindooes and Mahomedans. The Hindooes, though resembling each other in their religion and in the observances and habits which it involves, are at the same time distinguished by many points of difference. Diversity in appearance, in dress, in the staple articles of food in the mode of building and in many other respects is occasioned partly by local peculiarities and partly by the nature of their institutions. The natives of Northern India are tall and fair, those of Bengal and the Deccan small and dark, the former are manly and warlike, the latter timid and superstitious. There are also the aborigines of India, the Bheels and Coles. Some account of the former will be found under the article CALDEES, and of the latter under ORISSA. Bhats and Chauras, and some other tribes, are noticed under the head of GLEERAT.

According to the latest returns which are available, the gross revenues of the British Government in India amount to about 27,000,000, more than one-half of which is derived from the land. The other principal sources of revenue are customs, stamps, excise, salt and opium. The revenue from salt is secured by a duty charged upon the prime cost of the home manufacture and by a customs duty upon the foreign supply, the rate being the same in both cases and amounting to about three farthings per pound. The annual revenue contributed by this article may be estimated at two millions sterling. Opium, from the poppy cultivated in the British provinces is manufactured solely on account of government that produced in native states is subject to a transit-duty on its passage through British territory to the coast. In both cases the tax may be regarded as being paid wholly by foreigners. The annual revenue

from opium exceeds three millions sterling from land the chief source of revenue, the amount derived is more than fifteen millions sterling.

In so vast an extent of country it might be presumed that wide diversity of language prevails, and such is the fact. In Upper India the chief dialects are Hindoe, Bengalee, Punjabee, Malabatta, Guzerattee, Cutchee, Boondela, Brig Bhakhu, Oorya, and Assamese. These are all derivatives from the Sanscrit. The languages of Southern India, Telooquo, Tamil, Canarese, Malayala, and Cingalese are also closely dependent upon Sanscrit, the storehouse of the religious ceremonies of the Brahmins and the language of the laws of Menu which may be regarded as the basis of the actual civil law of the Hindoo, and the mainspring of his daily avocations. Oordoo or Hindustanee, is the common language of Mahomedans throughout India, and is in fact Hindoe, the primitive tongue of the Hindooes modified by the chief languages of their Mahomedan conquerors. Arabic and Persian, Pushtoo and Sindhee are also derived from Arabic, the language which is the depository of the Mahomedan faith, and of the laws and civil regulations of those who profess it. Persian was formerly the language of the law courts of the East-India Company, but, in 1837 its use was abolished and the vernacular of each district substituted.

Little or nothing deserving the name of education existed in India till a comparatively recent period. Near the end of the last century the British government established a Mahomedan college at Calcutta, and a Sanscrit college at Benares, but these foundations, however well intended did little either to inform or to enlarge the minds of those admitted to them, and taught at least as much of error as of truth. Bahop Heber says—“The Mussulman literature very nearly resembles what the literature of Europe was before the time of Copernicus, Galileo, and Bacon. The Mussulmans take their logic from Aristotle filtered through many successive translations and commentaries, and their metaphysical system is professedly derived from Plato. Both Mahomedans and Hindooes have the same natural philosophy, which is also that of Aristotle in zoology and botany, and Ptolemy in astronomy, for which the Hindooes have forsaken their more ancient notions of the seven seas and the six earths.” From this state of mental thralldom the native mind could never be expected to emancipate itself without assistance. Early in the present century more serious and more useful exertions in the cause of education began to be made. The literature and sciences of the western world were introduced to a great extent, and there can be no doubt that gradually though perhaps slowly these will supersede the trifling and deadening studies which for ages have added to the darkness of India, in place of tending to dispel it. The

seminaries wherein the higher studies are pursued may be pronounced to have been generally successful. In the attempt to improve and extend vernacular instruction the British government, though equally zealous, has not been equally successful. The best results attained have been in the North Western Provinces, where the new revenue settlement, under which the rights of every individual interested in the land became matter of record has afforded precisely the stimulus required. The desire to ascertain and to preserve their recognized rights, induces in the people a desire for the acquisition of the arts of reading writing arithmetic and mensuration. A few other of the simpler elements of knowledge are found to be easily added, and perhaps no great number of years will elapse before the mass of the people in the provinces above named will be well instructed in those branches of knowledge which are more immediately necessary while those who have advanced somewhat farther, will not be few.

Among the great public works which have more recently been undertaken in India, may be mentioned the Ganges Canal full particulars of which are given under the article GANGES RIVER. Measures are likewise in progress for establishing a comprehensive scheme of railway lines to concatenate the main arteries of communication throughout the country. Commencing at Calcutta, a railroad is now under construction and Rajmahal and the valley of the Ganges, to Delhi to be thence extended to the north west frontier. A line from Bombay in a north-easterly direction will form a junction with the Calcutta line in the vicinity of Mirzapore while the cotton districts of Benar will be connected with the western coast by a branch from the Bombay line. It is further proposed to connect by railway the presidency towns of Bombay and Madras, in the direction of Poona and Bellary while the eastern and western coasts of the more southern part of the peninsula will be linked together by a line from Madras to Ponnany. Electric telegraph lines have also been constructed whereby the means of instantaneous communication have been secured not only between the presidency towns but between all the principal military and civil stations of the country from the Punjab to Pegu.

The early history of India is involved in extreme obscurity and fable has in consequence usurped the place of fact. Our best information is derived from the Greeks, and until the conquests of Alexander, they were acquainted with India only through vague and meagre reports obtained from the Persians. Alexander passed the different rivers of the Punjab and advanced towards the Ganges which however he was not destined to reach. The narratives of his followers are admitted to be, in some respects, discordant and though, previous to the time of Ptolemy, the spirit of

commercial adventure had added something to the stock of information, the knowledge of India possessed by the Greeks must be regarded as both scanty and inaccurate but though unsatisfactory it is sufficient to show that the people to whom it relates are almost unchanged by the lapse of centuries. Even the minute features of the national character are at this time the same that they were two thousand years ago.

Previously to the invasion of the Moguls, the Mahometan history of India possesses slender interest and is perhaps, little to be relied on. For a considerable time after that event, it offers but a picture of those convulsions and crimes which characterize a state of society in which conflicting parties are struggling for the sovereignty. The most remarkable person of this period was Timur or Tamerlane. His conquests extended from the Irtysh and Volga to the Persian Gulf, and from the Ganges to the Archipelago. The death of Timur took place about ninety years before the arrival of the Portuguese in India, by the south-east passage the discovery of which was to effect a revolution in the destinies of the country compared with which all previous changes were unimportant. The great mass of commerce between India and Europe was carried on by the route of the Red Sea, until the seventh century when the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens transferred it by the Black Sea to Constantinople. When however the Mamelukes became masters of Egypt, they permitted the Venetians to resume the ancient route and Alexandria was thenceforward the sole entrepôt of Indian trade. The spirit of Portuguese discovery received its impulse from the genius of Prince Henry youngest son of John I. of Portugal. Under his countenance naval adventure became popular but the progress of discovery was greatly impeded by the imperfect state of navigation. The first acquisition was but of small importance, consisting only of the little island of Puerto Santo. It was sufficient however to encourage confidence and stimulate to further exertions and a subsequent expedition was rewarded by the discovery of the rich and beautiful island of Madeira. After a tedious succession of voyages continued for nearly half a century Vasco di Gama, an active and enterprising Portuguese admiral doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and coasting along the eastern shore of the continent of Africa, sailed from thence across the Indian Ocean and landed at Calcut on the coast of Malabar. At the period of his arrival, the west coast of Hindostan was divided between two great sovereigns the king of Cambay and the Zamorin each of whom had under him numerous petty princes. The dominions of the Zamorin included the whole coast from Bombay to Cape Comorin but the attempts of Di Gama to conclude a commercial treaty with this power were frustrated by the jealousy of the Mahometan merchants, and he returned to

Luaoa. His successor Cabral was not more fortunate, and in consequence he proceeded to Cochim and Cananora. The kings of these places were dependants upon the Zamorin, a dependency from which they were anxious to be emancipated. By them Cabral was very favourably received and in an incredibly short time, the Portuguese acquired a paramount influence over the whole coast. Previously however to the arrival of Albuquerque in 1508 they were not possessed of a good port. After a violent struggle they secured and fortified Goa, which from thenceforth became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, and the point from whence they spread their conquests and their commerce over the Eastern seas. Of all their mighty dominion, a miserable remnant is all that now exists, and that remnant depressed impoverished and almost in a state of estrangement from the mother country.

The annexation of Portugal to the crown of Spain was fatal to the colonial dominion of the former country and the Dutch occupy the next conspicuous place in the commercial history of India. In the year 1694 they despatched four ships to India under the command of Hautman and a sanguinary war with the Portuguese soon followed success was long doubtful but the Dutch ultimately triumphed. The Portuguese at first lost Malacca and Ceylon they were subsequently driven from various settlements on the coast of Malabar and not long afterwards the native princes permitted the Dutch to establish factories at Negapatam, Andras Pulicat, and Bimlipatam on the east coast. From this period the power of Portugal in the East was rapidly approaching to extinction. The spirit of rivalry to the Portuguese was not confined to the Dutch. The splendid results which had followed the discovery of the south-east passage could scarcely fail to excite the emulation of a maritime and enterprising nation like the English. An association was formed and a fund subscribed for the purpose of obtaining a participation in the Indian trade and a memorial presented to the government setting forth the places with which the Spanish and Portuguese had established intercourse and promising out others to which the English might resort without affording ground of complaint to their predecessors. Some difficulties were interposed by the government on account of a treaty then pending with Spain but permission was given to make preparations for a voyage, while the patent of incorporation was under consideration and on the last day of the year 1600 the adventurers were by letters patent from the queen constituted a body politic and corporate, by the title of 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies. The government of the Company was vested in a committee of twenty-four and a chairman. It was empowered to trade to all places beyond the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan for

fifteen years with the exception of places in possession of princes in amity with the queen whose objection should be publicly declared. From James I a renewal of the charter was obtained, by which all preceding privileges of the Company were confirmed and they were constituted a body corporate for ever. The early voyages of the Company were confined to the islands of the Indian Ocean but after the confirmation and extension of their charter by James they proceeded to establish a commercial intercourse with the Asiatic continent. Their endeavours were of course opposed by the Portuguese but the English Company finally succeeded in establishing factories on various parts of the coast. One of their earliest settlements was at Surat and this factory with that at Bantam remained for a long period their principal stations. In the Dutch the English Company found enemies more formidable than the Portuguese. The Dutch were bent on securing a monopoly of the spice-trade and they enforced it in the most unscrupulous and vindictive spirit. After a long course of hostility relieved by some weak and inefficient attempts at pacification the spirit of the whole British people, with the exception of their sovereign, was roused to the highest pitch of indignation by the atrocious proceedings at Amboyna. The Dutch having determined on obtaining the exclusive possession of the island, fabricated a plot to afford them a pretext for effecting their purpose. The plot it was pretended was confessed by two soldiers in the Dutch service one a Japanese, the other a Portuguese who had been put to the torture. Upon this evidence the English were apprehended imprisoned, loaded with irons, and their books and property seized. A mock trial followed in the course of which the prisoners were subjected to the most varied and horrible tortures for the purpose of extorting confession. It is unnecessary to say that this mode of examination was successful. Confession was of course followed by conviction—conviction by execution and the commercial interests of the Dutch were cemented by the blood of the accused persons. The pretence of a conspiracy was too absurd to deceive even the most credulous. When the bureaux of the factories were opened and their papers rifled no traces of such conspiracy were discovered. The number of English on the island did not exceed twenty while the Dutch had a garrison of three hundred men in the fort, and several other garrisons in the island. The English were not only few in number but they were unprovided with arms and ammunition. They had not a single ship whereas the Dutch had eight lying off the town of Amboyna. A conspiracy against the Dutch authorities, under such circumstances, could have been formed only by men labouring under insanity and those who professed to believe in its existence had they been sincere would have justly fallen under the same imputation. It would be idle to say a word in refutation of a mode of trial from which common sense and

humanity alike recoil. The torture procured for the Dutch authorities that which they wanted—a legal excuse for the condemnation of their victims but the courage of the sufferers revived as they approached a more righteous tribunal and on the awful verge of eternity they solemnly protested their innocence. Those who will deliberately commit the graver crime of murder will of course not hesitate at the comparatively light one of robbery. Massore was not unnaturally followed by confiscation, and the Dutch retained English property to an immense amount. Its value has been stated at 400,000*l*. The trucking policy of James deterred him from seeking reparation of this great national wrong and the disturbed reign of Charles allowed the Dutch a prolonged period of impunity but the honour of the country was in some degree vindicated by Oliver Cromwell who required and obtained payment of a large sum in satisfaction of the pecuniary injury inflicted.

At this time all the factories in the tract extending from Cape Comorin to the Persian and Arabian Gulfs were controlled by the presidency of Surat. On the coast of Coromandel the Company had established themselves in the first instance at Masulipatam. Subsequently they left that place for Armegum. Finally they settled at Madraspatam where by permission of the native government they erected Fort St. George now the seat of one of the British presidencies. The connections of the Company with Bengal were formed gradually. The first privilege which they obtained from the court of Delhi was that of free resort to the port of Piplay a privilege afterwards much extended through the intervention of a surgeon named Boughton who acquired influence at the imperial court by the exercise of his professional skill. Factories were accordingly established at Hooghley, Cossimbazar, Balasore, Patna, and Malda. Of these Hooghley was chief but the whole of them were subordinate to Fort St. George. The accession of Charles II to the throne was followed by a renewal of the charter of the Company by which their former privileges were confirmed, and authority conveyed to them to make peace and war with any people not being Christians and to seize unlicensed persons within their limits and send them to England. From the same prince they obtained a grant of the island of Bombay which he had received as part of the marriage portion of Catherine of Portugal. This island now the seat of a presidency was on its first acquisition subordinate to Surat.

Though the British interest in India was on the whole progressive, its advance was not uninterrupted. A civil war in Bantam was the means of excluding the English from Java, while the factories of Surat and Bombay were disturbed by unrelenting war between the Mogul and the Mahrattas. The Mogul empire was established by Baber, a descendant of Timur already mentioned, and sultan of the

Mogul Tartars. Having lost the northern part of his own dominions by the hostilities of the Usbeck Tartars, he attempted the conquest of Hindostan with such success that putting an end to the dynasty of Lodi at Delhi, he established an empire which was raised to the greatest splendour and authority under Aurungzebe towards the end of the seventeenth century. The Mahrattas were a native Hindoo race, little known till the middle of that century when, under a chief named Sevages, they became successful rivals to the Moguls. The conflict between these two great powers was necessarily injurious to the English. Both the belligerents had fleets of gallies on the coast, those repeatedly skirmished in the very harbour of Bombay and the factory was in self defence, occasionally driven into hostilities with each party. Surat suffered even more severely the Mahrattas ravaging up to its very gates. In Bengal the English, thinking they had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the native powers, resolved to seek redress by arms but the attempt was unfortunate, and they were obliged to retire from Hooghley and take refuge at Chutanuttee, contiguous to Calcutta. After a succession of hostilities, in which the factories at Patna and Cossimbazar were taken and plundered an accommodation was effected and the English were allowed to return to Hooghley. Negotiations for regaining their ancient privileges were commenced but were interrupted by fresh hostilities. The contest between the Moguls and the Mahrattas had taken a decided turn in favour of the former and Aurungzebe threatened to drive the English from his dominions. But the revenue derived from the trade was too valuable to be relinquished, and a fresh negotiation for peace terminated favourably. Tegnapatam on the coast of Coromandel had been ceded to the English by the rajah of Gingee while besieged in his capital by Aurungzebe and on the defeat of the rajah the grant was confirmed by the Mogul chief. The English fortified the station and it has since been known as Fort St. David. The peace was followed by an event which deserves notice as having laid the foundation of the future capital of British India. This was the transfer of the agency to Chutanuttee to which place the British had retired when expelled from Hooghley. It was subsequently fortified, and in 1698 a grant was obtained from Prince Azim one of the grandsons of Aurungzebe of the three connected villages of Chutanuttee, Govindpore, and Calcutta with the judiciary power over the inhabitants. These new possessions were forthwith fortified and received the name of Fort William and about the same time Bengal was elevated to the rank of a presidency. For some years the position and relative constitution of the British presidencies had fluctuated considerably, but Bombay at last completely superseded Surat and from the building of Fort William the established presidencies were those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.



From its commencement the Company had been occasionally exposed to the competition of rivals. In the reign of James I Sir Edward Mitchellbourne, for whose employment the government had vainly interceded obtained a license to engage in the eastern trade, which was an evident violation of the charter of the Company he however made but one voyage and it appears rather for plunder than for traffic or discovery. By Charles I Sir William Courten was invested with similar privileges and formed an association which assumed the name of the Asmyda Merchants with this body after some years of competition the Company collapsed. In the reign of William III another company was formed under a charter from the king which was termed the English Company the old one being designated the London Company. The rivalry of these two bodies was soon found to be productive of mischievous consequences to both and the expediency of a union became apparent. This was ultimately effected and in 1708 the companies were consolidated by Act of Parliament, under the name of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. From this period the British interests in India may be considered as steadily advancing the amount of trade and shipping increased, and the treasure and influence of the Company were extended.

A period of quiet prosperity affords slender materials for history, and till the breaking out of the war between England and France in 1745 nothing occurs worthy of notice. The first appearance of the French in India was nearly 100 years before this period when a company which had been formed in Brittany sent out two ships but the voyage was attended with so little success, that on their return the company was dissolved. At later periods the French made some further attempts to trade and establish factories their chief rendezvous was at Surat but the Dutch and English uniting against them they were compelled to abandon it. They next attempted to seize on Trincomalee but in this also they were unsuccessful. They were more fortunate in an attempt upon St. Thomas a seaport contiguous to Madras, which they carried by assault. They retained it however only two years but from the wreck of this establishment was formed their celebrated settlement of Pondicherry where a small district was ceded to them by the native prince. In 1746 Madras was besieged by a French armament, and compelled to capitulate. Admiral Boscawen made an attempt to retaliate upon Pondicherry which was unsuccessful but the peace of Aix la Chapelle restored Madras to the English.

From this time the history of India rises in interest and importance. We have no longer to detail the advantages of commercial speculation, but to record the transfer of a magnificent empire into the hands of strangers, who a short time previously, were supplicants for the privilege of defending themselves. The

territory of the Carnatic was one of the subordinate principalities immediately governed by nabobs but subject to the soubahdar of the Deccan who was himself a feudatory under the Mogul emperor Nizam ul Mulk, soubahdar of the Deccan dying in 1748 the succession to the vacant province was disputed between his son Nazir and his grandson Muzaffar at the same time the nabob of the Carnatic was opposed by a rival claimant. The pretender to the province and the pretender to the nabobship made common cause and succeeded in attaching to their interests M. Du Pleix governor of Pondicherry a man of great talent and of still greater ambition and capacity for intrigue. The combined forces of these allies were successful in a battle in which the lawful nabob of the Carnatic was killed, and his eldest son taken prisoner. His second son, Mahomet Ali Khan, having escaped, implored and obtained the aid of the English, such was the origin of the Carnatic war between the English and the French and it is remarkable that these two nations should have been engaged in hostile operations against each other in India at a time when no war existed between them in Europe. As soon as intelligence of these extraordinary events reached the courts of the two countries, orders were sent out to put an end to the contest, and a treaty was entered into by which the two nations were to possess equal dominion, military force and advantages of commerce on the east coast of the peninsula. The breaking out of the seven years war in 1756 prevented the execution of this treaty and the French and English became principals instead of auxiliaries. The French at first met with some partial success but the tide of fortune turned in favour of their rivals who acquired partly by conquest and partly by negotiation a considerable increase of dominion as well as of influence. The English were at the same time obliged to have recourse to arms to defend their interests in another part of India. The nabob of Bengal, Sarajah Dowlah attacked, and after a brief resistance took Calcutta. The event has attained an infamous celebrity by the cruelty which accompanied it. The European inhabitants 146 in number, were in the most sultry season of the year confined for twelve hours within the too-memorable Black Hole a cube of eighteen feet, having no outlets except two small windows strongly barred. In this miserable den all, except twenty three perished. The city was in a short time retaken by Colonel Clive, afterwards Lord Clive who had already exhibited proofs of that talent which raised him to eminence. Peace with the nabob followed but it was subsequently proved that he was in our correspondence with the French. The English resolved to punish his faithlessness, by supporting the pretensions of a rival. This led to the famous battle of Plassey, by which Meer Jaffer obtained the nabobship and his English allies considerable treasure and accession of territory.

Meer Jaffier however, became unwilling to fulfil the conditions of his elevation and he was in consequence deposed. His successor who was raised by the same influence was his son in law Meer Cossim and it was stipulated that he should grant to the English for the pay of their army the districts of Burdwan Midnapore and Chittagong. But he too became hostile to the power which had raised him and it was deemed expedient to restore Meer Jaffier. A war ensued with Cossim in which the English were completely victorious and Cossim escaped into the dominions of the vizier of Oude. The same year which witnessed the expulsion of Cossim was signalized by the conclusion of a peace between France and England. The former country was reinstated in the factories which she possessed in 1749 but the latter, in addition to her old settlements retained the cirar of Masulipatam and its dependent districts acquired from the French, as well as the castle of Surat the jaghure round Madras the Calcutta seminary and the districts of Burdwan Midnapore and Chittagong. The vizier of Oude, Suja Dowlah, with whom Cossim had taken refuge, encouraged by some discontents which existed in the British army decided on hostilities and war commenced. The discipline of the British army having been restored Suja Dowlah was twice defeated, first by Major Carnac secondly by Major Munro and was compelled to throw himself upon the generosity of the victors. Such was also the fortune of a more elevated individual the emperor of Delhi who had been recently engaged in hostilities with the British but was now a fugitive and a temporary sojourner with his nominal vassal the ruler of Oude. Terms were granted to both and in regard to the vizier they were certainly not hard ones. The entire territories which the vizier had previously governed were restored to him, with the exception of certain districts reserved to the Mogul emperor, who in return for the consideration shown for him conferred upon the British the dewanny of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa. The word dewanny is derived from dewan which was the appellation of the officers appointed by the Mogul government for the collection and disbursement of the provincial revenues, and for the administration of civil justice. These officers held their stations during pleasure, and were only stewards for the emperor, but the grant to the Company was in perpetuity and assigned to them the whole provincial revenue, subject only to the payment of certain specific sums. In addition to this, the emperor granted to the English the maritime districts known by the name of the Northern Circars, though over them his authority was but nominal. They fell within the government of the soubahdar of the Deccan but having been the seat of hostilities between the English and French the soubahdar's authority was not well established. By negotiation with him, the Company obtained

possession of this disputed territory, with the exception of a small part which became theirs in reversion. This cession however involved the British in new wars. It was a condition of their treaty with the soubahdar that they should assist him with troops when he might stand in need of them and in 1760 he applied for this assistance against Hyder Ali Khan, the sovereign of Mysore. The required aid was granted but Hyder Ali not less skilful as a diplomatist than as a warrior succeeded in detaching the soubahdar from his English connection and prevailed upon him not only to conclude a separate peace, but even to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive for the purpose of extinguishing the British power in the Deccan. Their combined operations were frustrated, and the soubahdar deserting Hyder as he had done his former ally made peace with the British and retired to his own dominions. Hyder Ali then prosecuted the war alone, and entering the Carnatic, committed dreadful ravages. Having diverted the British forces to a distance from Madras, he suddenly appeared before that place with 6 000 cavalry having accomplished a march of 120 miles in three days. His further progress was arrested by negotiation, and a treaty was concluded on the principle of a mutual restitution of conquests.

Our arms were next directed against the Mahrattas, who had invaded the Rohilla country. The British acting as the allies of Suja Dowlah drove them beyond the Ganges. For this service the Rohilla chiefs had agreed to pay Suja Dowlah forty lacs of rupees, but failing in the performance of their contract, the Rohilla country was added to the British conquests. A considerable tract of land was also conquered from the Jants and other adventurers by which the boundaries of the province of Oude were considerably advanced. On the death of Suja Dowlah which took place soon afterwards the province of Benares was ceded to the Company. A subsequent war with the Mahrattas was distinguished by some movements of uncommon brilliancy. A body of native troops, commanded by British officers, but whose number did not exceed 7 000 traversed with success almost the entire Mahratta territory. Several fine provinces were subdued, and important fortresses taken, but war breaking out with Hyder Ali, peace was made with the Mahrattas, and all the acquisitions given up, except Salsette and the small islands situate within the gulf formed by Bombay Salsette and the continent. The war with Hyder Ali raged until his death and was continued by his son Tippoo Sultan, but the conclusion of a peace between the English and French depriving Tippoo of the hope of assistance from the latter, power hostilities were terminated by a treaty which left the affairs of both the belligerents ready in the same condition as before the commencement of the war. But Tippoo Sultan's restless character would not suffer him to remain at peace, and

his invasion of the possessions of the rajah of Travancore, who was under the protection of the English, involved that power in a fresh quarrel with this turbulent prince. The result to him was humiliating. After two years war he was compelled by Lord Cornwallis to purchase peace by the payment of a large sum of money, the sacrifice of half his dominions, and the delivery of two of his sons as hostages for the due performance of the conditions of the treaty.

The memorable campaign which terminated in the discomfiture of Tippee Sultan was succeeded by seven years of tranquillity. The enemies of British interests were not however inactive but were employed in sowing the seeds of future wars. Among the most insidious and dangerous of these enemies may be reckoned the French, ever on the watch for an opportunity of diminishing the power of the English and now intoxicated with the doctrines of liberty and equality which they had under taken to disseminate throughout the earth. Even regions which for ages had patiently submitted to despotic power were not exempt from the intrusion of these opinions. The French ventured to establish a society in Mysore for the diffusion of the knowledge of the rights of man, and met with very different success to that which awaited the unfortunate Jean Bon St André in the kindred region of Africa. They received from the sovereign patronage and protection. He even condescended to become an honorary member of the society and was enrolled among its associates by the incongruous name of *Citizen Tippee*. The result of these machinations was another war which terminated with the storming of Seringapatam the death of Tippee and the partition of his dominions. In the division, the English retained the districts of Canara, including all the seacoast of the Mysore the provinces immediately adjoining the possessions of the British on the coast of Malabar and the Carnatic the forts and posts of the passes into the Mysore, and the island and fortress of Seringapatam. Certain districts were given to the Nizam which however, were afterwards surrendered by that power to the English together with other territories which had been acquired by a former treaty. A third portion was reserved to be given upon certain conditions, to the Peshwa, the actual, though not the nominal, head of the Marhattas but he having refused to accede the reserved territory was divided between the British and the Nizam. The Peshwa, however was forced ultimately to claim the assistance of the British to deliver him from the state of anarchy by which he was surrounded. A treaty was in consequence concluded by which the British consented to furnish the Peshwa with a certain number of troops, and he to assign a portion of territory for their payment.

The war which ensued for the protection of the Peshwa was distinguished by the brilliant services of Lord Lake, and of another commander, who in the East commenced that

illustrious career which he terminated by the liberation of Europe. The splendour of his Indian campaigns is indeed obscured by the surpassing glory that encircles the head of the conqueror of Napoleon but no one who adverts to this period of the history of India, however briefly can be excused if he pass by the name of Wellington without bestowing the tribute of admiration. Space will not permit a detailed recital of the achievements of the British army in these wars it must suffice to record the results. In a comparatively short space of time a formidable confederation of French and Marhatta power was broken and an immense accession of territory gained.

From this period the history of India presents little of importance until 1814, when the British became involved in a war with the Nepalese a people of aggressive habits, occupying a mountain country. The nature of the country, the imperfect knowledge which the British possessed of it the courage of the enemy and the fortifications by which they were defended were obstacles to the success of the British and continued for some time to impede it. Military skill ultimately overcame these difficulties and the Nepalese being subdued agreed to a treaty by which the British became possessed of certain districts deemed necessary to the security of their frontier but endeavouring in the true spirit of Indian policy to evade ratification of the treaty, a renewal of hostilities became unavoidable. A war of very brief duration was sufficient to accomplish its object. The constant wars and commotions prevailing among the native powers of India produced in great numbers men trained in habits of rapine and disorder. Gathering strength by degrees, these lawless ruffians became at length associated in bands under recognised leaders, and on the arrival of the marquis of Hastings in India, they mustered a force of not less than 40,000 cavalry. They were termed Pindarries and in their predatory excursions committed the most shocking excesses. The irruptions of these bandits into the Company's territories compelled the government to take up arms, and they were preparing to take vigorous measures for their expulsion when the Peshwa, an ally and dependant of the British revolted against their authority. The rajah of Nagpore who stood in the same relation to the British pursued a similar course. Both these powers were subdued while the war with the Pindarries was prosecuted with vigour. In the mean time the British government became involved in disputes with Scindia and Holkar, two independent chiefs. With the former they made terms, but the treaty forced upon him was executed with extreme reluctance. Holkar resolved to have recourse to war. It ended in his entire defeat, his power was completely broken, and he was compelled to sue for peace. The army being now at liberty to act against the Pindarries, the dispersion of that lawless body was at length effected.

Not many years elapsed between this and the war with the Burmese. That war like most of those in which the English have been engaged, was occasioned by the aggression of the power with whom it was waged. During the Pindarrie war the Burmese were in communication with several of the belligerent native chiefs and were even prepared for an invasion of the frontier of Bengal. This was averted by a stratagem. The marquis of Hastings had received a despatch from the Burmese monarch requiring the surrender of all provinces east of the Banguetty. The projected hostility was evidently a measure concerted with the Mahrattas. Lord Hastings sent back the envoy with an intimation that the answer should be conveyed through another channel. It declared that the Governor General was too well acquainted with his majesty's wisdom to be the dupe of the gross forgery attempted to be palmed upon him and he therefore transmitted to the king the document fabricated in his august name and trusted that he would submit to condign punishment the persons who had endeavoured to sow dissension between two powers whose reciprocal interest it was to cultivate relations of amity. By thus proceeding the necessity of noticing the insolent step of the Burmese monarch was evaded and that sovereign on hearing of the defeat of his Mahratta allies was content to remain at peace. But though the expression of hostile feeling was for a while suppressed the feeling itself was not removed and the Burmese monarch now gained courage to attack where before he had been satisfied to threaten. War commenced, and the successes of the British led to the conclusion of an armistice, which was employed in negotiations. These negotiations being unsuccessful, hostilities were resumed. The march of the English, as in Nepal, was in some degree retarded by the nature of the country, but this obstacle being overcome the Burmese were completely defeated, and the British advanced towards the capital, when negotiations were recommenced, and a treaty concluded, by which the Burmese secured their existence as a nation and the English obtained an extension of territory valuable as affording a secure frontier. During the progress of the Burmese war the British obtained from the king of the Netherlands, Malacca, Singapore and the Dutch possessions which remained to that nation on the continent of India, in exchange for the settlement of Bencoolen and other possessions in Sumatra, an event deserving notice, and rendered important from the position subsequently attained by Singapore, as a vast entrepôt of commerce. Some years later the misconduct of the rajah of Coorg, a small principality in Southern India, rendered necessary his deposition from sovereignty and his removal from the country which he had misgoverned and there being no one entitled to succeed him Coorg was unavoidably annexed to the British dominions of which it has since formed part.

The Afghan war commenced in 1839 with a view to raising a barrier against the aggressive power of Russia, brought to the British accession of territory, of power or glory on the whole, of glory. It was ostensibly undertaken to restore to the throne a former Afghan ruler Shah Shoojah, supposed at least to be actuated by friendly feelings towards the British, though doubts on that point may well be entertained. The advance of the forces destined for the conquest of Afghanistan was attended by much difficulty and dreadful suffering but at length a part of the invading army reached the chief city Cabool. Here it was thought the object of the expedition was gained but the commencement of a new and frightful series of calamities was at hand. Insurrection broke out, the British envoy was treacherously murdered, a large part of the British force was destroyed and the remainder compelled to retire under the most disastrous circumstances incessant annoyance and fearful slaughter marking its progress. Many deeds of heroism never surpassed tended indeed to add fresh lustre to the British name, and among others, the noble defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale can never be forgotten so long as Afghanistan is remembered. But the war and its consequences contribute to furnish an awful page in the history of British enterprise in India. Ultimately the country was avenged and its reputation vindicated through the vigorous counsels and vigorous acts of Generals Pollock and Nott. The former arrived first at Cabool and replanted the British colours there the latter arrived shortly afterwards. The British could now withdraw without discredit from a country where for the first time the prestige of their national character seemed endangered. That at least was vindicated and upheld though looking at the expenditure of blood and treasure at the mass of suffering and the imminent danger of irreparable disgrace which must have followed a premature retirement, every English man must wish that the war had never been undertaken.

The chapter in the history of British India which records the annexation of Sindh is little more consolatory to a sound-hearted English man than that on the war in Afghanistan. The amirs or rulers of Sindh were ever opposed to any close connection with foreigners. Various attempts had at different times been made to establish such connection but they had been met reluctantly and unfavourably. Two or three treaties had been entered into, but they were brief, dry and to neither party satisfactory. The amirs of Sindh hated the alliance which the British were anxious to establish, at first for commercial latterly for political purposes. When the British commenced the march to Afghanistan, a treaty was forced upon the rulers of Sindh, which was more distasteful than any former one. Under this treaty a British military force was to be permanently stationed in Sindh and, after some

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considerable time, Sir Charles Napier whose career in Sindhe has given rise to such a mass of controversy, was appointed to the chief command there. He commenced his course certainly with vigour but as certainly with little consideration of the existing rulers. Treaties were proposed which though rejection must have been looked for were accepted whether with sincerity or not—probably there was little of that quality on either side. But notwithstanding the acceptance of the treaties Sir Charles Napier continued to advance. During his progress the British Residency was attacked. It was gallantly defended but weakness of numbers and deficiency of ammunition soon rendered retreat necessary. This was effected in good order but at the sacrifice of the greater part of the property within the Residency. The battle of Meeanee followed in which the British gained a brilliant victory. Another battle fought near Hyderabad the capital may be said to have terminated the contest and Sindhe, in 1843 became a British possession. The conclusion of the contest in Sindhe found the British government involved in difficulties in Gwahor or the dominions of Scindia. The death of the representative of that house without heirs rendered an arrangement for the appointment of a successor necessary. A child said to be the nearest relative of the deceased prince was selected and the British government approved. But every Indian court is a focus of intrigue, and that of Gwahor formed no exception. A rabble army of 30 000 men was a source of weakness, not of strength and through the influence of a profligate and reckless court combined with that of a disorganized army the state appeared rapidly tending to dissolution. Internal war had in fact commenced when the British government somewhat tardily though at the last rather hastily put in motion a military force towards the disturbed country. It soon came into hostile collision with the enemy and two victories in one day gained by two separate portions of the British force decided the questions at issue. A new treaty followed, dated January 1844 in which a variety of arrangements for the safety of Scindia's territories and the security of those adjacent were embodied.

By this time a new cause for apprehension had arisen in the north western part of India. The death of Runjeet Singh the Lion of the Punjab had been followed by a series of excesses, terminating in a state of things in which the army was triumphant over the government, and was an object of its dread rather than of its dependence. At length a portion of it crossed the Sutley and invaded the British territories. This of course was repelled and first at Moodkee subsequently at Ferozshah, in December, 1845 the Sikhs were defeated. At Alwal and at Sobrasan fresh triumphs attended the British forces, who finally crossed the river and dictated the terms of submission at Lahore the Sikh capital. Here a treaty was concluded under

which the British obtained a cession of all the territory between the *Beas* and the *Sutley* the native government of Lahore being retained with some requisite modifications. But this arrangement proved of short duration. The atrocious conduct of a chief holding the fortress of Moolian where two British officers were murdered, the generally distracted state of the country the open violation by the government and people of the treaty so recently concluded and the actual levying of war against their peaceful neighbour demanded further intervention of a hostile character. One step only remained to be taken and the success which again attended the British enabled the Governor-General to take it. The Punjab was annexed and was thenceforward a part of the vast empire of India. In this instance as in many others which occur in the history of that empire the cause of Great Britain was the cause of general humanity.

Another Burmese war followed rendered necessary by the wrongs public and private inflicted by the Burmese government. It was neither long in duration nor brilliant in events and concluded with the annexation in December 1852 of the extensive province of Pegu in satisfaction to some degree of the injuries sustained and in aid of the means of defending British territory and property from further aggression.

After all the declamation that has been expended upon the means by which the British dominions have been acquired probably no conquests were ever made more righteously. This is certainly true with regard to the greater portion of them. Strangers were forced to become conquerors in self defence. During a considerable part of the last century the question was, whether India should be subjugated by France or by England. To this question but one answer could be given. The perfidy of the native princes was another source of war and of British aggrandisement. But the crimes of these rulers have in this respect been beneficial to their subjects, by transferring them to the care of a better and a milder government. No friend to mankind can wish that the natives had remained under their old masters and none but the most prejudiced can believe that their lot would have been improved by transferring them to the French.

### INDMEYEE—See LDMY

**INDOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam 94 miles N by W from Hyderabad, and 162 miles E N E from Sholapoor. Lat. 18 40 long 78 10.

**INDOORTY**—A town in Hyderabad or the dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Krishna river and 38 miles S E from Hyderabad. Lat. 17, long 78 59.

**INDORE TERRITORY**—From the capital, the name of Indore is extended to the aggregate of the possessions of the Holoar

family. These consist of several isolated tracts, some of them lying very remote from others. The area of the whole is estimated at 8,318 square miles. Of these districts those situate to the north are drained by the river Chumbul and its feeders; those to the south, by the Nerbudda flowing east and west. Like the rest of Malwa, these districts are fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat and other grain, pulse, sugar-cane, cotton and especially opium, the poppy production, it being so generally cultivated that, when in bloom it gives the country the appearance of a vast garden. Tobacco is also much cultivated and is of excellent quality. The great Vindhya range traverses the southern or Indore division of Holcar's dominions in a direction nearly from east to west, a small portion of the territory lying to the north of the mountains but by much the larger part to the south of them. The part lying south is a portion of the valley of the Nerbudda, bounded on the south by the Satpura Mountains. The summits of the Vindhya vary in height, probably from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and at one place the crest of the Jam Ghat, lat 22° 23' long 75° 49' rises to the elevation of 2,328 feet above the sea. The elevation of the Satpura range is somewhat greater, one summit being 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

Besides the ruling tribe of Malhattas, the population comprises many other classes of Hindoos, a few Mahomedans, and a considerable number of Gonds and Bheels. It is peculiarly the country of the Bheels, who are considered to have been the earliest occupiers of the soil. This race is one of the most wild and savage found in India, its people living for the most part on wild vegetables and game, the latter the produce of their bows and arrows, or on the plunder of their more civilized neighbours. They are, however, not entirely irreclaimable but have in some instances been converted into useful and trustworthy soldiers. The population of the whole of Holcar's dominions is estimated at 812,164 which yields an average of 95 to the square mile. The revenue in 1848 was estimated at 22,17,210 rupees, or 221,721½. The armed force, including the contingent of cavalry amounted to about 7,000 men. The principal towns,—Indore, Mundlaer, Rampoora, Bhanpoora and others, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The founder of the family of Holcar was Mulhar Rao a ryot or cultivator of Hul a village of the Deccan. His birth is said to have taken place in the year 1698. First a shepherd, and subsequently a soldier, he obtained distinction and promotion in hostilities against Nizamool Mulk and being received into the service of the Peshwa was appointed to the command of 500 horse. In 1728 he received a jaghire of twelve districts north of the Nerbudda. In 1731, he obtained seventy more, being at the same time appointed to

the general management of the Malhatta interests in Malwa and in 1738 Indore was granted to him with the district appertaining to it. From that time until his death in 1787 he was the most distinguished of the military commanders of the Malhatta race. In addition to the possessions above referred to he was appointed deshmook or feudatory of Chandore, in Khandesh, while his revenues were further increased by the levy of fixed tributes on several states. He was among the Malhatta leaders at the battle of Paniput in 1761 but fled when it became apparent that the defeat of the Malhattas was inevitable. Mulhar Rao Holcar had only one son, Koundi Rao who was killed during his father's lifetime. On the death of Mulhar Rao the succession devolved on Malli Rao the son of Koundi Rao. Malli Rao died many years after a few months and the sovereignty of Indore fell into the hands of his mother Alia Bhee, who committed the charge of the military force of her dominions to Tookajee Holcar, a member of the same tribe, but not otherwise related to the family with which the Bhees was allied. He appears to have acted strictly in conformity with her wishes during his long command which was terminated by his death in 1797. This harmony of action and the abilities of both parties brought Indore to a state of high prosperity. Succession to the power of Tookajee was disputed by his two legitimate sons, Kusi Rao and Mulhar Rao the latter of whom was cut off by assassination through the treachery of his brother a person weak in intellect, deformed in body, and as his actions showed not less deformed in his moral constitution. Tookajee left also two illegitimate sons, Etojee and Jeeswant Rao. Etojee attempted to maintain himself by a course of freebooting but being seized, was put to a very cruel death by the Peshwa who looked on unmoved whilst the wretched man tied to the leg of an elephant, imploring mercy or shrieking in agony as he was dragged along until torn in pieces. Jeeswant Rao who on the murder of his brother Mulhar Rao had fled to Nagpore and besought the rajah's protection received it in the shape of imprisonment from which however he contrived to escape. He thereupon like his brother Etojee commenced a predatory career and soon assembled an army of about 30,000 men with above 100 pieces of artillery. But this large force received a signal defeat from the army of Sindur, when Jeeswant Rao Holcar lost nearly all his artillery and the disaster was followed by the plunder of the capital. He rapidly recovered from the effects of this mischance and employed European officers to introduce their discipline into his army. In October 1802 at the battle of Poona, which he gained over the combined forces of Dowlat Rao Sindur and the Peshwa he had fourteen regular battalions, 5,000 irregular infantry and 20,000 horse. The distinguished state of Indore at the commencement of the present

century when the British government was engaged in arduous conflict with various enemies gave opportunity for Jeevunt Rao Holcar to indulge in devastation and plunder to an enormous extent. General Lake despatched against him five battalions of sepoys and 3 000 irregular horse under Colonel Munson an officer of extraordinary bravery but unfortunately destitute of a corresponding degree of judgment. The expedition accordingly terminated disastrously and the unhappy retreat of this force is characterized as one of the most lamentable events in the history of the British career in India. The apparent success of Holcar caused great numbers of freebooters to join him, and at the end of August 1801 he advanced at the head of 60 000 horse to the Jumna and took the city of Muttra. Marching thence he commenced the siege of Delhi on the 8th of October but retreated baffled on the 14th. The British under General Lake marching to its relief Holcar then at the head of his cavalry suddenly crossed the Jumna near Paniput and laid waste the Doab with fire and sword closely pursued by General Lake who on the morning of November 17th surprised him in his bivouac at Furruckabad where he was totally routed leaving about 3 000 dead and so rapidly did his predatory followers fall off that it is stated that of the 60 000 cavalry which he led across the Jumna, less than half that number recrossed it. His infantry which had been intrenched under the wall of Deeg had previously been attacked and defeated by a British force under General Frazer on whose fall, before the fate of the day was determined the command devolved upon Colonel Munson who had then the satisfaction of frustrating in some degree the disastrous consequences of his retreat. According to an authority whose means of information were great, Holcar entered Hindostan (or Northern India) with 92 000 men of whom 68 000 were cavalry 7 000 artillery and 19 000 infantry and 190 pieces of ordnance and he left it with his whole force diminished to 35 000 horse 7 000 infantry and artillery and thirty five guns. In October 1805 Holcar encouraged no doubt by the wavering and imbecile policy of Lord Cornwallis and subsequently of Sir George Burrow successively Governors General marched from Ameer where he had remained during the rains and with 12 000 cavalry 2 500 infantry and thirty guns advanced to the Punjab pursued by the British under Lord Lake who came up with him at the city of Amritsar, where in December 1805 a treaty was concluded by which Holcar relinquished any claim on Tonk Rawpoora, Bhundee and all places north of the Bhundee Hills and in possession of the British government but was confirmed in nearly all his other possessions. In the following year he murdered Kani Rao the legitimate son of Tookjee Holcar and Kundi Rao the infant son of Mullar Rao another legitimate son of Tookjee, assassinated at an earlier

period, while contending with his brother Kani Rao. These atrocities were closely followed by the insanity of the perpetrator who ultimately sank into a state of utter fatuity in which he died in the year 1811. A stormy regency succeeded ostensibly administered by Tooksee Bhe mistress of the deceased Jeevunt Rao but actually at many periods of its continuance, by her various paramours. Before the death of Jeevunt Rao Holcar she had adopted an infant Mullar Rao Holcar an illegitimate son of her protector and by general consent he was recognized as his father's successor. In 1817 the intrigues and disturbances fomented by the different factions which disturbed the state came to a crisis. The army seized Tooksee 135 and the young Mullar Rao and having murdered the former commenced hostilities under the ostensible command of the latter a result long before indicated. These were however brought to a speedy termination by the decisive victory which on December 21st 1817, was gained at Mahndpore by the British army over that of Holcar. On January 18th 1818 a treaty was concluded at Mundewar with the British government that power engaging to extend the same protection to the territory of Holcar as to its own and to maintain a field force for the preservation of internal tranquillity and for defence against foreign aggression disclaiming all concern with Holcar's relatives or subjects and entering into a stipulation not to permit the Peshwa or any of his heirs or dependants to claim or exercise any sovereign rights over the dominions of Holcar and to retire to the latter chief the possessions lately conquered from him. On the other part Holcar engaged to renounce all claims to the possessions guaranteed to Ameer Khan by the British government, to cede certain pergunnahs to Zalim Singh of Kota to confirm to Ghaffoor Khan his jagirdar or grant of various districts in Malwa to renounce all claim to any places north of the Bhundee Hills to cede to the British government all claims of revenue and tributes from the Rajpoot states and all the Malharat chiefdoms territories within and south of the Satpura range including the fort of Mandwa as well as all his possessions in the province of Khandesh and others intermixed with the territories of the Nizam and the Peshwa to abstain from diplomatic intercourse with other states except with the knowledge and consent of the British resident to entertain in his service no Europeans or Americans without similar permission, to permit an accredited minister from the British government to reside with the maharajah to discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than 3 000 horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement was to be made. Of the effect of this arrangement, Malcolm observes "This was in fact a new condition to the Holcar state for twenty years had elapsed since it had enjoyed any regular resources or government and its

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same during the greater part of that period had only served as a pretext to plunderers for committing every species of excess and crime.

Mulhar Rao Holcar died in 1833. His mother known by the title of the Mahjee, thereupon assumed the reins of government and an adoption took place by Mulhar Rao's widow of an infant son of Bapoo Holcar, a distant relative of the family. The pregnancy of one of the females in the deceased maharajah's zenana (who subsequently gave birth to a son) having been concealed the succession of the adopted son under the title of Martund Rao Holcar was recognised by the British government, and the birth of the posthumous child was not allowed to disturb the arrangement. Subsequently public feeling appeared to be decidedly in favour of the superior claims of Hurroo Rao Holcar a former competitor for the guidce and the nearest male relative of the late maharajah by whom he had been kept for many years a prisoner in the fort of Mahesseyer. An insurrection broke out in favour of the prisoner the troops sent against him espoused his cause and the existing government found it necessary to submit. Neutrality was observed by the British government during the contest and amicable relations were maintained with the new ruler. Hurroo Rao Holcar appears to have manifested the full amount of incapacity for government which is ordinarily exhibited by Indian princes. Under his sway the state of the country was so wretched that it was rapidly deserted by the inhabitants especially the more respectable and wealthy portion of them. On the death of this ineffectual specimen of oriental chieftainship he was succeeded by a youth named Kundero Rao Holcar whom he had adopted with the sanction of the British government. The career of this adopted successor was however terminated by an early death when it appears no person possessed any hereditary claim to the guidce, neither had any one valid title to adopt, and the continuance of the Holcar possessions under a separate form of government became a question for consideration. It being determined that it should be so continued the choice of a ruler was to be made and after weighing the competing claims of various candidates, the guidce was bestowed upon a youth named Mulharjee whose elevation it was avowed was not in virtue of either adoption or hereditary claim but of the express nomination of the British government. The opportunity was taken to limit the succession to lineal heirs, to the exclusion of adoption. The new chief being a minor the government was carried on during his legal infancy under the superintendence of the resident by a council of regency composed of the Mase Sahiba (widow of Jeevaunt Rao Holcar) and three principal officers of state. Under this arrangement the administration and state of the country greatly improved. The young chief, educated under the auspices of the British government,

displayed at an early age great capacity for public business and drew forth by his exemplary conduct, the approbation of the Governor-General. In February 1852 upon the attainment of his majority the young rajah assumed the reins of government.

INDORE the capital of the possessions of Holcar's family, a town situated in a plain of no great extent on the left bank of the small river Kutki. It is an ill built place the houses which are disposed in irregular winding streets, being constructed with sundried bricks and covered with clumsy tiles laid on bamboo. It contains a few mosques of an architectural pretensions, and numerous Brahminical temples built of basalt, and white washed with lime. Jacquemont who visited the place in 1832 describes the palace of Holcar as having no claims to notice but mentions that he was building another which would be much superior. The house of the British resident is situated east of the town and as this, as well as the dwellings of his assistants, are well built surrounded with groves and gardens, and judiciously disposed in a fine park like expanse the whole forms a pleasing scene. A strong escort of cavalry and infantry attend the resident but the principal British force for this part of India is cantoned at Mhow thirteen miles more to the south east. The resident at Indore in addition to his duties connected with that state, is the immediate representative of the British government in regard to various petty states under its protection but in other respects differing greatly in their circumstances. The Indrapur subordinate agency is also subject to his control.

Jemnah or old Indore is situated on the right side of the river. The present Indore, on the left bank was built by order of Aha Bae widow of Mulhar Rao Holcar immediately after his death in 1767. The outline of the city is nearly square each side being about 1000 yards in length the area is about 216 acres, or a third of a square mile and its population may be conjectured not to exceed 10000. Its elevation according to Malcolm and Dargers is 1998 feet above the sea, but Jacquemont, who however did not make any barometrical observations on the subject, is of opinion that this estimate errs in excess. Indore was plundered in 1801 by the army of Doulut Rao Kundera which had previously defeated Holcar, at the head of above 30000 men. In 1804 it was occupied without resistance by a British force under Colonel Murray but was restored on the subsequent pacification, in 1805. Distance south west from Agra 403 miles S.W. from Delhi 424, S from Neemuch 142, S.W. from Nussersabad by Neemuch, 265 S.W. from Sangor 224, W from Allahabad by Sangor, 537 W from Calcutta, by Allahabad 1030, N.E. from Bombay and Mahaurum and Nasick, 377 Lat. 22° 42' long 75° 50'.

INDOS — A town in the British district of 421



Buridwan, Bent gov of Bengal, 62 miles N W of Calcutta Lat 23 9 long 87 41

**INDPAL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam thirty miles from the left bank of the Manjira river and 111 miles W N W from Hyderabad Lat 18 12, long 77 6

**INDREE** in Sindh a town on the right bank of the Delhi Canal and on the route from Kurnal to Booree being 13 miles N of the former A little above this town it has been proposed to commence a watercourse from the Delhi Canal to lead the canal in contemplation for uniting the waters of the Jumna and of the Sutlej. Distant N W from Calcutta 280 miles Lat 29 2 long 71 8

**INDURUHI** in the Ajpoot state of Boudoke a fort and town held by a petty tributary ruler 45 miles N E of the town of Kotah Lat 24 41 long 76 19

**INDURKI** in the district of Ram pore under the jurisdiction of the Bent gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Bareilly to Alhwa and 51 miles N of the former Lat 25 7 long 79 26

**INDUS**—A great river of Asia. Though the vigilant jealousy of the Chinese who rule Tibet, has excluded Europeans from that country the inquiries of Moorcroft Trebeck and Gerard have established beyond any reasonable ground of doubt that the source of the longest and principal stream of the Indus is at the north of the Kailas Mountain regarded in Hindoo mythology as the mansion of the gods as a paradisaical and though overestimated by Gerard in respect to its altitude still having an elevation of 22 000 feet above the level of the sea. The locality of the source of the Indus may be stated with some probability to be in lat 32 long 81 30 Near its source it bears the name of *Sink kha-bab* or lion's mouth from a superstitious belief that it flows from one. It first takes a north westerly direction to Tagle about 160 miles from the place of its reputed source. It is there joined on its left or south western side by the *Hekung Choo* or river of Cartze which rises on the western base of the Kailas Mountain. The united stream bears the name of the northern confluent, *Sink kha-bab* and near the *La Gamskel Pass* about fifty miles below the junction the river leaves the table land through which it had previously flowed and enters the deep gorges of the great depression dividing the Kowenluo or Morz Tagh from the Himalaya. To this point, five miles from the Chinese frontier and having an elevation of 14 000 or 15 000 feet, its course has been explored by Trebeck the companion of Moorcroft. It is a waste in lat 32 50, long 79 22 on the border of a sandy plain or rather wide valley studded with small lakes, having their edges incircled with soda. The river was here found to be at sixty yards wide apparently deep and in the middle of November frozen over in most parts. Thirty miles below this the river

turns nearly south west for a short distance and then takes the direction of north west. At Ughah which is about 330 miles from the source it was surveyed by Moorcroft and found to be about fifty yards wide. Close to Le the capital of Ladakh, and thirty miles below Ughah the elevation of its bed is not less than 10 000 feet and if that of its source be assumed at 18 000 and its length, so far at 380 miles, its fall will be found to be twenty-two feet per mile. Yet the descent of the bed of the *Sink kha-bab* is far less rapid than that of the Sutlej which in thirty miles descends 2 300 feet or about seventy six feet in the mile. Holding its course in a direction approaching to north west the *Sink kha-bab* about eighteen miles below Le is joined opposite to Naimo by the river of *Zanskar* flowing from the district of the same name and in a direction from south west to north east. The *Zanskar* is a very rapid, turbid river, the *Sink kha-bab* is clear and placid stream. About thirty miles below this and 400 from its source Vigne found the river at Kulutzi crossed by a wooden bridge and only twenty five yards wide. The small size of the river after a course of more than 400 miles can only be accounted for by the excessive aridity of the elevated tract through which it has held its way. Moorcroft estimates the breadth of the river at this place at only twenty yards but he found that it rose nearly forty feet during the season of monsoon. Having, flowed about fifty five miles below this place in a north west direction it receives from the south the river of *Dras* which rising in the mountains forming the north eastern frontier of Kashmir holds a north-easterly course of about ninety miles, and receiving several streams both from the east and west discharges a considerable volume of water at its confluence. From this confluence the *Sink kha-bab* takes a more northerly direction for about forty-seven miles, to the fort of *Karni* in lat 35 11 long 76 57 where it receives from the north the water of the *Shyok* by far its most important tributary above the river of *Kabool*. At the confluence of the two rivers the *Shyok* is about 110 yards broad the *Sink kha-bab* not more than eighty but the latter is the deeper and has a greater body of water. Below the confluence the river is known by the name *Aba Sind* (Indus proper). At about twenty five miles below the point of junction and westward of it, the Indian outpost *Iekardoh* receives from the north the river of *Nhyahur*. The downward course of the Indus between *Iekardoh* and *Makpon* or *Shagaron* in which interval it runs a distance of about ninety miles, is in a direction west north west. At *Makpon* or *Shagaron* in lat 35 48, long 74 30 according to Vigne who viewed the place at the distance of eighteen miles, the river emerges from the mountainous region and turning south a course which it thenceforth continues to keep generally to the sea, takes its way through the unexplored country north of

Attock Vigoe caused the part intervening between Iskardoh and Makpon (Shagaron) to be explored by his native servants who found it to flow through a succession of rocky gorges and deep and narrow valleys, rugged and difficult, but presenting nothing else remarkable more recently this section has been examined by Europeans. About three miles south of Makpon (Shagaron) it receives from the north west a considerable stream called the river of (light) Vigoe who viewed the Indus at Acho about twenty five miles below this confluence describes it there as a vast torrent rushing through a valley six or seven miles wide and holding a south westerly course which might be traced downwards for at least forty five miles from thence to Derbend a distance of about 114 miles its course lies through countries inhabited by barbarous and fanatical tribes of Mussulmans and which does not appear to have ever been explored by Europeans. At Derbend on the northern boundary of the British territory of the Punjab it was in 1837 surveyed by Lieutenant Leach, of the Bengal Engineers, and there in the middle of August, about which time it is fullest, he found it 190 yards wide. From this place about 812 miles from its source and in lat 34 18 long 72 54, he descended the river on a raft to Attock a distance of about sixty miles. In this interval the river flowing through a plain has a broad channel of no great depth containing many islands and fordable in five places.

The ford is only available in winter when the river is lowest, and even then the attempt is perilous from the rapidity of the current and the tembluous coldness of the water. If the account given by Mason be correct, 1200 horsemen were swept away and drowned on one occasion when the Indus was crossed by Runjeet Singh at one of these fords. Hough states the number lost at 7000. Shah Shooja forded the Indus in 1809 above Attock, but his success was considered to be almost a miracle. Where crossed by Porter about twenty miles above Attock in the middle of July and consequently when fullest it was three-quarters of a mile or a mile in breadth with a rough and rapid current endangering the ferry boat though large enough to contain seventy persons together with much merchandise and some horses. Close above Attock the Indus receives on the western side the great river of Kabool which drains the extensive basin of Kabool the northern declivity of Safed Koh the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh and Chitral and the other extensive valleys which furrow this last great range on the south. Both rivers have large volumes of water, and are very rapid and as they meet amidst numerous rocks, the confluence is turbulent and attended with great noise. The Kabool river appears to have nearly as much water as the Indus, and in one respect has an advantage over it, being navigable for forty miles above the confluence, while the upward navigation of the

Indus is rendered impracticable by a very violent rapid immediately above the junction. Both rivers have gold in their sands, in the vicinity of Attock. It is obtained in various places along the upper course of the Indus, or its tributaries as at Garrope in Hindes and also near the confluence of the Shy yoh, and near Iskardoh. Attock just below the confluence of the Kabool river about 872 miles from the supposed source of the Indus, and in lat 33 54 long 72 16 is remarkable as being the limit of the upward navigation of the latter river and the place most frequented for passage over it from Hindostan to Afghanistan. The passage is, for the greater part of the year made by bridges of boats of which there are two one is above the fort of Attock where the river is 800 feet wide the other below where it is above 540 feet wide. Wood found the depth at Attock in August, to be sixty feet the rate of the current six miles an hour the breadth where he measured it above the place of the bridge 8.8 feet. The inundation affects the depth and speed of the current, rather than the breadth at Attock. This remarkable point is about 1000 feet above the sea, and consequently about 17000 feet below the source of the Indus which falls, therefore to that extent in 872 miles. This is at the average rate of about twenty feet per mile. The length of its channel from Attock to the sea is 842 miles, and consequently in that lower part of its course it falls little more than a foot per mile. At Attock the river flowing generally south south west, as it does below Derbend enters a deep rocky channel in the salt range or secondary mountains which connect the eastern extremity of Safed Koh with the base of the Himalaya, in the Punjab. In this part of its course the river as well as the fort on its left or eastern bank is known by the name of Attock in consequence, as is generally supposed of the prohibition under which the Hindoos originally lay of passing it westward. For about ten miles below Attock the river, though in general rolling between high cliffs of slate rock has a calm deep and rapid current but for above 100 miles further down, to Kala-Rogh it becomes an enormous torrent, whirling and rolling among huge boulders and ledges of rock and between precipices rising nearly perpendicularly several hundred feet from the water's edge. The water here is a dark lead colour and hence the name "Vilad" or blue river" given as well to the Indus as to a town on its banks about twelve miles below Attock. At Ghora Trup about twenty miles below Attock, the immense body of water passes through a channel only 200 feet wide but having a depth of 180 feet, the velocity being about ten miles an hour.

Wood describing the course of the river from Attock to Kala-Rogh says, It here rushes down a valley varying from 100 to 400 yards wide between precipitous banks from 70 to 700 feet high. During inundation, the river rises in this part about fifty feet. As the river

approaches the plain country below Kala-Bagh, the channel expands nearly to the breadth of 500 yards, just above that town the width is 481 yards. Below Kala-Bagh, in lat 32 57 long 71° 85' and about 830 miles from the mouth, the river enters the plain the east or left bank here becoming low while on the right the Khaworee Hills rise abruptly from the water having as Burnes observes the appearance of a vast fortress formed by nature, with the Indus as its ditch. Along the base of these hills, which stretch south south west for about seventy miles, the channel is deep, generally having soundings about sixty feet. On entering the plain the water loses its clearness, and becomes loaded with mud. In inundation the depth of the stream is not so much affected in this part of its course as are the breadth and velocity and here as well as in the Delta, the river when swollen overflows the adjacent country to a great extent. From Kala-Bagh southwards to Mittunkote distant about 350 miles the banks, either right or left, or both are in several places so low that the first rise of the river covers the country around with water extending as the inundation advances as far as the eye can reach. As the inundation originates in the melting of the snows in the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalaya it commences with spring and retrogrades as autumn advances and so regular is this process, that, according to Wood it begins to rise in the 23rd of March, and to subside on the 23rd of September its maximum being about the 6th or 7th of August. The average rise of the inundation between Kala-Bagh and Mittunkote is eight feet and a half the declivity of the water's edge is eight inches per mile. In this part of its course, with the exception of the Koorum, the Indus receives scarcely any accession to its water. Higher up it has a few tributaries, though of no great importance. Thus, on the right, or west bank in lat 33 25 long 71 52 the Toe described by Elphinstone as a deep and clear stream falls into it. On the left, or east side in lat 33 47 long 72 16 the Indus receives the Hurroo, a small stream and on the same side, lower down in lat. 33° 1, long. 71 48, the Swan also an inconsiderable stream. The Indus, between Kala-Bagh and Mittunkote in consequence of the great breadth of its channel is scarcely affected by rain but in the narrow part, above Kala-Bagh it sometimes rises eight or nine feet in a short time from this cause. In many places where the river flows through the plain there is an inner and an outer bank. The outer banks run at a great distance from each other and between them during inundation, the vast body of water rolls often in several channels, separated by shifting islands when the river is low this great course becomes a shallow valley of very irregular breadth, and the shrunken river meanders along its bottom. If the outer banks were continuous, the river would roll along in a stream varying in breadth according to the

greater or less degree of inundation but at all times, even when fullest, in a defined channel of moderate breadth, though varying greatly in different parts. In many places however the outer bank is wanting and, during inundation, the river expands over the country, converting it into an extensive lake. Between Mittunkote and Bokkur the inundation extends sometimes twenty miles from the western side of the river in its low state and ten or twelve from the eastern side. Wood gives the width of the shrunken river as varying from 480 to 1 600 yards and the average width at about 680 yards. Its usual maxima of depth at nine, twelve or fifteen feet but its bed is so irregular and so liable to be obstructed by shifting shoals, that though it cannot be regularly and safely forded in any part, except that intervening between Torbela and Attock its navigation even below the confluence of the Kakool cannot be effected at all times and continuously throughout its whole course by boats drawing more than thirty inches water. The general velocity of the stream in its shrunken state is estimated by Wood at three miles an hour but he observes, it is scarcely necessary to remark, that the three last items (breadth, depth velocity) are very inconstant. At no two places are the measurements exactly alike nor do they continue the same at one place for a single week. In fact, the breadth, during inundation is only 250 feet at Ghora Trup and below Mittunkote it in one place amounts to thirty miles the depth at the same time and place is 185 feet and in other places only twelve feet the velocity at Ghora Trup during the inundation is ten miles an hour at other places not half that, and when the river is low, often not more than two miles an hour.

The general course of the river is a little west of south from Attock to the confluence of the Punjnad the channel which conveys the collected streams of the Punjab. This confluence is on the left or eastern side of the Indus, two or three miles below Mittunkote, in lat 28 55' long 70 28 and about 490 miles from the sea. Above the confluence the breadth of the Indus is less than that of the other river but, in consequence of the greater depth and velocity, the former has the greater volume of water. Wood found the Indus having a breadth of 608 yards a velocity of about five miles an hour, a depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and discharging 91,719 cubic feet per second. The Punjnad had a breadth of 1 768 yards, a velocity of about two miles an hour, a depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and discharged 68 956 cubic feet per second. Below the confluence, the Indus is in its lowest state 2,000 yards wide. Its aspect in this part is well described by Bouless. 'At the place where we crossed the Indus, almost immediately below its junction with the Punjnad its stream is 2,047 yards, or nearly a mile and a quarter, in breadth, at a place where its width was unbroken either by islands or sandbanks. The

banks are very low, and the water very muddy, having just begun to rise, from the melting of the snows at its sources nor is the stream of very great depth, except in the main channel, but with all these drawbacks, it is a magnificent sheet of water—a very prince of rivers. For a considerable distance above and below Multankote, the country is low and the inundation extensive reaching to Shikarpoor and even to some places distant from the river twenty miles to the west, and extending eight or ten miles to the east. Lower down, at Roree, the stream makes its way through a low ridge of limestone and flint, which stretches from the mountains of Cutch Gundava eastward, to Jemulmar. There are strong indications that the stream, in remote ages, swept far eastward along their northern base and irrigated the level tract at present desert, but exhibiting numerous proofs that it once was traversed by large streams and was both fertile and populous. At present, this ridge is cut, not only by the Indus, but a few miles further east, by the Eastern Narra, which diverges from the main stream on the eastern side, a short distance above Roree and takes a south easterly course through the desert, in which it is usually lost though in violent inundations it rolls onward to the sea in a great volume of water discharging itself through the Korree or most eastern mouth which is in general quite deserted by the fresh water. At Roree there are four rocky islets, the largest of which that of Bhukkur contains an extensive fort, and divides the river into two channels. Fifty miles below this place the Western Narra, a great and permanent branch, diverges from the Indus on the western side and after a tortuous course of nearly 120 miles rejoins the main stream about four miles south-east of Sehwan. A little above that town the Narra has a large but shallow expansion called Lake Manchur, varying in circuit from thirty to fifty miles, according to the greater or less degree of inundation. This great watercourse in the part intervening between Lake Manchur and the Indus, has a name distinct from that of the Narra, being called the Arul. From Sehwan downwards, to the efflux of the Fulailee a distance of about eighty miles the bed of the river is much depressed below the level of the adjacent country and the banks are elevated from sixteen to twenty feet above the surface in the low season in this part of the course inundations rarely overspread the country and irrigation is effected by raising the water with the Persian wheel. The Fulailee, a large branch, though yearly diminishing leaves the Indus on the eastern side about twelve miles north of Hyderabad, and, flowing south-east, insulates the Gunjah Hills, on which that town is built, so, about fifteen miles below it, an offset running westward rejoins the main stream. At Trical, where is the point of reversion, in lat 25° 9' long 68° 21' the Delta commences, all below it, and contained be-

tween the Fulailee on the east, and the extreme western branch of the Indus, being, with little exception, alluvial, and obviously deposited by the river. The Fulailee holds a south easterly course, in the lower part of which it bears the name of the Gonnee, which, communicating during high inundations, with the Pharraus, is thereby discharged into the sea through the Korree mouth. The Korree mouth may more properly be termed an arm of the sea, as the water is salt, and it receives a current from the Indus only during inundations of unusual height. Burnes found it seven miles wide and twenty feet deep at Cotamr about twenty miles from the open sea. Some suppose it to have once been the principal mouth of the Indus constantly discharging the water of the Narra, which they consider to have been the chief branch. It is at present the most eastern of the estuaries connected with the Indus. The Pinyaree a wide branch which diverges from the Indus at Bunnas about forty miles below Hyderabad is navigable downwards to within fifty miles of the sea at that distance the navigation is closed by a bund or dam thrown across it at Magh ribee, but as the water makes its way through small creeks in time of inundation the navigation recommences below the bund and continues to the sea. The Pinyaree discharges itself through the Sir estuary two miles wide at its mouth with a depth on the bar of one fathom and of from four to six inside it is next, westward to the Korree mouth. At about six miles above Tahta, the Kularee, a small branch, leaves the Indus on the right or western side, and may be considered to mark the commencement of the Delta on that side. Were not its water lost by absorption and evaporation, it would generally insulate Tahta, as it now does occasionally. At about five miles below Tahta, and sixty miles from the sea, the Indus is divided into two great branches,—the Buggaure which flows westward and the Sata, which maintains the previous course of the Indus southward and is in strictness the continuation of that river. The Mull and the Moutsee, formerly great branches, leaving the left or eastern side of the Sata, are now so diminished as to be almost dry. The estuaries, however remain, that of the Mull is navigable for boats, it is the mouth next westward of the Sir and beyond this is the same direction, is the Kaba, or estuary of the Moutsee at present unnavigable. A few miles farther west is the Kookwarree mouth now blocked up by a sandbank, but forming, in 1837 when Carless published his account, 'the grand embouchure of the Indus, having a breadth of 1100 yards. Even then, however the navigation was rendered difficult by an enormous bank stretching across it, and extending five miles out to sea. The Sata now discharges the great bulk of its waters through the Kedewarree, the next mouth proceeding westward, the embouchure of which was considerably diverted during the inundation of

1848 Its channel is well defined having no less than from seven to eight feet water at low spring tides. Following the line of coast in a north-westerly direction the next estuary is that of the Hujamree where the English forces advancing in 1838 on Afghanistan, were landed. Next in succession in the same direction is the Jooa mouth, leading by the river of the same name to the Buggaur and practicable to the junction for river steamers during the floods. During the low season the estuaries of both the Jooa and Hujamree are safe roads for ingresses or egress, independent of fresh water discharge. The Dubbar and Gorabee now united form the next mouth which has five feet on the bar at low water beyond which is the Pitvance also communicating with the Buggaur by which it was for a time asserted. Further on is the Cooddee mouth having five feet at low water and this is succeeded by the Pitty one of the largest deepest, and best-defined of the mouths of the Indus and much frequented by steamers to and from Kurrachee. Next and last is the Gizee the estuary of a branch of the Indus formerly obliterated but again rendered navigable for boats, though having but two feet water at its mouth at low tide.

The distance from the Koorie estuary in the south east, to the mouth of Gizee creek in the north west is about 130 miles and such is consequently the length of the seacoast of the Delta. There are several mouths of less importance and the enumeration of which is unnecessary. There are also numerous intricate cross channels, allowing an inland navigation for small vessels between the various creeks and branches. To sum up briefly this involved subject—during the season of low water the Indus falls into the sea by only one channel of any importance this, called the Sata, Munnejah or Wanyanee has its efflux by the Kedewarree mouth the entrance of which is very unsafe, and consequently avoided by coasting craft. Impetuous currents and shifting sands are dangers they are not disposed to encounter. Sharp vessels grounding on such a locality seldom escape serious disaster a few hours being sufficient to engulf them in a bed of sand from which no human aid or skill can extricate them. The other mouths, with the exception of the Pitty are in the season of low water, little more than creeks silted up and closed at various distances from the sea. The number of these creeks or estuaries at present at all worth noticing is thirteen, occurring in the following order in proceeding from south east to north west the Koorie, Seer Mull, Kaba, Kookewarree, Kedywarree, Hujamree, Jooa, Durbar, Pitvance, Cooddee, Pitty and Gizee. The tide influences the Indus nearly up to Tatta a distance of about seventy miles. The spring tide rises nine feet.

The description above given of the mouths and lower branches of the Indus is mainly applicable to their state when the river is lowest. When the river is at its height, as

Burnes observes "the great branches of this river are of themselves so numerous and throw off such an incredible number of arms that the inundation is general and in those places which are denied this advantage by fortuitous circumstances, artificial drains about four feet wide and three deep conduct the water through the fields. For about twenty miles from the sea, the whole country is nearly submerged. At this season, the water of the sea is fresh for some distance from the land and discoloured for a still greater. The quantity of water discharged by the Indus is by no means proportionate to the enormous supplies derived from its numerous tributaries the larger portion seems lost by evaporation absorption and employment for irrigation in a sultry climate where rain seldom falls. Wood and Lord state the maximum discharge in August at 446 080 cubic feet per second and in December at 40 807 cubic feet per second. The water in the early part of the season of inundation is very unwholesome in consequence of the great quantity of decayed vegetable and animal matter held in suspension by it. Lord, who made experiments by decanting the water and weighing the residuum computes that the quantity of silt annually discharged by the river during the seven months of inundation would suffice to form an island or bank forty two miles long twenty-seven miles broad and forty feet deep but it is clear that this computation must be received with great allowances, as according to it, the land of Sindh must have been much farther advanced into the Indian Ocean than it is found to be. After the early part of the season of inundation if the water be preserved until the earthy admixture has subsided it is both palatable and wholesome.

The Indus is infested by alligators they are of the *Gwyral* or long snouted kind the common kind being unknown in the river though numerous in lagoons near Kurrachee. The *bakas* a cetaceous animal the size of a porpoise is common. Nowhere are fish finer or more abundant, and they form a large portion of the sustenance of the population of the adjacent country. Westmacott enumerates sixteen kinds some as long as six or seven feet. The *pulla*, a species of carp, is a rich and delicious fish, though bony to a degree dangerous to an incautious eater. It is largely consumed on the spot, and also dried for exportation, forming an important article in the scanty trade of Sindh. The fishermen of the *pulla* floats with his breast downwards, on an oblong earthen vessel closed in all parts except an orifice, which he covers by applying his stomach to it. In this position he passes along taking the fish with a net at the end of a long bamboo and depositing it in the vessel.

Wood observes that "the population of the banks of the Indus are almost amphibious. The boatmen of Lower Sindh for example live, like the Chinese, in their boats. If a native of the Lower Indus has occasion to cross

the stream a pulla-jar wafts him to the opposite shore. At Bukkur the *muzant* (inflated hide) supersedes the pulla-jar and from Mittunkote upwards, every man living near the river has one. Koesids (couriers) so mounted make surprising journeys, and the soldier with sword and matchlock secured across his shoulders, thus avoids the fatigue of a long march. The leisure time of every description of persons is spent in the water, or floating on it. Such familiarity with the water naturally inclines the population to regard it as the great medium of commercial intercourse, and Hamilton, who visited Sindh at the close of the seventeenth century found the traffic considerable. Until within the last few years the trade of the Indus was obstructed and in many places destroyed, by the oppression and vexatious rapacity of the various petty powers and tribes claiming sovereignty over diverse parts of its course. The success of the British arms has led to the restoration of a better state of things. The *doondah* or boat generally used in Lower Sindh is a clumsy vehicle, flat bottomed of capacity varying from thirty to fifty tons with bow and stern each forming a broad inclined plane having the former an angle with the surface of the water of about twenty the latter of about forty degrees. The *jampies* or state barges of the amirs, were of considerable dimensions. Wood measured one 120 feet long eighteen and a half broad and drawing two feet six inches water. In the upper part of the Indus the boat chiefly used is the *sohrak* in most respects resembling the *doondah*, except that it is smaller, lighter and more manageable. The *duggah* used only in the boisterous part of the current above Kala-Bagh is very strongly built, with stern and bow greatly projecting to keep away the hull from the bank, in case of collision with it. It is so heavy and unmanageable, that if brought far down the river it is usually disposed of there, to save the labour and expense of tracking it back. In proceeding up the stream when the wind is unfavourable, as is generally the case during the half year between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, way must be made exclusively by tracking. During the other half year southerly winds prevail and the boats run up under sail before it, except where the use of sails becomes dangerous from peculiar circumstances. Steam will doubtless be found highly efficient in navigating the Indus. Communication by its means has indeed been already established between Karachi and Mooltan by government vessels for goods and passengers an advantage which it is confidently believed will shortly be extended to Kala-Bagh on the Indus, and to the town of Jhelum on the tributary of that name. The principal obstacle to its general employment is the dearth and inferior quality of the firewood of Sindh but coal has been discovered near the Indus, both in the Punjab and on the western bank of the river though further investigation is required as to its quality and quantity.

In estimating the advantages to be drawn from the navigation of the Indus, reference should be had, not only to the home consumption of Sindh and the Punjab, but also to the demand of the various marts of those countries through which Afghanistan, Khorasan, and Central Asia are largely supplied and the best means of advancing this most important branch of trade have been deemed to be the establishment of grand periodical fairs at suitable points on the banks of the Indus and in affording facilities of communication and protection to the commercial classes. Karachi and Sukkur have been selected as sites for this purpose. Communication between Karachi and the higher parts of the river is carried on by means of government steam vessels.

Although some of the particulars following have been already noticed it may be convenient, in conclusion to bring them into one view. The length of the navigable part of the river from the sea to Attock has been ascertained by measurement to be 942 miles, that of the upper part is about 860 miles making a total length in round numbers, of 1 800 miles. The average declivity of the watercourse from the supposed locality of the source to Attock is, per mile twenty four feet from Attock downwards to Kala-Bagh a distance of about 110 miles it is twenty inches from this last place to Mittunkote a distance of about 350 miles, it is eight inches and thence to the sea, six inches. The Indus is probably destined to be an important channel of political and commercial communication.

**INGLMOOR**—A town in the British district of Nellore presidency of Madras, 129 miles N N W of Madras. Lat 14 49 long 79 39.

**INHOWNA**, in the territory of Oude a small town on the route from Lucknow en route to Pertaubgarh 51 miles S.E. of the former 69 N W of the latter. It has a small bazar and is well supplied with water. Lat. 26 33 long 81 25.

**INGLEGHIE**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 104 miles W S W from Hyderabad, and 84 miles E by N from Bejapoor. Lat. 17 2' long 77 1.

**INJADRI**—See SANDPORE MOUNTAINS.

**INJILLY**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras 20 miles W N W of Ganjam. Lat. 18 28' long 84 50.

**INNACONDA, or VINUKONDA**, in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of the talook or subdivision of the same name. Shocks of earthquake have been occasionally felt at this place. Lat 16 3 long 79 48.

**INTGAON** in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor and 29 miles S.E. of the former. Lat 28 16, long 79 55.

**IRADUTNUGUE**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Dholpoor to Agra, 15 miles S. of the latter Lat. 26° 59', long. 78° 9'

**IRAK RIVER**, in Sindh, rises at the base of the Bhool Hills, in the mountainous tract between Kurrahee and Sehwan, and in about lat. 25° 20' long 67° 45'. It holds a course of about forty miles in a south-easterly direction and empties itself in lat. 24° 53' long 68° 6' into the dund or lake of Kunjur a considerable body of brackish water abounding in fish. Though the stream fails in time of drought, water may always be obtained by digging in the bed.

**IREJ**—See ERICH

**IRLAPPAUL**—A town in the British district of Nellore presidency of Madras, 87 miles S W of Ongole Lat. 15° 12' long 79° 40'

**IRON ISLAND** off the coast of the Tennessee province measuring twenty miles in length from north to south and two in breadth. The north part of the island terminates in a point with rocks having close to them from twenty five to thirty fathoms water Lat. 12° 45' long 98° 28'

**IRRAWADDY**—A river rising at the eastern extremity of the Snowy range of the Himalayas, the source of its principal tributary being in lat 23° 5' long 97° 58'. It flows in a direction from north to south traversing the heart of the Burmese territories which it separates into two nearly equal divisions. After a course of 780 miles it reaches the southern frontier of Burmah and crossing over into the British province of Pegu pursues its way for a further distance of 270 miles, reaching the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, which form the delta of the Irrawaddy. At the distance of 540 miles from its source it passes the Burmese town of Ummerapoura and a few miles farther it flows past the capital of the empire, sixty five miles beyond which it receives, on the right side its great affluent the Khyendwen flowing also from the north. The course of the united stream through the Burmese territory continues for the further distance of 190 miles. Fifty miles below the southern frontier of Burmah, as at present defined it passes the British town of Prome ninety miles below which it diverges into two principal branches, each measuring about 130 miles in length. The more easterly of these branches is designated the Rangoon or Sittoung river, from the cities of those names built upon its banks, and it falls into the Gulf of Martaban, in lat. 16° 28' long 96° 24'. The other main branch intersecting the province in a south westerly direction is known as the river of Bassero and discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 15° 50' long 94° 28'. Innumerable watercourses, forming the delta, are thrown off from these two rivers.

From experiments instituted in 1852 across

the river at Prome to ascertain the velocity of the current, it appeared that the fall of the stream from October to February amounted to about twenty feet the mean depth on the 25th April was found to range from twelve to thirteen feet, and its mean speed was computed at about two miles per hour. The Basen branch affords a passage for the largest ships for sixty miles from its mouth and for forty miles further for vessels of 300 tons. No river of similar magnitude, it is stated, presents so few obstructions. According to the theory of M. Klaproth and the Chinese geographers, the Irrawaddy is a continuation of the Sampo of Thibet, but though absolute proof be yet wanting of the identity of the latter with the Brahmapootra, little doubt appears to be now entertained on this point. A high authority exploring the Irrawaddy at a spot obviously at no great distance from its source observes. The Irrawaddy we were surprised to find but a small river smaller even than we anticipated, though aware of the proximity of its sources. It was not more than eighty yards broad and still fordable though considerably swollen by the melting snows the bed was of rounded stones, and both above and below where we stood we could see numerous shallow rapids. As to the origin of the river I felt perfectly satisfied from the moment I made inquiries at Sadiya but since further evidence founded on the report of the natives might not have satisfied those who had adopted M. Klaproth's opinion, that the waters of the Sampo find an outlet through the channel of the Irrawaddy I had resolved if possible, to have ocular and incontrovertible demonstration and I could not help exulting when standing on the edge of the clear stream at the successful result of our toils and fatigues. Before us, to the north rose a towering wall, stretching from west to east, offering an awkward impediment to the passage of a river in a cross direction and we agreed on the spot that if M. Klaproth proved determined to make his Sampo pass by Ava, he must find a river for his purpose considerably removed towards or into China. A chart of the Irrawaddy from Rangoon to Yandaboo has been published and further attempts to explore this river have, it is believed, been successful in adding somewhat to the stock of knowledge on the subject. But at present their results are not available for general use, as no public communication, either official or otherwise, has yet been made of them. A short time will probably throw open the discoveries to all who may take an interest in the matter.

**ISHAKHANKAKOT**, in Sarhind, a village with a small fort, on the route from Ludianah to Ferozpoor, and 46 miles W of the former town. It is situated in an open level country partially cultivated, and capable of yielding supplies for a moderate number of troops. Water is abundant, and the road in this part of the route generally good, though in some

places sandy yet not so much so as to present serious difficulties for guns or carriages. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,134 miles. Lat. 30 57 long 75 16

**ISHAMUTTEE**—The name of one of the numerous watercourses of the Ganges which intersect the lower provinces of Bengal it divaricates from the Martabhang in lat 23 34 long 88 42 and flowing in a southerly direction for seventy miles through the British districts of Nuddee and Barasut, falls into the Bay of Bengal through the Soonderbunds

**ISHAPORE**.—A village on the left bank of the Hooghly river in the British district of Barasut, hont. gov of Bengal. At this place are the powder works of the government. The manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore was, however directed to be suspended in 1852 and though renewed at a later period under a temporary emergency a desire was expressed by the home government that the future manufacture of this article should be transferred to a station in the upper provinces. Distance N from Calcutta 18 miles. Lat. 22 36 long 88 28

**ISKARDOH** the capital of Baltistan is situated in an elevated plain, forming the bottom of a valley embosomed in stupendous ranges of mountains. The plain or valley of Iskardoh is nineteen miles long and seven broad. Its soil is formed of the detritus brought down and deposited by the Indus, and by its great tributary the Slughur river the confluence being at the northern base of the rock on which the fort is built. The killah or rock, the site of the fort is on the left bank of the Indus here a deep and rapid torrent, above 150 yards wide. It is two miles long and at the eastern end where it is highest, rises nearly perpendicularly 800 feet above the river from a buttress of sand loose stones and broken rocks. The killah has this mural face on every side except the west, where it slopes steeply to the plain. Vigne considers that it could be rendered as strong as Gibraltar to which in appearance, it bears much resemblance. The castle of the former sovereigns of Baltistan stands on a small natural platform about 300 feet above the bed of the river, and is built of stone, with a framework of timber and numerous strong defences against musketry. It is approached by a steep zigzag path traversed by gateways and wooden defences several of which are also disposed in such parts of the sides of the rock as require to be strengthened. There is a look out house on a peak a little above the castle and another on the summit above that. Everything in the interior of this stronghold is constructed for defence rather than comfort the place being a confusion of break neck stairs, low doors, and dark passages. There is a splendid view of the valley and the river from the windows. The highest summit of the rock is a small level space of a triangular shape, and here are piled stones, ready to be

rolled down for the destruction of assailants. It is scarcely accessible, except on the western side, and there, at a height of about 200 feet, the acclivity is strongly fortified by walls and square towers. The formation of the rock is gneiss. There is no water in the upper part of the killah, but below the castle is a fine spring. The residence of the population attached to the seat of government of this fallen state is on the plain at the base of the rock and can according to Vigne hardly be called a town, being a straggling collection of houses. The number of these houses is estimated by Moorcroft at 150. Vigne displays the enthusiasm of an ardent admirer of the picturesque in describing the appearance of this singular and secluded place as viewed by him on his first visit to it from the direction of Cashmere. I the first European who had ever beheld them (so I believe), gazed downwards from a height of 6 000 or 7 000 feet upon the sandy plains and green orchards of the valley of the Indus at Iskardoh. The rock of the same name itself with the rajah's stronghold on the east end of it was a very conspicuous object. The stream from the valley of Shighur which joins the Indus, as it washes its foot, was visible from the spot where I stood, but the latter river was hidden by the height of its left bank whilst on the north and wherever the eye could rove across with surpassing grandeur a vast assemblage of the enormous summits that compose the Tibetan Himalaya. Respecting the origin of Iskardoh Wade mentions an absurd tradition, which at least has the interest of novelty for those whose knowledge of the exploits of the great Emathian conqueror is derived from classical sources. It is, that Alexander the Great came here on an expedition towards Khata, or Scythia (modern China) and that the Koteli Mustak or the Mustak Mountains, which lie between Yargand and Khata, being at that time impassable on account of the depth and severity of the snow, the Macedonian halted on the present site of the capital until a road could be cleared for his passage when leaving every part of his superfluous baggage together with the sick old and infirm of his troops, behind in a fort which he erected while there he advanced against Khata. These relics of the army founded a city which they named Iskandaria, or Alexandria now pronounced Iskardoh. The tradition received no countenance from Ahmed Shah the intelligent gyfi or sovereign of the country to whom Moorcroft applied for information on this curious subject. Neither the gyfi nor any other inquirer had been able to find any trace of Greek colonists. Vigne, who at one time maintained the fabulous Greek origin of Iskardoh, in retraction states that 'Iskardoh, Skardoh, or Kardoh as it is sometimes called, is obviously only an abbreviation of Sagara Do the two floods or rivers.' He then mentions, that the people of Ladakh called it Sagar Khod, and adds, 'Sagara is



an old Sanscrit word for the ocean and in this case Sagar Khoud may signify the valley of the great flood or river do signifying two in Persian and its cognates, is added to the name Sagar because the open space is formed by the junction of two streams the Indus and the Singhar river. The plain or bottom of the valley of Iskardoh is 6800 feet above the sea, and the summit of the rock is 7200 above the same level. Ahmed Shah the late native sovereign, had ruled the country with a moderation and paternal regard for his people little known among Asiatic despots. He made some unsuccessful efforts to become a protected vassal of our Indian government, as he justly dreaded the power, respect and cruelty of the Sikhs. His fears proved true as, a short time since, Iskardoh, notwithstanding its great natural strength was seized by Gholah Singh, the present ruler of Cashmere. Iskardoh is in lat. 35 15' long 75 35.

**ISLAMABAD** in Cashmere a town situate on the north side of the Behat or Jhelum, here navigable and running with a gentle current. The river is about eighty yards wide, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. Islamabad is built at the extremity of a long low eminence extending from the mountains eastward. At the foot of this eminence is a spacious reservoir of a triangular shape, supplied by a copious spring of clear water highly sulphureous, and from which gas is continually evolved. This spring called Anai Nag is supposed to have been produced by Vishnu. The gas does not prevent the water from swarming with fish, which are considered sacred. There are about 300 shops of shawl weavers at Islamabad, and a considerable quantity of chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens is also manufactured here. Its name was originally Anai Nag which in the fifteenth century was changed to that which it now bears. Lat. 33 43 long 75 17.

**ISLAMABAD**—See CHITTAGONG.

**ISLAMGURH, or NOHUR**—A fort of Bhawalpoor, on the route from Khanpoor to Jessulmere, and 65 miles N of the latter place. It is a recent acquisition of the Khan of Bhawalpoor, who made himself master of it at the expense of Jessulmere. The fort is a very ancient structure of small bricks and has an area of about eighty yards square with very lofty ramparts varying in height from thirty to fifty feet. At the north east angle is a high gateway covered by an outwork. There are numerous bastions on the north and east faces, but few on the others. There is no ditch, and the situation is unfavourable for defence, as it is commanded on every side by sand hills eighty feet high, and less than a quarter of a mile distant. There are a few buildings in the interior, and some straggling houses outside. Water is supplied from two wells. Islamabad is in lat 27 50', long 70 52'.

**ISLAMKOTE**—A fort and village of Sindh,

in the Eastern Desert, near the frontier of Cutch. The fort, 350 yards from the village, is seventy yards square, with walls of burnt brick thirty feet high having a tower at each angle. There is but one gateway which is on the eastern side. Lat 24 42', long 70 10.

**ISLAMNUGGUR**, in the British district of Budson, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town, the chief place of the pergunnah of the same name situate on the route from Subhawan to Moradabad 18 miles N of the former and in lat 28 19', long 78 47.

**ISLAMNUGUR, ISLAMGARH or ISLAMABAD** in the territory of Bhopal, a town on the route from Seronj to the town of Bhopal, 55 miles S of former five N of latter. It is situate at the confluence of the rivers Bes and Patra, the waters of which supply a ditch extending from one to the other so that the town and a fort of masonry within are by this means completely insulated. It was originally called Jugdispur and received its present name from Dost Muhammad Khan the founder of the state of Bhopal who took it by surprise from a Hindoo zemindar its previous holder. Lat. 23 20 long 77 25'.

**ISLAMNUGUR**—A town in the British district of Mongheer, lieutenant gov of Bengal, 32 miles SSW of Mongheer. Lat 25, long 85 55.

**ISLAMPOOR**—A town in the British district of Dacca, lieutenant gov of Bengal 18 miles N by E of Dacca. Lat 23 59, long 90 21.

**ISLAMPOOR**—A town in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 48 miles SSE of Sattara. Lat 17 1, long 74 20.

**ISRANA** in the British district of Panceput, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnool to Rewaree and 34 miles SW of the former. Water and supplies are abundant. Lat 29 16', long 76 55.

**ITAPALJI** in the territory of Cochin, presidency of Madras a town situate on a stream flowing from the Western Ghats. Distance from the city of Cochin NE six miles Bangalore SW, 292. Lat. 10 2' long 76 22.

**ITKHAPOOR**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 32 miles SW of Ganjam. Lat. 19 7, long. 84 44'.

**ITUHLEE**—See ETAROLI.

**IVIKER, or AIBIKA** in the territory of Travancore, a town on the seacoast at the mouth of a channel by which the sea communicates with the extensive estuary or shallow expanse called by the British the Backwater. The channel or river of Aibika is wide but admits small craft only having at its entrance a bar with only five or six feet of water when highest. A large ship, taking in cargo here must anchor in the open sea in six or seven fathoms of water, a considerable distance from

the bore There is here some export trade of timber pepper ginger, cardamums, lac and turmeric Distance from the city of Quilon, N W five miles Lat 8 57 long 78 37

ITYLOOR—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 44 miles N of Madura. Lat 10 33 long 78 13

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JAAALPOOR in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora and 18 miles N of the former Lat. 25 59 long 78 54

JABOOAH in Malwa a town the chief place of a small territory of the same name lies on the route from Mhow to Deesa, 92 miles W of the former 234 S of the latter It is inclosed by a wall of mud with circular bastions of masonry and is beautifully situated in a valley lying at the eastern base of a ridge of hills On the north bank of a fine lake south of the town is the fortified palace of the petty rajah or chief The boundaries of his small territory are as follow —On the north Banswarra north east, a portion of Holcar's territory south east, Amherstia south Alor Raypore and west a portion of Scindia's territory and Dohud. The area contains 1 848 square miles The population consists principally of Bheels, of the more civilized classes and is returned at 132,104 The annual revenue of the territory, in 1840 was stated at 144 536 rupees or 14 4532 This is inclusive of the income derived from certain territories annexed from Holcar which is said to amount to about 35 000 rupees (\$ 5000) It is believed that the Jabooah state derives no pecuniary benefit from this farm but, on the contrary sustains some loss, but the districts of which it consists lying intermingled with the territory of Jabooah, the administration of them is a desirable object, with a view to security and the maintenance of order A small military force appears to be maintained by this state but in order that its contribution in aid of the Malwa Bheel corps might be less onerous, it was proposed to incorporate in that corps such of the troops as were disposed to enlist into it.

The rajahs of Jabooah claim descent from the Bhittore prince of Joudpore Bhunjee one of their ancestors, commanded 400 horse at Delhi, and his son, Kishen Doss, was placed in attendance on the prince Allah oo-Deen, to whom subsequently to his accession to the throne, he rendered considerable service by regaining possession of Dacca, which had been withheld by a rebellious governor For this service, he was rewarded by liberal grants of territory Jabooah was at that time subject to Suika Naiga, a Bheel ruler and notorious freebooter who, in conjunction with a Raypoot chief named Chunderbahn ruler of Dholitah had plundered and murdered the family and

followers of the governor of Guzerat Kishen Doss was ordered to revenge this wrong, and set about the task in the only way probably in which he was likely to succeed Disguising himself as a horsedealer, he proceeded to Jabooah with some remarkably fine specimens of the animal in which he professed to deal, and having won the favour and confidence of the Bheel chief, by allowing him to obtain the horses at very low prices, he lured him to a carousal, and taking advantage of the moment when excess had wrought its work, put him and his principal adherents to the sword The real and success with which he had executed his instructions, procured him a grant of the dominions of the slaughtered chief and hence forth Kishen Doss took a high place among the Hindoo dependants of the throne of Delhi From this period the history of the chiefs of Jabooah is not more interesting than that of the petty states around. Their territorial acquisitions were diminished by successive alienations in favour of younger branches of the family and they shared in the common ruin which the Mahrattas spread over the face of that part of India, until the supremacy of British power and influence restored peace, and led to the introduction of a higher measure of civilization The means taken by this state as well as by others to defend itself from Mahratta domination by the employment of foreign mercenary troops increased its calamities, and extended their duration for long after the Mahratta power had ceased to be formidable, the mercenaries originally called in to assist it, remained a source of danger and alarm. For upwards of three years down to 1836 the country was kept by them in a state of anarchy which was finally suppressed only by the armed interference of the British government. Tranquillity was thereby restored, and by the deportation of the foreign troops, the country was freed from the main cause of disturbance The rajah being a minor the management of the country was, at the request of the rane, temporarily assumed by the British under whose administration it greatly improved Distance of the town from Neemuch S., 120 miles, from Oojein, S W 80 from Bombay N E, 285 Lat 23 40, long 74 36

JADUN in the Raypoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 97 miles S.W. of the former It contains a dozen shops, and is supplied with water from a tank and thirteen wells Lat. 25 50' long 73 37'

JAKESA—A town in the native state of Bhotan 91 miles N by W from Gasparr, and 128 miles E by N from Darjeeling Lat. 27 25', long 90° 20'

JAFARGANJ in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated one mile from the left bank of the Jumna, and 16 miles W of the town of Futtehpore Lat 25 55, long 80 34

**JAFERABAD**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-west frontier, towards the British district of Ahmednuggur. Its site is on the river Garkpoornah, a tributary of the Godavery and here a large stream. The town is of considerable size but there does not appear to have been any further information made public concerning it. Distances from Hyderabad N W 260 miles from Aurangabad, N E 45 from Bombay, N E 220 Lat. 20 14 long 76 5

**JAFFERABAD** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town and seaport in the district of Dabrawar situated on the estuary of the small stream Rasuy. It is "the best river on the coast, there being no bar, and the entrance easy. Although shoal, vessels will receive no damage by lying on the soft mud at low water as they are well sheltered. The town is about a mile up the river surrounded by a wall next to Din it is the most considerable place for trade on the coast of Guzerat." It belongs to the Seedee or Abyssinian chief of Jinjura, on the coast of the southern Concan and is governed by an officer holding under him. Jafferabad with eleven villages annexed to it possess a population estimated at 5 680 Distance from Ahmedabad, S W 170 miles Baroda, S W 150, Bombay N W 165 Lat. 20 53, long 71 21'

**JAFURABAD**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a town situated on the route from Sreenuggur to Moradabad, and 70 miles N W of the latter. Elevation above the sea 1,041 feet. Lat. 29° 41', long 78 30

**JAGEPETTAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, three miles from the left bank of the Manjira river, and 44 miles N W from Hyderabad Lat. 17 50', long 78 8'

**JAGGEE**—A town in the British district of Nowgong province of Assam, 33 miles E of Gowhaty Lat. 25 10 long 92 17

**JAGESUR**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village situated on a nullah or rivulet of the same name in the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain system north of the great range 20 miles N E of Almora cantonment. It has a Hindoo temple, and is supplied with water from a baoli or large well. Close to the temple is a confined encamping-ground Lat. 29 39' long 79 55'

**JAGNOR**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town near the southern frontier, towards Dholpoor is situated in the pergunnah or subdivision of Farbandi, among the mountainous hills extending southwards from Futeespoor Sakm. It is 35 miles S.W. from the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 52', long 77° 40'

**JAGUN**—A place in Sindh, 10 miles N W of Shikarpoor. It consists of a fort and village, with some lofty square fortified buildings,

outside. It has a small, but rather well furnished bazar. Supplies may be procured in moderate quantities, and forage both for camels and horses is plentiful. Jagun is eleven miles and a half from Jambherra, from which place the road lies over a level country with much wood. There is an encamping-ground on the south-east of the village Lat. 28 8 long 69 33'

**JAHANPOOR** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypoor, and 24 miles W of the former Lat. 27 5', long 77 42'

**JAHAUTOO**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, lieut.-gov. of Bengal 182 miles W by N of Calcutta. Lat. 23 7 long 85 40'

**JAHJUR**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the southern frontier towards Dholpoor, and 17 miles S of the city of Agra. It is situated on the north or left bank of the Bangunga, in this part of its course called the Ootunghun and which in the dry season is here only a small rill of clear water. In the rainy season however the stream becomes considerable running in a sandy bed 130 yards wide, with steep banks cut into deep ravines Lat. 26 55 long 77 59

**JAHNUVI**—A feeder of the Ganges, in the upper part of the course of the latter where it bears the name of the Bhageerettee. The Jahnvi has been supposed to derive its origin from the north of the culminating range of the Himalayas within the limits of Chinese authority but this conjecture is without foundation it being now ascertained that the remotest source of this river is situated in British territory on the southern base of the before-mentioned range. The Jahnvi rises in Gurwhal, in lat 30 55 long 79 14 and holding first a northerly then a westerly course joins the Bhageerettee near the Sanga of Bhairagathi. At this point the Jahnvi is from eighty to 100 feet wide, and superior in volume to the Bhageerettee, though the latter was long considered the origin of the holy and celebrated Ganges. The Jahnvi flowing for the distance of thirty miles from its source to the point of confluence is evidently the most distinctly derived of all the branches of the Ganges for if the course of the latter be measured upwards from Deoprag to the source of the Jahnvi, its length will be found to exceed the distance from the same point to the source of the Douice. It must, therefore, be admitted that the Jahnvi is the real origin of that great river notwithstanding the rival claims of the Douice.

**JAINKEEPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajpoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 21 miles W of the former Lat. 26° 24', long 81 35'

## JAIPOOR.—See JETPORE.

**JAIRULA**, in the Reschna Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 12 miles N of the Ravee river and 139 miles S W by W of the town of Lahore Lat. 30° 40', long. 72° 10'

**JAITANE** in the Sinde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Jhelum 100 miles N W of the town of Lahore Lat. 32° 40', long. 72° 50'

**JAITPOOR**—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar 40 miles S by W from Rajkote and 63 miles E by N from Poorbundur Lat. 21° 45', long. 70° 44'

**JAJARCOTE**—A town in the native state of Nepal 148 miles N by E from Lucknow and 105 miles E by N from Filleebheet Lat. 28° 56' long. 81° 33'

**JAJMOW** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town in the pergunnah of the same name, is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, six miles S E of the cantonment of Cawnpore by land and five by water. It has a bazar, but does not seem of any great importance, not being mentioned by Lord Valentia, Skinner, or Lumsden in their voyages down the river. In the time of Baber it was perhaps more considerable than sovereign, in his Memoirs, mentions that in one of his campaigns against the Afghans, they attempted to make a stand here but were routed by his son Humayun. It is the Janjemoor of Rennell's Index. Distant N W from Calcutta 620 miles by land and by water 949 or going by the Sunderbund passage, 1 125 Lat. 26° 26', long. 80° 28'

**JAJOO**—A village in the jaghire of Jyphur, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces Lat. 26° 29', long. 76° 14'

**JAKO** in Bussahur a village on the southern declivity of the outer or most southern Himalaya, and the last inhabited place on that side of the range in the route northwards by the Gunas Pass. It is of no great use, and the inhabitants, who bear the marks of poverty are supported principally by the carrying-business across the mountains. Elevation above the sea 9,188 feet Lat. 31° 15', long. 78° 9'

**JAKO**, in Keonthul, a high peak of the Simla range, and overtopping on the east the Simla station. The summit is of clay-slate. It is remarkably bare of trees to the south though its declivity on the north side is well clothed with oaks, pine trees, and rhododendrons. It was one of the stations in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8 120 feet. Lat. 31° 5', long. 77° 18'

**JAKODA**, in the British district of Rhotuk, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansae, and 23 miles

N W of the former place Lat. 28° 48' long. 76° 55'

**JALA**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Sreenuggur 28 miles N W of the former Lat. 29° 52' long. 79° 21'

**JALALABAD** in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futehgurh and 52 miles S E of the former. It has a bazar and a ruined fortress of inconsiderable dimensions, but surrounded by a lofty mud parapet, formidable bastions, and a deep fosse. It was probably built by Hafiz Rahmat Khan the chief who commanded the Rohilla Pathans at the battle of Tessonah, where he fell. Lat. 27° 43', long. 79° 43'

**JALALUDDINNAGAR**, in the district of Aldemau territory of Oude, a small town on the right bank of the Ghaghra, 10 miles S E of Fyzabad, 78 E of Lucknow. Better estimates the population at 1 500 including 500 Mussulmans Lat. 26° 44', long. 82° 12'

**JALEFA**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 84 miles E. of Belgaum Lat. 15° 50' long. 75° 50'

**JALHOTREE**, in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow 25 miles N E of the former, 26 S W of the latter. It is situated close to a fine circular lake a mile in diameter Lat. 26° 42', long. 80° 42'

**JALHPOOR**, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Ghaseepoor, nine miles N E of the former Lat. 25° 21' long. 83° 10'

**JALHU**, or **JALHUPUR**, the principal place of the pergunnah of Jalhu, a town a mile N W of the left bank of the Ganges, and 12 miles N E of Benares. Lat. 25° 22', long. 83° 10'

**JALIHAI**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 138 miles S W by W of Hyderabad Lat. 16° 25', long. 76° 50'

**JALIAPUILLUNG**—A village in Arracan, situated on the south bank of the river Raccuzoo and forming the termination of the first division of the great route from Chittagong to Akyab from the former of which places it is distant about 105 miles. The country in the vicinity is well cultivated and populous. Lat. 21° 17', long. 92° 10'

**JALLOR**—A town in the Rapoost state of Jodhpoor on the left bank of the Soorkree river, and 71 miles S W by S. from Jodhpoor Lat. 25° 23', long. 73° 40'

**JALNA** or **GALNA**, in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, a small town with a fort, on an isolated hill, not high, but steep and rocky. The summit is fortified all round, and on the side towards

the town, where it is least steep has in some parts two, in others three walls of good masonry. In October 1804, it belonged to Holkar, and was invested by a British force under Wallace who having breached the defences in two places prepared for an assault the necessity for which however was superseded by the garrison amounting to 700 men evacuating the place. On the subsequent pacification it was restored to Holkar. It was ceded in 1818 by Mulhar Rao Holkar to the British government, by the sixth article of the treaty of Mundesar and surrendered to a detachment sent by Sir Thomas Hislop to take possession. Distance direct from Mow, S.W. 150 miles from Bombay N.E., 165 Lat. 20 46' long 74 30

**JALOUN**—A district of Bundelcund, and now a British possession. It is bounded on the west and north west by the territories of Dattas Sampter and of Gwalior on the north by Gwalior and the British district of Etawah on the north east by Cawnpore on the south east by Hummerpore and on the south by Jhansee and Tehree. It lies between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 26' long 78 45 and 79 53 its greatest length from north to south is about seventy miles and its breadth from east to west sixty miles. It was estimated in 1882 to have an area of 1 480 square miles and to comprise 518 villages. Since that period the limits of the district have been extended by the addition of some pergunnahs from the adjacent state of Jhansee ceded to the British government, and also of a confiscated jaghure called Chirung. According to more recent returns the area of the district thus increased to 1 878 square miles supporting a population of 248 297 persons.

The district of Jaloun came into the possession of the Peshwa early in the eighteenth century and the management of it was committed to one of his servants. Under the series of arrangements effected with the Peshwa in 1802 and 1803 the sovereign rights of that prince over Jaloun were transferred to the East-India Company. The administrator Nana Govind Rao of Calpee, subsequently took up arms against his new lords, but the dispute was brought to an immediate conclusion. In 1817 the British government, by a new engagement, constituted the Nana hereditary ruler of the lands then in his actual possession. In 1832 the primacy passed to a child only six years of age, who was placed under the guardianship of the widow of the former chief. The regent, however who was herself but a child, being at the time not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age, proved quite unequal to the duty of controlling the refractory spirits in the district. A strong party was formed adverse to her authority, the country became disorganised, the government was involved in debt, and portions after portion of the territory mortgaged to talookars, until at length the regent

and her minister, finding the credit of the government at an end, applied to the British agent for his guarantee of a further loan, declaring their inability to carry on the government without it, and exhibiting a statement of revenue and expenses which showed an annual deficit of two and a half lacs of rupees. In these circumstances, it was deemed necessary that the British government should assume the temporary management of the country for the purpose of reducing the expenditure paying off the debt, resuming the mortgaged territory and restoring order. This step was accordingly taken in 1838. The organization of a local military force being indispensable, to supersede the undisciplined and disorderly troops previously retained, the formation of a legion was authorized composed of cavalry infantry and a gun establishment, with two European officers, as commanding officer and adjutant. Under the British administration many beneficial changes were effected cultivation was extended, and the country manifested unequalled proofs of being in a state of gradual improvement. The infant chief did not live to the period when the propriety of committing the administration of the country to his charge could become a subject of discussion. He died during his minority and so one surviving of the family of Nana Govind Rao entitled to claim the succession under the engagement by which that chief was constituted hereditary ruler of the district, it lapsed as a matter of course to the East India Company as paramount lord. Since the lapse, the indications of progressive improvement have continued to be satisfactory. A revenue settlement for a term of years was made in 1849.

**JALOUN**—A town of Bundelcund situated 16 miles S.W. of the right bank of the Jumna. It is the chief place of the territory bearing the same name, and is distant 11 miles from Calpee 28 miles S.E. from Agra 110 N.W. from Calcutta 6.5 Lat. 26 1/2' long 79 24

**JAM**—A town in the territory of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situated 62 miles S.W. by S. of Ellichpoor Lat. 20 24, long 77 7'

**JAMALGARHI** in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 40 miles N.N.E. of Peshawur and 42 miles N.N.W. of the town of Attock Lat. 34 29' long 73 1

**JAMALLABAD** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town founded by Tippoo on the site of a ruined city called Narasingha Angady. Tippoo at the same time built a fort, on a huge rock westward of the town, and wholly inaccessible except by one narrow way, so that it is totally impregnable by assault. It is, however exposed to the effects of bombardment, by which it was attacked by a British force in 1799 after the fall of Seringapatam. The soldiers of the garrison made their escape the commandant poisoned himself, and the

# JAM—JAN

other officers of the garrison, who submitted to be taken were hanged. It was shortly after surprised by a freebooter but retaken, after a blockade of three months, and permanently occupied by a British garrison. Distant from Mangalore, N E., 34 miles. Lat. 13 2 long 75 25

**JAMBO** in the district of Salon territory of Oude a town 26 miles W of Sultanpore cantonment, 50 S E of Lucknow. It has a fort in which resides a Hindu chief of the Khatri (military) caste, who according to Butler is a descendant of the ancient Hindoo sovereigns of Oude and who maintains 400 armed followers. According to the same authority, the population is 7 000, of whom half are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 21, long 81 44

**JAMBOOLPATA**—A town in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay 37 miles S E of Bombay. Lat. 18 40, long 73 22

**JAMBOTER**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 18 miles S W of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 40' long 74 22

**JAMERAPAL**—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 85 miles S W by W of Calcutta. Lat. 21 59° long 87 16

**JAMGAU**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 108 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 19 4, long 74 81

**JANGONG**—A town in the British province of Nagpore late the dominions of the rajah of Burar situate 16 miles from the left bank of the Mahanuddy river and 184 miles E. from Nagpore. Lat. 21 7 long 81 42

**JANGURH**—A town of Malwa in the native state of Bhopal, 59 miles E from Bhopal and 60 miles S W by S. from Saugur. Lat. 23 8 long 73 18

**JAMIDPOOR** or **JUMDOA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route by Rajpore ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda and 84 miles W of the latter. Lat. 25 27, long 81 28

**JAMJOONGGA**—A town in the native state of Bhutan 66 miles N N W from Goal para, and 123 miles E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27 1 long 90 16

**JAMKA**—A town in the British district of Kurrachee province of Sindh presidency of Bombay 21 miles W by S of Tatta. Lat. 24 40° long 67° 40'

**JAMKHEIR**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay, 48 miles S E of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18 44, long 75 22

**JAMNEIR**—A town in the British district of Candelah, presidency of Bombay containing a population of 4 000 inhabitants. Distant

33 miles E by N of Malhgaum. Lat. 20 48, long 75 44

**JAMNI**—A river rising in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, and probably about lat. 24 8 long 78 42. After a course north of a few miles, it passes the northern frontier into the Shahgurd district of Bundelcund, through which it flows north twenty miles, and crosses into the Gwalior territory, which it traverses for about fifteen miles and subsequently still flowing north forms the western boundary between Bundelcund and the territory of Gwalior to its junction with the Betwa, on the right side in lat. 25 15 long 78 40 its total length of course being about ninety miles.

**JAMOO** in Sirmoor a limestone peak about four miles from the left bank of the Guri. It was a station of the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6,852 feet. Lat. 30 37 long 77 34

**JAMOO** a considerable town in the north of the Punjab and among the mountains forming the southern range of the Himalaya is situate on a small river which rises about forty miles to the north, takes its course below the town for about twenty miles, in a south westerly direction, and falls into the Chenab. The town and palace are built on the right or western bank of the river, on the east is the fort elevated about 150 feet above the stream, which is here fordable when lowest. The place with the lofty and whitened palace and fort has a striking and pleasing appearance when viewed from without. The bazar is large well built and well supplied the streets are extensive and the population considerable, amounting according to Vigue to about 8 000. The palace is a spacious and handsome building. The fort though built with great cost and labour is untenable against a regular attack being commanded by an adjacent height of easy access. There is an extensive and beautiful pleasure-ground, belonging to the rajah. About the town are numerous ruins of great size, the evidences of its prosperity under its hereditary rajahs, before the expulsion of their family by the Sikhs. It is still held by Ghulab Singh as part of his dominions, although the position of this prince has been greatly altered by the transfer to him of Cashmere and the adjacent hill country, a consequence of the success of the British arms in the Punjab in 1845. Jamoo is in lat. 32 44 long 74 54

**JANEEDERA** in Bunde, a village on the route from Shikarpore to Bagh and 18 miles N W of the former town. It is situate near the border of the Pat or desert of Shikarpore, yet the immediate vicinity is fertile and was well cultivated before it suffered from the devastations of the marauding Belooches, who some years ago laid the village in ruins. There is a fort of considerable size, containing a good well. There are three other wells outside the fort. Lat. 28 16, long 68 25

**JANGI** in Buxar, a village in the district of Koonawur is situate on the right bank of the Sotley and at the eastern base of a high mountain, the cliffs of which being soft and shalia, are shattered by the expansive force of frost from which cause vast masses continually tumble down, forming a sloping surface composed of sand, fragments of mica-slate, and spar, with an admixture of earth and capable of cultivation wherever a stream from the snows above can be directed over it. By such management these accumulations of apparent rubbish become soon covered with crops of grain and fine vineyards. Jangi is at the elevation of 8 906 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 36, long 78 29'

**JANJPAT**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut gov of Bengal, 105 miles N E. of Dinapoor Lat 26 27, long 86 31

**JANSUTH** in the British district of Munzif farruggur lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hurdwar to Meerut, 28 miles N by E. of the latter. Its population is returned at 5559 Lat 29 18 long 77 55

**JAOLI**, in the British district of Mozuffur naggur lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name is situate in lat. 29 25 long 77 55

**JAOLI**, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur a village on the route from the town of Alwur to Muttra, and 51 miles W of the latter Lat 27 35' long 76° 56'

**JARAILLAH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere 29 miles S W from Jessul mere and 156 miles W by N from Jodhpour Lat 26 37 long 70 40'

**JARISANG**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Arun river and 110 miles S E. by E. from Khat-mandoo. Lat 27 9' long. 86 57'

**JAR KHAAS**, in the British district of Futtehpore lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehpore to Hum meerpoor, 20 miles W of the former Lat. 26 57' long 80 34'

**JARFURRAH**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieut gov of Bengal, 14 miles S E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 20', long 86 4'

**JARRAH**—A town in the British province of Nagpore 140 miles S.E. from Nagpore, and 90 miles E. from Chanda. Lat 19 50', long. 80 45'

**JASBOTA**—A small raj and town in the north east of the Punjab among the mountains of the southern range of the Himalaya, within the dominions of Gholeb Singh. The residence of the rajah (the last occupant of which fell a victim to the rapacity of Runjeet Singh) is a stately mansion, with four towers. The town has a bazar of small size and inconsiderable business Lat. 32° 29', long 75 27'

**JATEEA DEKBER**, in one of the hill districts of the rajah of Patetale, a small temple of the Hindoo goddess Kali, on a ridge between Subashoo and Sumla, and five miles S.W of the latter post. Elevation above the sea 5,031 feet. Lat. 31 6', long 77 9'

**JATEEARA**, or **JULEEARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmere, and 35 miles E. of the former. It contains 100 houses three shops, and nine wells. Lat. 26 25 long 73 44'

**JATWALA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmere and 40 miles N E. of the former Lat. 26 25' long 73 40'

**JAULDOE** in the British district of Pachete lieut gov of Bengal a small town on the route from Burdwan to Dorduda, in Chota Nagpore 125 miles W of former 45 E. of latter Lat. 23 22' long 86'

**JAILNA**, in the territory of the Nizam a British cantonment on the route from the city of Hyderabad to Aurangabad. It is located in a very dreary barren country having a surface rendered uneven and rugged by numerous ravines and hills of trap or other volcanic formation overlaid in many places with laterite. The immediate site of the cantonment is a gently-sloping declivity in front of which a small range of hills from one to two miles distant, form a sort of amphitheatre. The lines extend from south east to north west, the cavalry lines being at the south-eastern extremity those of the infantry in the middle, and those of the horse and foot artillery at the north west. Behind those lines are the officers quarters, well built, and situate within spacious compounds or inclosures having good gardens, outhouses and stabling attached to them. The cantonment is capable of affording accommodation for one troop of horse-artillery one regiment of native cavalry and three regiments of native infantry having barracks, hospitals and storerooms. They were built in 1827. A place of worship has also been erected for the Roman Catholic soldiers at this station. The climate is admirably adapted for the purposes of horticulture in the cool season, abundance of excellent European vegetables are raised, pease, beans, cabbages, carrots, parsnips tur nips, celery, cauliflowers, and potatoes besides many common in India. Figs, grapes, peaches, and strawberries are also produced the latter of extraordinary size, but somewhat deficient in flavour. South west of the cantonment two miles, and on the left bank of the small river Kundlika, is the town of Khaderabad. It is surrounded by a high stone wall, and has about 7 000 inhabitants. On the opposite bank is the old town of Jasina, formerly large and flourishing, having enjoyed an extensive trade in grain and silk. It yet possesses to some extent a manufacture of silks for native use. The place, however, is much decayed, though having a population estimated at 10,000, of

# JAU—JEE.

whom about a fifth are Mussulmans. Many of the houses are substantially built of stone, and a fort well planned and strongly constructed, indicates the former importance of the place. Distance from Secunderabad and Hyderabad N W, 240 miles. Nagpore S.W. 285, Aurangabad E 38 Bombay N.E. 210. Lat. 19° 50' long 75° 58'.

**JAUM** in territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family a village with a fort on the route from Mhow to Aseerpurh 14 miles S. of the former 100 N.W. of the latter. It is situated on the crest of a pass through a ravine of the Vindhya range descending from Malwa to the valley of the Nerbudda. The ghat or pass is a mile and a half in length and is so steep, narrow and zigzag that, according to Malcolm, it is impassable for wheeled carriages of any sort but Garden states that six pounders have been lowered down it. Notwithstanding its great difficulty it is much frequented by foot-travellers, being the most direct route from Malwa southwards. Elevation above the sea 2,328 feet. Lat. 22° 23' long 75° 49'.

**JAUNGONG**.—A town in the petty native territory of Punt, presidency of Bombay 100 miles N by E from Bombay and 97 miles S. by E. from Broach. Lat. 20° 20' long 73° 15'.

**JAUNJMEER**.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, situated on the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay. Lat. 21° 10' long 72° 4'.

**JAUNPORE**.—See **JOUNPORE**.

**JAUNSAIR**.—A British hill district officially connected with the Dehra Doon, and which stretching northward from it, is as it were indentured between Gurwal and Sirmoor. It is bounded on the west by Sirmoor from which it is separated by the river Tons on the north and east by Gurwal, from which it is for a considerable distance separated by the river Jumna, which river also on the south, divides it from the Dehra Doon. Jaunsair is about thirty three miles long in a direction from north to south, its breadth from east to west is twenty three and it has an area of 579 square miles. It lies between lat. 30° 30' and 30° 57', long 77° 45' and 78° 9'. The surface throughout is rugged and mountainous, rising to the middle from the Tons on the west, and the Jumna on the east, and discharging from the elevated and central part numerous small streams into those rivers. Some of the summits are lofty as Barat, having an elevation of 7,559 feet, Bhadrak, of 6,048, and Baia, 6,318. The elevation diminishes generally though irregularly, to the southern frontier where at Haripur at the confluence of the Tons and Jumna it is reduced to 1,686 feet above the sea. The number of townships within this district is 414. The population according to official return, amounts to 24,634 persons. Jaunsair was formerly part of the raj of Sirmoor, but on the expulsion of the Ghoraks in 1816, it became subject to the British government.

**JAUT**, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Rewaree, and 48 miles S.W. of the former. It is situated near the left bank of the Sabr, the bed of which is dry from November to July but for the rest of the year is the course of a torrent discharging water into the Jhal or lake of Nejaigarh or of Furrucknuggur whence it passes ultimately into the Jumna at Delhi. Lat. 28° 15', long 76° 44'.

**JAVANAGOONDENHULLY**.—A town in the Mysore on the left bank of the Hurry river and 99 miles N. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 51', long 76° 48'.

**JAWUD**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family a town the principal place of a pergunnah containing 133 villages. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has good gateways, but the defences are of no strength. In 1815, it was held by a refractory retainer of Doulat Rao Scindia, and being stormed by a British detachment, was made over to that prince. Population 30,000. Elevation above the sea 1,400 feet. Lat. 24° 35', long 74° 55'.

**JAYBHOOM**.—A town of North-eastern India in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal 26 miles W. by S. of Goalpara. Lat. 26° 4' long 90° 14'.

**JAYES**, in the district of Salon territory of Oude a decaying town, 35 miles W. of Sultanpore 55 S.E. of Lucknow. It is situated on the left bank of the Nais Nuddy or stream a tributary to the river Sai, and contains many large brick built houses, constructed by Mussulmans of former times. According to Butler, the population is 9,000 of whom three fourths are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 14', long 81° 37'.

**JERAGAON** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Hoebangabad to Mow 54 miles W. of former, 90 E. of latter. It is situated on the small river Jamnair a tributary of the Nerbudda. Supplies are plentiful. Population about 1,800. Lat. 22° 37', long 76° 59'.

**JEEKA MOUNTAIN** in the island of Ramree off the coast of Arracan. Its elevation is about 3,000 feet above the sea, and it rises in a very abrupt manner from the range with which it is connected. With the exception of the summit it is covered with a dense forest. A brown ferruginous sandstone, regularly stratified, with an inclination to the south west, is the only rock visible on the surface.

**JERLAKE**.—A town in the native state of Bhawalpore, on the left bank of the Satej river, and 103 miles N.E. by E. from Bhawalpore. Lat. 30° 6', long 73° 15'.

**JEELOO**.—A town in Tourwatie, a dependency of the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situated 68 miles N. from Jeypoor and 100 miles S.W. by W. from Delhi. Lat. 27° 50', long 76°.



# JEE—JEL.

**JEENJUNEE**—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Sindhas family situate on the right bank of the Kooree river, and 24 miles N by W from Gwalior Lat 26 33', long 78 10'

**JEEOTKE**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpoore, and 10 miles N W of the latter There is water from wells. Lat. 27 18 long 79

**JEERA**.—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar 71 miles S. by E from Rajkote and 132 miles W by S. from Broach Lat. 21 16 long 71 4

**JEERA**—A town of Baghelcound in the native state of Rewah, 129 miles S.W from Saeseran and 101 miles W from Palamow Lat 23 50' long 82 27'

**JEEREE**.—A river rising in lat. 25 8' long 93 28 and, flowing in a south west direction for forty miles during which it forms the boundary between Southern Cachar and Mynpoore falls into the Barak river in lat 24 43 long 93 12'

**JECRI N** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Sindhas family a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 12 miles S. of the former 237 N E of the latter It has a bazar and supplies and water are abundant The surrounding district which is of considerable size bears its name Elevation above the sea 1590 feet. Lat. 24 18' long 74 58'

**JEETER**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 54 miles S by E. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 18 20' long 74 56'

**JEHANABAD** in the British district of Shahabad, lieutenant gov of Bengal a town on the route from Haseerbagh to Benares 118 miles N W of former 50 S.E. of latter It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant According to Buchanan there are 200 houses so that, if the usual average be assumed, the population appears to be about 1000 Lat. 25 8 long 83 52

**JEHANABAD**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpore to Almorah, 52 miles N of the former Lat. 28 38, long 79 47

**JEHANABAD** in the British district of Hooghly lieutenant gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Bankoorah, Distance 46 miles N W of the former 56 W of the latter Lat. 22 52', long 87 50'

**JEHANGHERPOOR**—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Sindhas family, situate on the right bank of the river Chumbul, and 16 miles W from Oojein. Lat. 23 11, long 75 32

**JEHANGHERPOOR**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, 61 miles S by W

from Oojein, and 23 miles S.E. from Dhar Lat 22 19' long 75 35'

**JEHANGHERPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieutenant gov of Bengal, 16 miles W of Bhagulpore Lat. 25 11, long 86 44

**JEHAUCPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Outtack, lieutenant gov of Bengal, 42 miles N.E. of Outtack Lat 20 51', long 86 24

**JEHWOOR**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay nine miles N.E. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 11 long 74 50

**JEITPORE**, in Bundelcound, a town the principal place of a small raj or principality of the same name It lies on the route from Calpee to Jubbulpore 72 miles S. of the former 197 N of the latter and is situate on the western side of an extensive jhil or mere Here is a bazar The territory of which this town is the principal place comprises 165 square miles, and is stated to contain 150 villages, with a population of 16 000 souls and to yield a revenue of 60 000 rupees it maintains a force of sixty horse and 300 foot." In 1812 the British government granted the state to Rajah Kesree Singh a descendant of Chutturpal the founder of the independence of Bundelcound In 1842 the rajah becoming refractory and committing depredations against the British possessions was deposed and the raj was granted to another descendant of Chutturpal named Khet Singh who had a few years before submitted a claim apparently well grounded to the raj of Curkaree which however he had ceased to press on stipendiary provision being made for him On the death of Khet Singh in 1849 the raj lapsed to the British government The town of Jeitpore is situated in lat 25 16' long 79 38

**JEJOOREE**—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay 28 miles S.E. of Poonah Lat 18 16 long 74 12

**JELALABAD** or **JULLALABAD**—A town in the British district of Shahjehanpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces It contains a population of 6 629 Distance 11 miles S.W. from Shahjehanpore Lat. 27 46', long 79 50'

**JELALPOOR**—A town in the Punjab on the right or western bank of the Jhelum situate in a narrow valley of great fertility extending between the river and the eastern extremity of the Kala or Salt range According to Elphinstone, this was the scene of Alexander's battle with Porus but Burnes thinks it must have been at Jhelum higher up, where the river, according to him is fordable at all times except in the monsoon, but where Hügel found it, at the beginning of January when lowest, a great stream larger than the Indus at Attock and bridged with twenty large boats. It is therefore doubtful whether the river could at that point be forded

# JEL—JER.

at the season of inundation (when as Arrian informs us, it was crossed by Alexander) and where, indeed, the British army lost eleven men in fording it in December which is the low season. It is, however said that all the fords in the Punjab are more or less signag and are also subject to variations, not only from season to season but even from day to day. Jelalpoor is one of the great passages over the Jhelum on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan. Lat 32 40', long 78 26'.

**JELALPOOR**, in the British district of Jounpoor, heut gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Jounpoor 26 miles N W of the former. Lat 25° 35', long 82° 01'.

**JELGOON**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Burwanee, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Taptee river and 111 miles E S E. from Baroda. Lat 21° 43' long 74 54'.

**JELLALABAD** in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Cawnpere cantonment to that of Soltanpoor 48 miles N E. of the former 37 N W of the latter five S of Lucknow. It has a bazar. Lat 26 45 long 80 57.

**JELLASORP** or **JALLBSUR**, in the British district of Midnapore, heut gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from the town of Cuttack to that of Midnapore 180 miles N E of the former 49 S of the latter. It is situate on the left or east bank of the Soobanreka river here a considerable stream, yet fordable during spring but at other seasons crossed by ferry. Here is an antique mosque, and on the opposite bank of the river is a ruined fortress of great extent but very rude construction being merely an inclosure, formed by a ditch and mud rampart surmounted formerly by a dense prickly hedge, scarcely passable except during the dry season in spring when it could be easily fired. Jalleur is in lat 21 46 long 87 14'.

**JELLINGHEE** in the British district of Moorshedabad, heut gov. of Bengal a town situate at the point where the river Jellinghee parts from the Poddá, or great eastern branch of the Ganges. Elevation above the sea seventy five feet. Distance E from Berhampore 25 miles, N from Calcutta 165. Lat. 24 8, long 88 40'.

**JELLINGHEE**—A river parting from the Poddá, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, at the town of Jellinghee in lat. 24 8 long 88 40'. It holds a course very sinuous, but generally S W, for about ninety five miles and, at the town of Nudda, in lat 23 25' long 88 22' joins the Bhagruttee another great offset of the Ganges, the united stream being designated the Hooghly. Of the three rivers the Bhagruttee, the Marialhangá, and the Jellinghee forming the direct channels of navigation between Calcutta and the North West Provinces, the last is by much the deep-

est and most important retaining two feet of water during the dry season in spring, when the others have an average depth of about one foot. Still it cannot at that period be navigated by the craft usual in the Ganges, and they must then proceed through the Soonderbund passages, and thus incur a delay of a week in reaching their destination.

**JELLY PUTTY**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras 38 miles E by N of Darapooram. Lat. 10 49, long 78 8'.

**JELOOR**, in Burhind a village on the direct route from Hamee to Lodiana, and 62 miles N of the former town. The river Guggar is subject to sudden and great inundations which sometimes for a considerable distance render the road in this vicinity impracticable. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 037 miles. Lat. 29 56' long 76.

**JELPESH**—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor, heut gov. of Bengal, 68 miles N by E of Dinajepoor. Lat. 26 28, long 88 53'.

**JELPIGOREE**—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor, heut. gov. of Bengal, 62 miles N of Dinajepoor. Lat 26 29', long 88 42'.

**JELUNG**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, heut. gov. of Bengal 63 miles S by W of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23 7 long 85 10.

**JEMDAH**—A town in the British district of Jessore, heut. gov. of Bengal, 80 miles N E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23 81, long 89 10'.

**JHMLAH**—A town in the native state of Nepal situate on the right bank of the Kurnali river and 123 miles E. by S. from Almora. Lat 29 10', long 81 41'.

**JENJAPPOOR**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, heut. gov. of Bengal, 89 miles E N E of Dinajepoor. Lat. 26 13' long 86 22'.

**JEORUHA**, in Bundelkund, town of Mahoba, an outlying portion of the British province of Jaloun situate on the route from Calpee to Ajeegurh, 70 miles S E of the former. It has a large Hindoo temple in good repair, and once containing much wealth, which was some years ago carried off by dacoits or gang robbers who murdered the officiating priest. Lat 25 13, long 80 8'.

**JERA**, in the British district of Allahabad, heut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, N W of Calcutta, by the river route, 769 miles, 39 S E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25 13 long 82 15'.

**JERDEEKER**, a river rising in lat. 27°, long 86 58' on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya Mountains, and, flowing through Bhutan in a southerly direction for forty miles, and south east through Cooh Behar for forty five miles, falls into the Torsha river, feeder

# JER-JES.

of the Brahmapootra, in lat. 26 15 long 89 26'

**JEROLKER**, in the British district of Futtehpore, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 14 miles S. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25 44, long. 80 55

**JERRAMULLA**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 84 miles S.W. of Bellary. Lat. 14 48' long 76 33

**JERRODE**—A town in Guzerat, or domains of the Guzeowar, 14 miles N.E. from Baroda, and 49 miles W. by S. from Cambay. Lat. 22° 24' long 73 22'

**JESARA**, in the British district of Gurrwal, a town on the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hurdwar to Hindes, or South-west Thibet, 71 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 30 12' long 79 22'

**JESCOL**, in the Punjab, a small town on the route from Moodtan to Lena, and 10 miles S. of the latter place. It is situated near the left bank of the Indus, the water of which of late years has in this part of the course been directed to the right or west side, so that the former bank on the east side now bears the appearance of a low brow or continuous eminence running in some degree parallel to the main channel, and seven or eight miles distant from it. Jescol is in lat. 30 49', long 71 2'

**JESSORE**—A British district under the lieutenant-gov. of Bengal named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the British district of Pubna, on the east by those of Dacca-Jelapore and Backergunge, on the south by the Soonderbunds, and on the west by the British districts of Baraset and Nuddoa. It lies between lat. 22 23—23 48', long 88 44—89 55' is 105 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and forty-eight in breadth. The area, according to official statement, is 8 512 square miles. The surface is, with scarcely any exception, level and depressed, and its appearance tame, uninteresting and unvaried except by the interchange of dry ground and swamp. This district having redundant moisture being traversed by numerous streams, and many offshoots from the Ganges, in their course from north to south from the great parent stream to various estuaries in the Soonderbunds. Of these the Koomar and Barashee are navigable throughout the year, the others only during the inundations caused by the periodical rains of closing summer and autumn, when innumerable cross-streams cause communications between the larger channels, intersecting the country in every direction and in many parts laying it extensively under water. The climate is bad, the air being tainted with pestilential exhalations from the muddy and woody tanks and watercourses, hence fevers and agues, severe and often fatal, are rife at all times of the year but especially in autumn and the close of summer, when the

temperature is sometimes above 100. In December and January it is sometimes at night as low as 55. So fatal are the epidemics in the season during which they prevail, that whole villages are often depopulated. The zoology of the district, though very inadequately explored or described, is rich and interesting. It comprises of wild beasts, the tiger, leopard, panther, bear, jackal, fox, ichneumon, wild deer, swine, and porcupine. The botany is very comprehensive and varied, but has received little attention. From the exclusively alluvial character of the country it contains no minerals, but salt is obtained from the southern frontier. The soil is generally very fertile. In the northern part, however, having considerable admixture of sand and clay. In the south, it comprises a larger proportion of rich alluvial earth or vegetable mould abundantly productive of rice, indigo, oil seeds of various kinds, sugar, tobacco, cocoa nuts, araca-nuts, gram (*Cicer arisatum*), rye pulse, hemp, turnerie, and fruits of various kinds. Mulberry trees have latterly been planted in great numbers, for feeding silk worms. Indigo is largely exported as also is rice. The production and export of sugar and rum have latterly been greatly on the increase, large quantities being prepared by inspissating the sap of the palm tree. The population is given under the article BENGAL. Jessore, the principal place and the other towns, Khulna and Muhommudpur are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**JESSORE**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, on the route by Baraset from Calcutta to Dacca, 77 miles N.E. of Calcutta, 103 S.W. of Dacca. The civil establishment of the district is located here. The jail at this place is a spacious building, capable of holding in safe custody 1 000 persons. The school is a fine building the cost of erecting it having been defrayed by subscription of the zemindars of the district. The establishment consists of five members, a secretary, a head master, an assistant, and two pundits or native teachers. The pupils are instructed in English, Persian, and Bengalee. The school was first opened in 1838. This place was formerly reputed an unhealthy station, but within the last few years considerable pains have been taken, and expense incurred, with a view to sanitary improvement and happily with success. Jessore is in lat. 23 10' long 89 10'

**JESSULMERE**, the most western of the fourteen states of Rajwar or Rajpootana, is bounded on the north by the territory of Bahawalpoor, on the north-east by the territory of Bikaner, on the south-east and south by that of Jondpoor, and on the west by Sind. This state was formerly much larger, extending to the Indus and Ghara, till the territory of Bahawalpoor was wrested from it by the Daudpootra. It now contains an area

of 12 252 square miles. It lies between lat. 26° 8'—28° 23', long 70° 8'—72° 51'. According to Tod, a line drawn in a north west direction from Lowarki in lat. 27° 5' long 71° 50' to Kharrah, lat. 27° 27', long 70° 14' would divide the territory of Jessulmere into two nearly equal parts, the southern of which is in many places rocky, being traversed by a ridge of hills which may be considered continuous with the high lands of Cutch. These barren hills are the only objects which diversify the almost uniform sterility of these regions. No trees interpose their verdant foliage to relieve the eye or shelter the exhausted frame of the traveller. It is nearly a boundless waste, varied only by a few stunted shrubs of acacia or mimosa, family some succulent plants or prickly grapes as the bhootut or burr. Macmurdo however draws a less repulsive picture of this tract, representing it as abounding with patches of good pasture among the rocks and sandhills, and feeding great herds of cattle. There are no running streams in the territory of Jessulmere the periodical rains producing merely temporary sars or lakes of salt water formed by damming up the streams running down from the sandhills and intervening gullays. The sars in general last but a few months, though after very heavy monsoon some have been known to continue through the year. The largest is the Kanod Sar, so called from the town of Kanod on its southern border. It is about eighteen miles in length when fullest, and retains some water throughout the whole year. When filled to the greatest extent, a small stream proceeds from its eastern side and after a course of about thirty miles in an easterly direction is lost in the sands of Jondpore. Salt is obtained from the ground left dry in the shrunken state of the lake and this is a source of revenue to the Rawul or sovereign. Water in Jessulmere is at no great a depth below the surface that wells in some places must be dug above 300 feet before a steady supply can be obtained. Thus, at Dibatra, on the north west frontier the wells are 309 feet deep at the town of Jessulmere 304 feet. To provide a sufficiency of that which is everywhere one of the first necessities of life but in warm countries pre-eminently so the natives dig extensive tanks, which being filled by the periodical rains supply water during the greater part of the year, but when those supplies fail which sometimes occurs many human beings and cattle perish from thirst. Jessulmere is devoid of valuable minerals, but limestone is abundant and of good quality. The zoology of Jessulmere appears to be neither varied nor important. A few lions are said to haunt the wilds about the southern frontier and wild dogs are numerous in the same region. Tigers and leopards occur but rarely, wolves and jackals are more common. There are a few antelopes, deer and nylgauze (Antelope picta). Snakes are so numerous that the people wear leggings of leather as a defence against them. But, in general

little amount or variety of animal life could be expected in a country so barren and of such limited extent. Domestic cattle are numerous and valuable. They consist principally of dromedaries, horses, kine and sheep, of which last large flocks are kept. The trees are generally stunted they are the babul (*Mimosa*) janth, the kurit (*Capparis aphylla*) the pulu. But one crop is raised in the year the cultivation consisting in little else than scratching the ground with a small light plough and scattering the seed in the way of broadcast. As, from the want of streams or large bodies of water and the depth of the wells, artificial irrigation is impracticable the weight of the crop depends entirely on adequate falls of rain. The principal crop is bajra or millet in the more fertile parts, various sorts of pulses are cultivated. The only manufacture of any importance in Jessulmere is that of woollens of both coarse and fine fabrics, made from the produce of the numerous native flocks. The coarsest part of the wool is made into cordage of various kinds the next quality into blankets and the finest into excellent woollen cloths and fabrics.

The ruler and the influential portion of the population, are of the Bhatti tribe of Rajpoots, according to Tod originally from Zabulistan. They are a dissipated race, debasing and destroying their moral, intellectual and physical powers by the excessive use of opium which they imbibe sometimes in an infusion, sometimes by smoking and not unfrequently till they become quite insensible. The dress and accoutrements of a Bhatti in easy circumstances consist of a tunic of white cloth or chintz reaching to the knee trousers loose and of many folds in the upper part, but tight round the ankles round the waist a scarf in which a dagger is stuck a shield suspended from the left shoulder by a strap of deer-skin and a sword, girt on with a belt of the same material. The head is covered by a turban generally of a red colour and terminated above by a high peak. The dress of females is of red woollen cloth, very full below and a scarf is generally worn which is more or less costly according to the circumstances of the wearer. All wear rings of ivory or bone on the arms in such numbers as nearly to cover them from the shoulders to the wrists. The legs above the ankles are also adorned with silver rings, and women will deny themselves the necessities of life to obtain the means of purchasing these ornaments. The religious strictness of the Bhatti Rajpoots is rather relaxed, in consequence of their continual intercourse with the Mussulmans to the westward. The next class in number and importance to the Rajpoots are the Pallwals a Brahminical tribe, who nearly engross the commercial business of the community and the Pukarna tribe also Brahminical, and exclusively devoted to rural pursuits, which are also followed by the Jat tribe who constitute a considerable portion of the population. There are also a few Jains

The population is estimated at 74 400. Unlike many other dialects of India, that of the Bhattis of Jessulmere has no admixture of Persian; that language being nearly unknown there. Their language closely resembles the Marwari, a dialect spoken in Joudpore, Bikaner and the neighbouring parts of Rajpootana. The Rawul, and principal people, write in a kind of Nagari character which though in some degree differing from the Devanagari, could with little practice be fluently read by a Hindoo scholar. The citizens of Jessulmere appear to favour learning, and about 1 000 young persons are in course of education there, some by Brahmins, some by other instructors. A short time since an English schoolmaster formed part of the domestic establishment of the Rawul. The sovereign has an annual revenue of about 8 500*l*. of which about one-half is from transit duties, the remainder from khalsa or crown lands, and miscellaneous sources. The military force maintained by the state does not exceed 1 000 men, but Tod states that, if on good terms with his thakoor or vassals, the chief could muster 5 000 in infantry, 1 000 horse and a camel corps. The history of Jessulmere is little else than an apocryphal subject for antiquarian research, previously to 1808 when the Rawul probably alarmed at the encroachments of the Khan of Bahawalpore, made advances to an amicable understanding with the British government. This relation matured in 1818 into an alliance by which Jessulmere became entitled to British protection and engaged to act in subordinate co-operation with the British government, and with submission to its supremacy. The principal places are noticed separately in the alphabetical arrangement. Boundary disputes had sprung up from time to time between this state and those of Bahawalpore and Khyrpore, the differences with the latter originating in the cession to Jessulmere, after the conquest of Sind of a portion of the desert originally belonging to Jessulmere. Under the auspices of the British government, these differences have been now adjusted and the boundaries of Jessulmere defined both towards Khyrpore and Bahawalpore.

**JESSULMERE**—The capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name. It is situate in a rocky tract, described by Boileau as a succession of valleys, or inclined planes, several miles long and three or four miles broad, formed by low ridges of yellow limestone, the strata of which are not quite horizontal but dip gently to the westward and crop out on the eastern side, with a tolerably bold profile of ninety or 100 feet in height. The city is built at the base of the south end of one of these ranges, and has ramparts of uncemented stone with bastions constructed in the same way and generally much higher than the intermediate curtains. Many of these bastions are, however, in ruins. Inclosed within the ramparts, and in the south part of the town is

the citadel, situate on an insulated eminence three-quarters of a mile in circumference and with steep sides, scarped all round, and faced with masonry to the height of about twenty feet, above which distance the surface of the hill recedes, at an elevation of about 40, to the foot of the range, which with a width of six feet runs quite round the fort. The ramparts of the fort vary in height from fifteen to thirty feet, the top of the parapet being about 130 feet above the town. The palace of the Maha Rawul or sovereign within the citadel, is a great pile of building surmounted by a huge umbrella, made of metal, and supported by a stone shaft. This is considered an emblem of high dignity to which no other Rajpoot prince is entitled except the chief of Oodeypoor. There are in the citadel, besides the palace six temples three for those of the Jain persuasion and three for the Brahminists. The Jain temples are of great antiquity built of stone elaborately carved and surmounted by gilt spires, towering over the adjacent buildings. Within the citadel, there are eight wells above 300 feet deep. The water which they furnish is brackish but not to such an extent as to be undrinkable. Progress has been made in sinking a well close to the gate. The work at the time of Boileau's visit had proceeded to the depth of 120 feet but a much greater depth had still to be attained before reaching the main spring. The city contains about 8 000 houses including those within the citadel. The domestic architecture is in many instances elaborate and solid. The house of a citizen in moderate circumstances has usually a frontage of about twenty-five feet. The basement story is painted red on the outside and is quite plain having one door giving access to the interior, and two or three shots instead of windows, to give light to the lumber room, which occupies that part of the house. The upper or principal story is very neat, the front having a small projecting balcony constructed of stone well carved, though rather in a heavy style. On each side is a latticed window about four feet square, and ornamented with framework of limestone, curiously carved. The balcony is surmounted by a massive canopy, the top of which is level with the flat roof and being like it provided with a balustrade or battlement of cut stone serves as a place for the inmates of the dwelling to enjoy the fresh air and prospect. Each house is raised above the street by a terrace about four feet high and six or seven wide and has in front of every story a stone spout, to carry off the water into the street below. In the fronts of the terrace, long blocks of stone are bedded, so as to project some distance, and these have knobs at the ends, to which cattle may be tied. The interior of the house has a court a few feet square, into which various water-spouts are discharged, and the drainage passed off into the street by the subterraneous channel. On one side of the court is the eastern or the other, the musora or kitchen. One or two

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narrow and steep staircases of stone lead from the corners of the area to the upper story and roof where the females of the family take the air. The principal sleeping-room occupies the front side of the square. The back part of the house is laid out in store rooms, and the two sides of the square are formed into numerous small chambers, with a profusion of odd but convenient little nooks, and cupboards built into the thickness of the wall. Pretty cradles and beds are provided for the children long wooden pegs neatly painted, project from the wall for the purpose of hanging up clothes and in short, everything wears an appearance of comfort, the more pleasing as it is quite unexpected. The most remarkable building in the town is the house of the ex-minister a very costly structure of five stories of cut stone, with a sixth of timber surmounted by five cupolas. There is scarcely anything like a bazar and the only appearance of traffic is at the custom house, near the gate of the citadel. The inhabitants of the town are supplied with water from a large tank, 300 yards south east of the city and near its banks are several small pits, which collect water from the drainage of the surface but are not sufficiently deep to reach the springs. Close outside the western gate of the city are two wells, 241 feet deep with water slightly brackish. They are protected from falling into the hands of an enemy by parapets with loopholes.

According to Tod Jessulmere was founded in 1156 by Jessul a Bhutia prince to replace the more ancient capital, Lodurva situate 10 miles N W of the present. The site of Lodurva had no natural difficulties which might aid its defence, and in consequence of its exposed situation was sacked by a hostile force whereupon the surviving inhabitants settled at Jessulmere. The population of Jessulmere is probably about 85 000. It is distant N W from Calcutta, by Allahabad Calpee, Gwalior and Nussersabad, 1,290 miles. Lat. 26 56 long 70 53.

**JETCH DOOAB**—One of the natural divisions of the Punjab, formed by the two rivers Jhelum and Chenab. It is the smallest of the four doabs bounded by the Indus and its tributaries, and lies between lat 31 10—33 2 long 73 13—74 48. Its length from north east to south west is 165 miles, and its breadth 33.

**JETTOE** in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 54 miles S W of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29 31' long 70 56.

**JEWABHIGURH** in the British district of Muttra, head gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore and 20 miles N of the former. The road in this part of the route is very good the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 25', long 78° ?

**JEWALA MUKI**, in the north east of the Punjab, a celebrated Hindoo place of pilgrim-

age, 10 miles N W of Nidson situate in an elevated nook immediately under the mountains of Chang, is frequented by votaries from all parts of Hindostan anxious to worship the mythological personage called Devi, wife of Mahadeo, her presence being indicated, as they believe, by some inflammable gases which issue from fissures in the rock. The name Jewala Muki is composed of two Sanscrit words—*Jewala*, flame and *Muki*, mouth. The flame, according to the legend proceeds from the fire which Sati the bride of Shiva, created, and in which she burned herself. Shiva, finding that this flame was about to consume the world, buried it in the hollow of the mountain. The temple is about twenty feet square and the principal place of flame is a shallow trough, excavated in the floor where it blazes without intermission. There are several jets of less importance. The gas also lies on the surface of some small reservoirs of water and, when ignited continues to burn for a short time. The roof of the temple is richly gilt, but the interior is blackened by the smoke of burned butter sugar and other gross offerings. In 1839 Runjeet Singh when ill made an offering of butter to the amount of 1 500! hoping the renovation of his health from the favour of the deity. The weight of the offering was probably about sixty or seventy tons and Vigne, who was at the place while the burning was going forward, found 'the stench similar to that of a candlemaker's shop. Near the principal temple is one smaller called Gogranath, and hence concluded by Von Hügel to be of Budhist origin. The ground adjoining to the group of sacred buildings is crowded with cows, Brahmins, pilgrims, and merchants, and loaded with filth. The pilgrims, most of whom are paupers are supported for one day from the funds of the temple. The town is dirty and neglected but has an extensive bazar containing great quantities of idols, votive garlands, rosaries, and other trumpery of the like description. The population is about 3,000. Near the town is a mineral spring the water of which is found to be singularly efficacious in discussing bronchitis. Moorcroft was unable to analyze this water but it probably contains some form of iodine, now known to possess much efficacy in resolving glandular tumours. Lat. 31 53 long 76 27.

**JEWUNPOOR**, in the British district of Azimgarh head gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the eastern route from the town of Azimgarh to that of Goruckpoor and 12 miles N E of the former 60 miles N E of Benares. Lat. 26 9' long 88° 24.

**JEWUR** or **JEWAB**, in the British district of Bulandshahr, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cool to Delhi 86 miles N W of the former. The population is returned at 6,056. Lat. 28 7', long 77 39.

**JEYPOOR**.—A considerable raj or territory of Rajpootana, named from its principal place

This state, called anciently Amber, lies between lat. 25 40—27 37' long 75 8—77 20' is about 150 miles in length from east to west, and 140 in breadth having an area of 15 251 square miles. It is general in an extensive plain though in the northern and north western parts are isolated peaks, and clusters of dentated hills, here and there rising above the general level. They may be regarded as connected with a similar formation in the vicinity of Delhi. Jaquemont estimates their average elevation above the plain at about 800 feet. Their geological formation is quartz and granite rock intermixed with white calcareous rock or marble, and occasionally mica. The country extending south of those hills is generally a level expanse of fine white sand nearly devoid of vegetation except where moistened by a spring or perennial rill, either of which is of very rare occurrence. A large portion of the soil is employed in grazing and cattle are very numerous. Those parts of the territory which admit of cultivation produce great crops of grain pulse cotton and tobacco. The periodical rains are light, and confined to the close of summer and there are few perennial streams. The Banganga, the most considerable of the transient torrents which traverse the country is in winter and spring devoid of water. There are a few springs but the water which they afford is soon absorbed by the sands. Water however may be obtained at all times by digging in the beds of torrents, and in most places is met with near the surface so that wells need not be sunk to any great depth. From the naked and character of the soil the temperature during the prevalence of the hot winds, in the latter part of spring and beginning of summer is dreadful the thermometer frequently rising to 120 in the shade and the heat proving fatal to men and beasts. In winter however the temperature is sometimes so low as to produce hoar frost. The population is a collection of various races, of which the most numerous are the Minas, supposed to be the aboriginal possessors of the country. Next and nearly equal in number are the Jats, who are extensive holders of land and the most industrious and skilful agriculturists. Brahmins are numerous, being in greater proportion to the rest of the population than in any other state of Rajwara. Rajpoots, the ruling class, though inferior in number to the Minas and Jats, are conjectured to be still capable of mustering 80 000 men in arms. They are of the Kachwaha or Kaeshwaha tribe according to tradition descended from Kush or Kaesha the son of Rama, and supposed to have originally come from Mount Abo, but they are not considered equal in prowess to the Raktors, the Haras, or some other Rajpoot tribes. Of less important tribes, the chief are the Baniyas Dhakurs and Gynurs. Tod estimates the relative density of the population of Bhekawrut at 80 and the remainder of Jeypoor at 150 to the square mile, giving an average of 124 to the united area and a sum-

ing this the area being 15 251 miles, 1 891 124 would be the aggregate number of the inhabitants. Of the accuracy of the assumption on which this calculation is based there are no sufficient means of judging, but it differs considerably from the view of Malcolm who estimates the relative density of the population of Central India at ninety eight to the square mile which would yield an aggregate of only 1 494 598.

The revenue of Jeypoor has greatly fluctuated. It was estimated in round numbers at a crore of rupees or a million sterling during the most flourishing condition of the state. This was probably an exaggeration, but, however that may be various causes combined to reduce the amount in 1802 to 81 83,000 rupees a sum differing widely from that now realized which independent of feudal jaghires and charitable endowments is returned at 46 83 950 rupees. Under a treaty concluded in April 1818 Jeypoor became tributary to the East-India Company. For the first year no demand was to be made for the second year the amount was fixed at four lacs of Delhi rupees the third year at five lacs the fourth year at six lacs the fifth year at seven lacs. Thenceforward the annual tribute was to be eight lacs, until the revenues of the state should exceed forty lacs, when five sixteenths of the excess was to be paid in addition to the eight lacs. In 1842 however an arrear had accumulated amounting to no less than forty six lacs. The whole of this was remitted and the annual tribute fixed at four lacs. The military strength of Jeypoor and its dependencies comprises 2 096 cavalry 18,877 infantry 692 artillery with 126 police and with the addition of forces maintained by feudatories, 5 690 and of troops in garrison 5 267 the total amounts to 32 248. The government is vested in an hereditary rajah and when that dignity is held by an adult of firm character and talent he engrosses nearly all power but, as in most Eastern states during a minority or the reign of an imbecile prince the country may be regarded as partitioned among the thakours, each then becoming nearly if not quite, independent in his estate and fort. The principal towns are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal military routes are—1. From north-east to south west, from Delhi to the city of Jeypoor and thence to Mhow. 2. from east to west, from Agra to the city of Jeypoor, and thence to Ajmere. 3. from north-east to south-west, from Agra to Neemuch, 4. from east to west, from Calpee to Neemuch.

The Kaeshwaha Rajpoots, who founded the state of Jeypoor claim descent from Kush second son of Rama, king of Ayodha or Oude, whose reign is fixed at a very early period. After many centuries of wars and migrations, they overran the tract at present forming the state of Jeypoor and, expelling or subjugating the Minas and Bangoogurs, founded the kingdom of Dhoondar or Amber, in 967, under the

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conduct of Dholu Rao the first rajah. In the year 1200, Alauddin, the Sultan king of Delhi, stormed the celebrated fortress of Bantambor and put its defenders to the sword. At a later period the rajah attached himself to the fortunes of Babey and afterwards, as rajah of Amber received from Humayun, about the year 1552 a munshab or commission of command over 5 000 men. A subsequent rajah gave his daughter in marriage to Selim the son of Akbar and afterwards padshah under the name of Jehangir. The alliance however, proved unfortunate. Prince Khurroo, the offspring of the marriage, was hated by his father and some circumstances in their disputes so affected the princess his mother that she destroyed herself by poison. Khurroo aspired to succeed Akbar in supersession of his father but the attempt was unsuccessful and he passed the rest of his days in captivity. Latterly he was intrusted to the charge of his brother Shah Jehan another son of Jehangir and afterwards padshah in whose custody he died, not without suspicion of having been cut off by order of his brother. Under the reign of Aurangzebe, Jey Singh the rajah of Amber was one of the most powerful and assiduous courtiers of that monarch, from whom he received a munshab or command of 7 000 men and, amongst other services, he betrayed to his patron his rival brother the rightful heir Prince Dara. He also contrived to place in captivity Surajee, the celebrated founder of the Mahratta sway whom, however he in some degree compensated by subsequently aiding in his escape. Aurangzebe becoming jealous of Jey Singh, caused him it is said to be poisoned. The munshab was reduced to Jey Singh a successor to 4 000 men, and to the third in succession to 3 000 men. The next prince Jey Singh the Second entered into the contest for the succession which on the death of Aurangzebe, arose among his sons. He supported the cause of Azim against his brother Mouazzim and after the defeat and death of the former was by the victor subjected to terms much more rigorous than were enforced on other Rajpoot princes. The course of events however favoured Jey Singh, and he was subsequently it is believed, admitted to conditions not inferior to those granted to his most favoured brethren. At a later date, when Ferokshere was raised to the throne of Delhi, Jey Singh held a high command under him. When a powerful conspiracy threatened the ruin of that feeble minded monarch, the Rajpoot steadily supported him, and having vainly urged him to resistance, on his murder retired to Amber. Jey Singh was high in favour with Mohammed Shah, successor of Ferokshere and, on account of his great scientific attainments, was by that monarch intrusted with the reformation of the calendar for which purpose he drew up astronomical tables, which in honour of the Padshah he named Zij Mohammedshahi, or Tables of Mohammed Shah. For furthering astrono-

mical pursuits, he erected observatories, and provided them with scientific apparatus of enormous magnitude at Jeypoor, Benares, Muttra, Oojein and Delhi. He also founded the city of Jeypoor which remains a monument of his architectural skill. The career of Mahratta conquest towards the north and north-east appears to have been at first favourable to the aggrandizement of Jeypoor which for a time made common cause with the new race of marauders in seizing the fragments of the falling realm of Delhi, but itself soon became a sufferer from them. Scindia demanded heavy contributions, which being remitted that chieftain marched with a large army to enforce them. He was, however signally defeated. The defection and subsequent independence of the chief of Macherry or Alwar, about the year 1790 rent away a large portion of the territory of Jeypoor and Tukajee Holkar the Mahratta chief invading the remainder extorted an engagement for the payment of a large annual tribute, which was afterwards transferred to Ameer Khan. From this period the country was overrun and desolated by different parties of freebooters, who often fought among themselves for the spoil till in 1803, a treaty was concluded between Juggut Singh, rajah of Jeypoor and the British government, but annulled by Sir George Barlow governor general in 1805 contrary to the earnest remonstrances of Lord Lake. On this occasion, the Jeypoor agent objected to the British general that this was the first time the English government had been known to make its faith subservient to its convenience. Jeypoor was now left to the mercy of the Mahrattas whose desolating ravages reduced the finest tracts to the state of deserts. In 1818 another treaty was concluded by which the British government agreed to protect Jeypoor that state engaging to acknowledge its supremacy to yield subordinate co operation, and to pay tribute. Some hesitation was manifested by the durbar of the Jeypoor state in receiving the overtures of the British the existence of which was ascribed, and probably with justice, to a fear that the stronger power might, as before break the engagement when deemed inconvenient leaving the weaker to the vengeance of the Mahrattas. But though saved from outrages of this kind, the country prospered not. Jaggut Singh, the prince with whom the treaty was concluded, died in the same year in which it was executed. After a short interval, a posthumous son of the deceased rajah was acknowledged as his successor and during his minority his mother assumed the regency. This authority she continued to exercise till her death which occurred in 1831. Throughout this period, the most scandalous corruption, intrigue, and misgovernment prevailed, and shortly after the rajah's death, the British government found it necessary to move a force into Jeypoor for the purpose of redressing the wrongs and correcting the abuses which had brought the country to a state which led to its being de-



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scribed by a traveller in 1835 as exhibiting an empty treasury desolate palaces, stagnating commerce a ferocious populace, and a rabble army. The greater part of the country was in the hands of the thakooms or subordinate chiefs, each of whom possessed a military force, and as many retainers as he could keep together exercising all the powers of government within his own district. These thakooms were in general engaged in quarrels and wars with each other and frequently in combinations and contests against the ruling powers of the state while marauders from neighbouring districts ravaged the country sometimes even with the connivance of the rajah's minister who closed his eyes to these outrages, and participated in the plunder. This man consumed his villanies by poisoning his master. He followed up the atrocity by attempts on the life of Major Alves, the Governor General's agent, and his assistant, Mr. M. Blake and against the latter was unhappily successful. It remains to be added that the convicted contriver of these vile deeds was permitted to end his days in the fortress of Chunar an example often ill merited. The measures of the British government speedily introduced a better state of things a regency during the minority of the infant successor of the murdered prince was appointed financial reforms were commenced and an approximation to at least something like the administration of justice made. The effect of the pervading influence

of the British government is thus stated by Colonel Sutherland — A visible improvement has taken place in the condition of the fine and modern city of Jeypore itself and generally throughout the country while everywhere there is a sense of security and the prevalence of order which the people say have been unknown during either of the last two reigns, and which they compare with what existed in the days of Jey Sing, the founder of the city of Jeypore." Subsequently opportunity was found for the exercise of the charities of life hospitals and dispensaries were established of the benefits of which nearly 2,000 patients availed themselves within eight months. Of this number nearly seven eighths were discharged cured, and only five persons died under treatment. The financial results under the influence of English authority were not less happy. The government it is needless to add was in debt for all Indian governments, however hopeless their credit contrive to accumulate debt. In 1843-44 9,39,587 rupees of the public debt was paid off and only 8,59,46 rupees remained due. Towards this reduction 7,22,414 rupees, derived from the discovery of treasure formerly concealed by the infamous minister of Jeypore, was made available. In 1844-45 the revenues exceeded the disbursements by 8,38,138 rupees, and the amount of debt was reduced by 48,777 rupees, leaving a balance of 3,09,768 rupees. In 1845-46 the receipts exceeded the disbursements by 5,14,012 rupees, and the state was

free from debt. In 1851 the young chief completed his eighteenth year. He had in some degrees been initiated into public business, and the British authorities entertaining a favourable opinion of his general fitness for the duties of his station he was allowed to assume the reins of government, and exhorted to continue the beneficent system of administration under which his dominions during his minority had attained so high a degree of prosperity.

**JEYPOOR**—A large city the principal place of the territory of Jeypore or Amber. It is situated in a small plain or rather basin conjectured to be the bed of a dried up lake, having on all sides, except the south barren stony hills crowned in many places with forts. On the north the hill rises above the town several hundred feet and on this is built the citadel which has a very bold appearance when viewed from the town, the south face of the rocks being very precipitous and totally inaccessible. It is approachable, however on the north where the rock slopes gradually towards the antique town of Amber. The town of Jeypore is about two miles in length from east to west, the breadth about one mile. It is entirely surrounded by a wall of masonry with lofty towers and well protected gateways but the ramparts are too thin to offer an effectual resistance even to field artillery, and they are so low that the shifting sands have in some places drifted against the outside of the wall nearly as high as the parapet, totally obliterating the ditch if ever there was one. There are seven gateways, in no manner differing from each other. Outside the rampart, another wall runs parallel to it, embattled at the top and having numerous loopholes for musketry. It is considered to be the most handsome and regularly built of the cities laid down by native Indians. A main street two miles in length and forty yards in breadth, extends from east to west. This is intersected by several streets of about forty yards in width, and at each point of intersection is a chank or market-square. The cross streets are in their turn intersected at right angles by narrower streets, and the latter are again subdivided in a similar manner by lanes which are aligned with equal accuracy so that nearly the whole city is partitioned out into rectangular blocks. The palace, gardens, and royal premises, occupy the whole of the central block being half a mile long. The front of the royal residence is extremely high having seven or eight stories, and is flanked at each extremity by a lofty tower, surmounted by a cupola. Within are two spacious courts, and several of smaller dimensions, surrounded by cloisters with stone pillars. The garden which is surrounded by a high embattled wall terraced at top and cloistered below is extremely beautiful, full of fountains, cypresses, palm and flowering shrubs, with a succession of terraces and alcoves none of them angly taken, in good taste but, all together, ex-

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tremely rich and striking. Jaquemont states that there are in this vast residence fully a dozen palaces, communicating either by galleries or gardens. The most remarkable apartment is the Diwan Khass, or hall of audience, a splendid oblong room entirely built of white marble, which material is also profusely employed throughout in the construction of the palaces. The houses in the principal streets are in general finely built of stone and numerous mosques and temples add to the architectural splendour of the town. The arsenal contains a furnace for casting and machinery for boring guns but none have lately been made here. There are some antique cannon of enormous dimensions, constructed of wrought-iron bars, laid longitudinally, and kept together by a coat of gun metal founded around them but they are totally unserviceable. The huge observatory erected here by Jai Singh is in good preservation but no pundit of the place has skill to make use of it. Besides the huge dials, azimuth circles altitude-pillars and such other bulky instruments of masonry there are some brazen altitude-circles of enormous size and great weight. Jeypoor was built in the early part of the eighteenth century by the celebrated Sawai Jai Singh rajah of Dhoondar or Amber and having named it after himself he thence removed his residence and court from the adjacent city of Amber now desolate. Distance direct from Agra, W, 140 miles from Delhi, S W 150 Allahabad N W 400 Calcutta, N W, 850. Lat. 26° 58' long 75° 55'.

**JEYPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Seebpoor province of Assam 43 miles E N E of Seebpoor. The place some years ago had been selected as a military station, but, in consequence of its insalubrity the home authorities suggested the removal of the troops. Coalfields abound in the vicinity. Lat 27° 14' long 95° 19'.

**JEYPOOR**, in Orissa, a town in the native zemindary of the same name on the south west frontier of Bengal situate 111 miles N W from Vizagapatnam and 69 miles W by S, from Rysaguddah. The territory of which this town is the principal place is bounded on the north by the petty state of Calahandy and the Koondu tribes on the east by the British collectorate of Vizagapatnam on the south by the river Godavary, and on the west by the territory of Nagpore. It lies between lat 17° 15'—19° 45' long 81° 28'—83° 53'. Its length from north east to south west is 212 miles, and its breadth 100. The area is computed at 18 041 square miles, and the population at 891 230. The tract is held by a number of chiefs, styled hill zemindars, who collectively pay an annual tribute of 16 000 rupees, or 1,600,000, to the British government. The tribute has occasionally fallen into arrear, owing to internal dissensions, in which the British government have declined to interfere. Indeed from the wild state of the country access to the interior is scarcely practicable and a further barrier is

imposed, in the pestilential nature of the climate. An alleged instance of human sacrifice in this territory was some time since brought to the notice of the British government and measures were instantly adopted for the suppression of the barbarous practice. The town of Jeypoor is in lat. 19° 1', long 82° 27'.

**JEYPOOR**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 68 miles W S W of Ellichpoor. Lat 20° 45' long 76° 39'.

**JEYT** or **JYNT** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Forozpur and 10 miles N W of the former. It has water from wells, and also from a tank. Lat. 27° 55', long 77° 40'.

**JEYTPOOR**, in the British district of Sohagpoor territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governor of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Sasseram, 25 miles N E of the former. Lat 23° 30' long 81° 49'.

**JHAJPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar a town on the route from Nusserabad to Saugor 63 miles S.E. of former 287 N W of latter. It has a good bazar and supplies and water are abundant. Here is a fortress on an isolated oblong hill guarding the eastern entrance of an important pass from the lowlands of Boondies into the territory of Oodeypoor or Mewar. It is large and strong and consists of two similar ramparts, one within the other a considerable space intervening. Each has a good ditch and numerous round bastions. The town lies north west of the fort, at the foot of the hill, and is large, well built, and fortified. The pergunnah of Jhajpoor of which it is the principal place contains 100 townships, inhabited by the indigenous tribe Minas, who number 4 000 bowmen. Lat. 25° 40' long 75° 21'.

**JHALLAWAR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat a district named from the Jhalls tribe of Rajpoots, who are the principal part of the population. It extends over the north eastern part of the peninsula, and is bounded on the north by the Runn or Salt-marsh connected with the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Cutch on the east by the British district of Ahmedabad on the south by the British district of Ahmedabad and the prant or district of Kattywar, on the south west by the prant of Hallar, on the west by the prant of Machookanta, and lies between lat 22° 18'—23° 8' long 70° 50'—72° 10'. No official return has been made of the area, but, by a probable approximation, it may be stated at 3,000 square miles.

**JHALLODE**, in the territory of Scindia, a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 181 miles S.W. of former, 108 N E of latter. It was formerly of importance, being the principal place of a pergunnah of the kingdom of Guzerat, containing seventeen towns, and it is

still a considerable place. It has a bazar, a mosque, a small temple, a large and fine tank, and some well built houses of brick two stories high, and covered with tiles. Lat. 23° 7', long 74° 9'.

**JHALLOWA**.—A small raj formed in the year 1838 by a division of the Rajpoot state of Kota. The circumstances which led to this division (which are of singular character) will be found detailed in the article KOTA. It is divided into three separate portions, the largest of which extends from lat 24° 6' to 24° 40', and from long 76° 30' to 76° 8'. The area a little exceeds 2 200 square miles, and the population according to the rate of estimate usually adopted for this part of India, would be upwards of 220 000. Upon the death of the late chief of Jhallowa, in 1848 a suttee took place and in consequence of this violation of existing engagements the British government withheld for a time their formal recognition of the present ruler. Precautions were subsequently taken to prevent a recurrence of the atrocious practice and friendly intercourse between the two governments was re-established.

**JHALOO** in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It has a population of 6 551, and is situate in lat 29° 26' long 78° 17'.

**JHALRA PATUN** in Rajpootana, a town in the Jhallowa division of the state of Kota, situate on the route from Neemach to Saugar 90 miles E. of the former 216 N.W. of the latter. It is a handsome and well built town the modern part of which was laid down by Zaim Singh the regent of Kota, on the model of Jeypoor. Distant from Oodein, N. 100 miles from Kotah S.E. 50 from Agra, S.W. 215 Lat 24° 32' long 78° 13'.

**JHANDINOOR**, or **JENDIPOOR** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra and 25 miles N.W. of the former Lat 27° 22' long 77° 43'.

**JHANSI**.—A British province in Bundelcund. It consists of two parts lying nearly contiguous to each other being separated only by a narrow slip of territory belonging to the native raj of Tehree. The western division is bounded on the north by Gwalior and Duttmah on the east by Tehree on the south and west by Gwalior. The eastern portion is bounded on the north west by the British district of Jalaun, on the east by that of Humnaseepoor on the south and south west by Tehree. The combined territory lies between lat. 24° 55' and 25° 45' long 77° 58' and 79° 51', and extends from east to west about 100 miles, and from north to south about 60. In 1832 it was estimated to have an area of 2,922 square miles, 956 villages, and a population of 286 000. Since that period, however, the limits of the district have been contracted by alienation,

and consequently the above-quoted estimates do not, in respect either of extent or population represent its present condition. Probably 890 miles should be subtracted from the area as above stated, and 86,000 persons from the population.

The tract was formerly part of the possessions of the Boondela rajah of Oorha. Subsequently it fell into the hands of the Peshwa, and was assigned to the administration of one of his officers in the character of soubahdar. In 1804 a treaty of defensive alliance was concluded by the British with the then soubahdar as a tributary of the Peshwa. In 1817, consequent on the cession to the East India Company of the Peshwa's rights in Bundelcund, a second treaty was concluded by the British government with the soubahdar of Jhansi, by which he was acknowledged hereditary ruler of the territory subject to the payment of an annual tribute of 74 000 rupees (Jhansi currency). In 1832 he was permitted to assume the title of rajah. Ram Ramchond Rao the ruler on whom this dignity was conferred died in 1835 without issue. Various claimants to the succession thereupon appeared but the British government decreed in favour of Rao Rugonath Rao the uncle and next of kin of the deceased rajah. He died about three years after his accession his brief period of rule having been rendered quiet by opposition to his claim, professedly grounded on the fact of his being a leper which was asserted to be a disqualification for the occupation of the seat of power. Rugonath Rao left no legitimate issue, and the succession was again the subject of contending claims. Some of these were obviously inadmissible and the propriety of at once sanctioning any of them appeared very questionable regard being had to the distracted state of the country which had greatly deteriorated in condition, from continued misgovernment the revenue (which is said at one period to have been eighteen lacs of rupees) having fallen from twelve lacs its amount in 1832 to three lacs. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable that the Governor-General's agent in Bundelcund should assume the administration the various claims to the raj being reserved for future adjudication. This step was accordingly taken though not without opposition, the mother of Ramchond Rao who espoused the cause of one of the claimants to the succession having compelled the British government to make military demonstration before she would quit the fort of Jhansi. A commission appointed to investigate the different claims unanimously rejected all except that of Baba Gungabhar Rao, brother of the late chief, and the only surviving male descendant of Sheo Rao Bhow with whom, as soubahdar the first engagement of the East India Company with Jhansi was concluded. The selection was approved by the home authorities, but the new rajah was not of strong intellect, and was therefore thought unequal

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to the task of retrieving the principality from the state of disorder into which it had fallen. It was thereupon determined to carry on the administration by British agency, giving the rajah a fixed allowance, with the understanding that the administration should be made over to him partially or entirely, when it should be deemed safe to trust it to his hands. This plan, thus dictated by temporary necessity was attended with such success, that the revenue, which as already mentioned, had fallen so disastrously was in one year considerably more than doubled. To provide for defence, and to maintain tranquillity, the Jaloun force (afterwards called the Bundelcund legion) was increased, and made available for the service of this state, as well as of that for the protection of which it had originally been raised. After a few years of British management, the country having attained that state in which it appeared safe to make the transfer always contemplated it was given up to the management of its native chief, subject to a cession of territory, in commutation of the annual payment previously made towards the support of the Bundelcund legion and to other necessary conditions. This took place in 1848. Baha Gunghadar Rao dying in 1854 without lineal heirs, the territory of Jhansi lapsed to the British government.

**JHANSI** in Bundelcund, a town, the principal place of the small territory of the same name, lies on the route from Agra to Saugor. Hunter, who visited the place in 1792 says, 'It is frequented by the caravans from the Deccan, which go to Furruckabad and the other cities of the Doab. Hence, an afflux of wealth, which is augmented by a considerable trade in the cloths of Chandri, and by the manufacture of bows, arrows, and spears, the principal weapons of the Boondela tribe. The town is situate amidst tanks and groves of fine timber-trees, and is surrounded by a good wall. On a rock overlooking the town is a fortress or castellated residence of the former rajahs, a lofty mass of building, of stone, more striking from being surmounted by a huge round tower. This fort is said to have been built thirty and forty pieces of cannon. It was built by the Maharras, from whom it was wrested in 1761, and for some time detained by the nawab of Oude, who reduced it almost to ruins. The streets and bazars are clean and orderly, great attention having been paid to their due regulation. There is another hill 600 yards south east of that on which the fort is situate and of nearly equal elevation to it. Jhansi is 142 miles S. of Agra, 130 miles N. of Saugor 245 miles W. of Allahabad by Banda, and 740 N. W. of Calcutta by Allahabad. Lat. 25 38', long. 78° 35'.

**JHARI**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Sen Oos river, and 30 miles N. E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 50', long. 85° 34'.

**JHAROWLEE**—A town in the Rajpoot

state of Seeroos, 51 miles W. N. W. from Oodeypoor and 10 miles E. S. E. from Seeroos. Lat. 24° 58', long. 73° 4'.

**JHARSAINTULKE**, or **JHARSOUTLI**, in the jaghire of Bullaburgur, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 29 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 18' long. 77° 21'.

**JHARSUH**, in the British district of Goorgaon lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a town on the route from Reware to Delhi, 20 miles S. W. of the latter. It is situate to the south of a rocky range of quartzose formation, and contains a bazar, with a good supply of water. Lat. 28° 24', long. 77° 8'.

**JHEEND**—A small native territory within the limits of the tract of country over which the British government maintains a controlling power through the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej states. Some years since, the territory lapsed, from failure of direct heirs, and possession was taken of it but in 1837 the larger portion was granted to a collateral heir. In 1842 the revenue of the state thus constituted was estimated at three lacs of rupees, or 30,000*l.* but this estimate is inapplicable to the present condition of the state as, on the conclusion of the war with Lahore, an accession of territory was bestowed on the rajah, in consideration of his fidelity during that contest. The possessions of this state being made up of scattered portions of territory there is much difficulty in dealing with them as a whole but they are returned as having an area of 376 square miles, and a population of about 56,000 persons. The British government, in granting to the rajah an extension of dominion took advantage of the opportunity furnished by the act of favour to promote the cause of public improvement, and advance the interests of humanity, by binding the rajah to abolish transit-duties, to make and keep in repair a military road, and to suppress suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing.

**JHEEND**, in Sirhind, a town situate on Feroz Shah's canal, in a naturally fertile country, but which, in consequence of deficient cultivation, is extensively overrun with jungle, especially of dakh (*Butea frondosa*). It is a considerable town, and is the chief place of the native state bearing the same name there is a good bazar and a palace, the residence of the rajah. The road in this part of the route which is in general good, crosses the canal by a bridge. Supplies are abundant. Jheend is distant N. W. from Calcutta 979 miles. Lat. 29° 15', long. 76° 23'.

**JHEELUM**, or **BEHUT**—A river of the Punjab and the most western of the five great rivers which intersect that region east of the Indus. It rises in Cashmere the whole valley of which it drains, making its way to the Punjab, through the Pass of Barazula, in the lofty range of Pir Panjal. Its most remote source is the head of what is regarded by some

as its principal feeder, the Ladur which rises in the mountain range bounding the valley on the north-east, and in lat. 34° 8' long 75° 48' and having drained the small mountain lake called Sheeha Nag takes a south westerly course of about fifty miles to its confluence with the Breng flowing from the south-east. About ten miles to the north west this united stream forms a junction with a large feeder flowing from the south and itself formed by the junction of the Sandron the Vesbau the Hurpur, and some other streams of less importance none having a length of course exceeding forty miles. Of these, the Vesbau is the principal and according to Vigne so far exceeds in size the other upper feeders of the Jhelum that its fountain head should be regarded as properly the source of that great river. The Vesbau flows by a subterranean passage from Koesha Nag a small but deep lake, situate near the top of the Pir Panjal Mountain and at an elevation of about 12 000 feet above the level of the sea. Here, Vigne states, its full strong torrent is suddenly seen gushing out from the foot of the last and lofty eminence that forms the dam on the western end of the lake whose waters thus find an outlet not over but through the rocky barrier with which it is surrounded. This remarkable spot is in lat. 33° 35' long 74° 43'. The stream thus produced and reinforced subsequently receives numerous small feeders passes through the City Lake the Manasa Lake and the Wulur or Great Lake, and sweeps through the country confined by embankments which prevent it from overflowing the lower part of the valley. Previously to entering the Wulur it receives a considerable tributary named the Sude which rises in the lofty range bounding the valley on the north. The whole course of the Jhelum through the valley before it finds an outlet through the Pass of Baranulla into the lower ground of the Punjab is about 180 miles for seventy of which it is navigable. It is the opinion of Vigne that the river made its way gradually through this pass and thus drained the lake which according to tradition, formerly occupied the site of the valley. At Baranulla, where the stream is 420 feet broad, is a bridge of seven arches. At Mozafarabad, about 206 miles from its source, it is joined by the Kahangunga, a stream of nearly equal volume, which rises in Little Tibet, receives a considerable tributary from the valley of Gurya and subsequently makes its way through the mountains stretching from Cashmere to the vicinity of Attock. The united stream takes a course nearly due south, from Mozafarabad, and about 256 miles from its source, leaves the mountains and enters on the plain of the Punjab near the town of Ohind whence it is navigable to the Indus. It is here a very great stream, though considered by Burnes less than the Chenab. Von Hügel at the commencement of January, when the rivers of the Punjab are lowest, crossed it at the

town of Jhelum, sixty five miles lower down, on a bridge of twenty large boats, and estimated it to have a greater volume of water than the Indus at Attock. Moorcroft at the same place found it in the middle of October 150 yards wide, and from twelve to sixteen feet deep but 600 yards wide at a short distance both above and below that point and flowing at the rate of about a mile an hour. At this place the direction of the Jhelum changes from southerly to south westerly. At Jhelampur from which point Burnes descended by a boat to Pind Dadun Khan the stream was muddy but rapid with a current of three or four miles an hour. Elphinstone crossed the river at Jhelampur in July when he found it one mile one furlong and thirty five perches wide with a depth of from nine to fourteen feet and a current running four miles an hour. It abounds in fish and is infested by great numbers of crocodiles. Below Jhelampur it takes a direction nearly southerly and joins the Chenab a little above the ferry of Trimo, in lat. 31° 10' long 72° 9' after a course of about 490 miles. The Jhelum was at the confluence when observed by Burnes at the end of June about 500 yards wide. After the union the channel of the united waters was a mile broad and twelve feet deep. The Jhelum was unquestionably the Hydaspes of the Greeks. It is still known to the Hindoos of the vicinity by the name of *Betwa* corrupted by the Greeks, according to their usage with respect to foreign names. The scene of the battle between Porus and Alexander is generally placed at Jhelampur.

**JHELCUM**—A town of the Punjab, on the right bank of the river of the same name. Jhelum is a town of considerable extent with a population mostly Mahomedan. It is now ever rendered unhealthy by the inundation which extends widely over the eastern bank of the river. The principal crops in the vicinity are wheat, barley and cotton. During the season when the river is lowest there is a ford nearly a mile above the town. The passable part of the bed describes two sides of a triangle the vertex of which is down the river. By this ford the British army crossed in the middle of December 1859 in its return from Afghanistan and though this is the low season, several were swept down the stream, and eleven persons including an officer drowned. Hough who was present on the occasion, states, 'the ford extended over a line of about 500 yards and had more than three feet water and a strong current near the south bank.' It is obvious that, for the greater part of the year the ford must be totally impassable. The elevation of Jhelum above the sea is estimated at 1 620 feet. It is expected that steam communication between Kurrahee and this town will shortly be established by means of government vessels. Lat. 32° 56', long 78° 47'.

**JHINJANUR**, in the British district of Mozaffurnagur, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Pro-  
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# JHI—JHU

vinces, a town on the route from Kurnal to Meerut and 21 miles S E of the former Lat. 29 31 long 77 17'

**JHIRREE** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Solund's family a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 187 miles S W of former 134 E of latter It has a bazar and is supplied with water from a jhil or small lake. Lat 25 33 long 77 28'

**JHOK** in Sindh a village on the route from Hyderabad to Meerpoor and 35 miles S of the former town It is situate in the fertile alluvial tract insulated by the Indus and its great delta the Fulahee and Pinyaree The adjacent country is described by Pottinger as very fine and capable of producing rich crops Lat 24 47' long 68 26'

**JHOONEE**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, up the course of the river Surjoon from Almora to the Unta Dura Pass 40 miles N E of Almora fort. It is situate on the right bank of the Surjoon five miles below its source Lat 30 7' long 80 3'

**JHOONJENOO** in the Rajpoot state of Shekawattie, a town on the route from Delhi to Bikaner, 120 miles S W of former 130 E of latter It is a handsome town with trees and gardens, the appearance of which is the more agreeable as they occur in the midst of a dreary sandy desert Here during the existence of the Shekawattie confederacy each of its five chiefs had a stronghold but these were subsequently occupied by British garrisons. Lat 23 5 long 75 32'

**JHOOREH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 18 miles N N W from Jodhpoor and 108 miles S from Beekanneer Lat 26 32' long 73 13'

**JHOOSSE, or JHOUSEE**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town on the left bank of the Ganges, close to the confluence of the Jumna It is opposite the city of Allahabad with which it communicates by a ferry across the Ganges A more frequented communication between the left bank of the river and the British cantonments which adjoin the city on the north is at Daraganj two miles higher up The bed of the river is there a mile in width, but in the dry season the stream occupies only a third of it, the remainder being used as a road It is always heavy either from sand or mud. This ferry has thirty boats and troops and stores are passed free of charge In some seasons the Ganges is impassable here by ferry, in consequence of shifting sands and the passage must then be made at Papanow five miles higher up These sands form a great obstruction to the navigation of the Ganges below Cawnpore It flows in a race over a shifting channel in the dry season and has a very strong current (in some places seven miles an hour) during the rains. Distance N W from Calcutta, by water 810 miles, by land, 503 Lat. 25° 28', long 81° 58'

**JHOOSHARA JHOLE** in Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Bhagorettee as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course The river here about thirty yards wide, is traversed by a bridge made of ropes, with a footway of rude wicker work Jhooshara is in lat 30 43' long 78 29'

**JHOREGA**.—A town in the British district of Candahar, presidency of Bombay 13 miles N E of Maligaum Lat. 20 46', long 74 40'

**JHOWANU** in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a village 40 miles S W of Delhi Lat 28 10, long 76 54'

**JHOWLYE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate on the left bank of the Bangunga river and 20 miles E by N from Jeypoor Lat 27 long 76 13'

**JHUGERPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Bygarh, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 62 miles N W from Samulpoor and 124 miles S W from Lohadugga. Lat. 22 10, long 83 25'

**JHUGGEE**—A town of Sindh, in the British district of Hyderabad, presidency of Bombay 53 miles S E of Tatta. Lat 24, long 68 28'

**JHUJHER**, with **DADREE**—A native state within the Delhi agency and subject to the jurisdiction of the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British districts of Hurrana and Rohukh on the east by Delhi Goorgoon and Alwar on the south by Goorgoon and the territory of the Alwar rajah and on the west by Shekawattie and the pergunnah of Loharoo It lies between lat 27 50—28 05 long 75 55—76 58' and has an area of about 1 230 square miles The general elevation of the country may be estimated at 820 to 840 feet above the level of the sea, as, in the rainy season it is pervaded by numerous watercourses having a very slight declivity and which, about thirty miles to the eastward of the territory discharge themselves into the Jumna by a channel close to the north side of the city of Delhi at an elevation of 800 feet. The south western part is intersected by numerous low rocky ranges, like those of the adjacent territory of Patun The jaghire is traversed from north to south by the military route from Hannee to Nussersabad and Neemuch and from west to east by the route leading from the town of Dadree to that of Jhujher The principal places are Jhujher Naroot, Doyana, Dadree and Kanoond The annual revenue is estimated at 60 000 The nawab maintains a military force of about 8 000 men, and is bound to furnish 400 cavalry when demanded by the British government The jaghire being well managed, is in a prosperous condition If the population be estimated at fifty to the square mile, the average of the adjacent district of Hurrana, it will amount to 110,700 This jaghire was assigned by Lord 451

Lake to Nijabat Ally Khan, of the Bhuraitch family in consequence of his services against the Mahrattas, from whom it was taken, and in 1806 the grant was confirmed in perpetuity by the Governor-General. Fyze Ally Khan the present nawab, grandson of the original grantee succeeded in 1835

**JHUJHUR**, the principal place of the jaghire of the same name and the residence of the nawab lies on the route from Hanses to Muttra, by Gurgaon and 60 miles S E of the former place. At the close of the last century it was by the Mahrattas assigned with some other places, to the adventurer George Thomas, in reward of his services, and was for some time the capital of his short-lived state. Distant W from Delhi 35 miles. Lat. 28 35, long 76 43

**JHULLAER** or **JELLAH**, in the native state of Jeypore, in Rajpootana a town on the route from Nussersabad to Gwalior 82 miles E of former 160 W of latter. It is of considerable size is fortified and water and supplies are abundant. Lat 26 8 long 76 10

**JHUPUHAO**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot lieut. gov of Bengal 47 miles N N E of Dinapore Lat 26 12, long 85 29

**JHURRIE**—A river rising in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov of the N W Provinces about 18 miles N of the town of Podrownan and in about lat 27 5 long 84 3. Its source is a channel about thirty yards wide and sunk very deep. In February the stream might be twenty feet wide, knee-deep and not rapid. After a course of about six miles, it joins a branch of the Gunduk, and the united streams flow southerly for thirty miles when, below and east of Podrownan, they again separate. The Jhurria takes a southerly course for thirty-six miles, when it crosses over into the British district Sarun, through which it flows in the same direction for about twenty miles. It then forms for ten miles the boundary between the two districts of Goruckpore and Sarun after which, passing into the latter, and continuing to flow southward through it for twenty-eight miles, it falls into the Ghaghra on the left side, in lat 26, long 84 11 having a total course of 180 miles. At Hosiপুর in lat 26 24 long 84 12 it is crossed by the route from Dinapore to Goruckpore and is there so considerable that the passage must be made by a temporary bridge.

**JHUSDUM**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar situate on the right bank of the Bhader river and 30 miles E.S.E. from Rajkote. Lat. 22° 5', long. 71 15

**JIGAT**—See DWAKKA.

**JIGNEE**, in Bundelound, a town near the right bank of the river Dessauin is the principal place of the jaghire or feudal grant of the same name, held from the East-India Company, under the political superintendence of the lieut. governor of the N W Provinces. The

jaghire is estimated to contain twenty-seven square miles, with a population of 2,800. Its revenue is estimated at 1500*l*. per annum. The jaghirdar maintains nineteen horse and fifty-one foot. In 1840 the mal administration of the jaghire having become intolerable, managers responsible to the British authorities were appointed. Jignees is 33 miles S.W. of Calpee Lat. 25 45 long 79 28

**JILLBERAH** in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurnal to Patiala, and 45 miles N W of the former town. It is situate in a level country which though fertile, is imperfectly cultivated and overrun with jungle. The road lies westward of the trunk line from Calcutta and notwithstanding the even surface of the country is bad and scarcely practicable for guns or carriages. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,010 miles Lat. 30 12, long 76 40

**JILLING SIERRING**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut. gov of Bengal, 71 miles E by S. of Lohadugga. Lat 23 11, long 85 61

**JIMPOOR**, in Sunde, a village near the route from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, and 32 miles S W of the latter place. It is situate in the Doab, or tract between the Irak and Rodh rivers, and five miles N W of the Dwad, or small lake of Kunjur into which they discharge themselves. Lat. 24 57, long 68 4

**JIMRU RIVER**—The name of a considerable feeder of the Raptree river, rising in lat. 28 45 long 82 10, and flowing through Nepal in a southerly direction for eighty miles falls into the Raptree, in lat. 28° 2', long 81 54

**JINDALA**, in the Reechna Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated twenty-two miles from the right bank of the Ravee, and 26 miles N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31 49 long 73 46

**JINGERGATCHEA**—A town in the British district of Jessore, lieut. gov of Bengal, 54 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23 4, long. 89 6

**JINJEERA**, on the coast of Bombay a district and harbour, sometimes called the Harbour of Rajapoor from the town of that name situate on the northern point of land forming the entrance of the harbour. This is an excellent harbour without any bar, having from four to five fathoms in the entrance, and the same depths inside, at low water, where there is shelter from all winds. Off the mainland is the fortified island of Jinjeera, formerly regarded as a place of high importance. During the existence of the Mussulman monarchy of Bejapoor, it was the principal depot of the maritime force of the Seedes or African admiral of that state, who held his dignity on condition of maintaining a fleet for the protection of commerce, and conveying pilgrims to the Red Sea. After the rise of the power of the Mahrattas, it was attacked repeatedly, but in vain,

by Sevajee. On one occasion, the garrison revolted, and placed the fort in the hands of Aurangzebe. Rajapoor, on the mainland had previously been taken by the Maharrattas. In 1682, Sambajee, son of Sevajee, besieged the island, which he attempted to connect by means of a mole with the mainland but the project failed, and in other attempted modes of attack the assailants were repulsed with great loss. On the decline of the realm of Delhi the Seodoe or chief of Jinjeera assumed independence which he and his successors maintained more or less effectually and the petty power still exists, under the protection of the East-India Company. The Jinjeera principality lies between lat. 18 and 18° 32' and its revenues are computed at 17 5000. The title Seodoe or Hubshee is one given in India to Abyssinians and hence the territory is designated that of the 'Hubshee'.

**JINJINEALLA**—A town in the Rajpoot native state of Jessulmeer 48 miles S by W from Jessulmeer and 148 miles W from Jodhpoor Lat. 26 18' long 70 48

**JINKIPUDDA**—A town in the Cuttack mehal of Mohurbunge 84 miles N E by N from Cuttack, and 50 miles W from Balasore Lat. 21 32 long 86 33

**JINSEI** in the territory of Gwalior a village on the route from Gwalior to Saugor six miles S E of the Residency. Here before the reduction of the military force of Gwalior was located the Maharratta artillery well known for the number and excellence of their guns and the skill with which they were served. Lat. 26 11 long 78 10

**JINTEA**—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor, lieut. gov. of Bengal 17 miles N by E of Dinajepoor Lat. 25 48, long 88 42

**JINTOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 185 miles E by N from Ahmednuggur and 121 miles S W by S. from Ellichpoo Lat. 19 39' long 76 48

**JIRAMEYEE** in the British district of Mysporee, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mysporee, and seven miles W of the latter Lat. 27 14, long 79 1'

**JITHAREE**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 82 miles E from Bhopal and 87 miles W from Jubbulpoor Lat. 23 14' long 78 40'

**JOA**, in the Punjab a large and flourishing town in the Salt range, about 60 miles E of the Indus. Here are said to be satisfactory indications of the existence of good coal. Lat. 32° 30', long 75° 30'

**JOAGUR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 81 miles W from Hyderabad, and 111 miles E N E from Beajepoor Lat. 17° 25', long 77 30'

**JOAR**, or **JUWAR**, in the British district

of Allygurh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Muttra, and 24 miles S W of the former. It has a bazar. Joar was plundered in 1805 by the Patan freebooter Ameer Khan during his incursion into the Doab Lat. 27 36' long 77 58'

**JOONEER**, in the Rajpoot state of Jey poor a town on the route from Delhi to Nusseerabad 177 miles S W of former 66 N E of latter. It has a bazar and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 28 66', long 75 28'

**JOBUT**—A town of Malwa situate under the Vindhya Mountains, 28 miles S. from Jabbooh Lat. 22 25 long 74 40'. The petty Bheel state of which this town is the principal place yields a revenue of about 10 000 rupees or 1 0000 per annum. Upon the demise of its chief, a few years since with out direct heirs, it was proposed that the state should lapse to the paramount power. Subsequently however, a new grant was issued by the British government, recognising a native successor to the vacant throne.

**JODEPOOR**—See **JODPOOR**.

**JODKA**, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hansie to Bhutneeer and 87 miles N W of the former. It is a poor place, being ill supplied in every respect, not excepting even water. Lat. 29 30' long 75 12

**JOGHEEGURH** or **JOOGA**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Bundia's family a fort on a small island in the river Nerbudda. Here is a rapid precluding navigation during the season of low water but allowing the passage of boats during the periodical rains. Lat. 22 20' long 76 46'

**JOGIGOPA**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Goalpara, lieut. gov. of Bengal, six miles N W of Goalpara. Lat. 26 13 long 90 35

**JOGI RIDAN**, in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated 33 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 110 miles N W of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31 18', long 70 14

**JOGLIO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 72 miles E. from Beekaneer and 160 miles N from Ajmeer Lat. 27° 54' long 74 32'

**JOHANABAD** in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Bundia's family, a town situate on the left bank of the Taptee, and 79 miles W from Ellichpoo Lat. 21 16, long 78 22'

**JOHILA**, a river a tributary of the Sone, rises, according to native accounts, from a swampy, jungly tract near the famous shrine of Ummurkuntak, and about lat. 23° 45' long 81 50'. According to report, the Nerbudda, Sone, and Johila rise near each other. The Ner-



budda from the kund or pool of Ummurkuntuk the Sote three or four miles further east and the Johla about the same distance north. The Hindoo story runs, that the titular deity of the Sone, a male divinity became enamoured of the Nerbudda, a female whose handmaiden Johla attempting to personate her mistress in an interview with the lover was so severely chastised by the enraged Nasid that she melted into tears, whence ever since the stream Johla has continued to flow. It holds a course north west for twenty miles, to the northern frontier of the district, towards the territory of Rewa, in lat. 23° 20' long 81° 4' and a few miles further turns north east and falls into the Sone on the left side in lat. 23° 39' long 81° 19'.

**JOMBEE**.—A town in the hill zemindary of Jeypoor territory of Madras 24 miles E.N.E. from Jeypoor and 86 miles N.W. by N. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 9', long. 82° 47'.

**JONGAR**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 70 miles N. from Goalpara, and 91 miles N.W. from Gowhatti. Lat. 27° 8' long 90° 50'.

**JONKUR**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Sondia, a town of Malwa, on the route from Gooah to Mow 129 miles S.W. of former 56 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar and water is plentiful. It is the principal place of a small pergunnah of the Oojein district. Population about 3,000. Lat. 23° 14' long 76° 18'.

**JOOLAPOOR**, in the British district of Baharunpoor, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town with a population of 12,182 and the chief place of the pergunnah of the same name situate in lat. 29° 55' long. 78° 10'.

**JOOBUL**.—A protected hill state in the southern or lower Himalayas. Inclusive of Ootsoch or Turcoh, with which it has been incorporated this state is bounded on the north by Poonduar a detached district of Keon thul and Bussahr on the east by Bussahr and Garwhal the Pabur separating it from the former and the Tones from the latter on the south by Sirmour and on the west by Sirmour and Bulsun. It lies between lat. 30° 48'—31° 6', long 77° 32'—77° 54'. It is stated to have an area of 330 square miles. Its northern part lies in the extensive valley of the Pabur along the right bank of that river its southern is comprised within the valley of the Sulwee, a tributary of the Tones. The valley of the Pabur is described by Jacques mont as one of the most delightful tracts he had ever seen, especially that subdivision in which Deohra, the residence of the rana, is situate. The elevation of Joobul in general is very considerable. That of the great peak of Chur at the south western frontier is 12,149 feet, that of Urukta, in the north, above 10,000. The elevation of the bed of the Pabur at Raingrah, on the north-eastern frontier, is 4,932 feet.

The people of Joobul are said to be distinguished by beauty of person, and some of the natives are nearly as fair as Europeans. The dress of the men consists of a pair of loose trousers, of thick striped woollen stuff, a sort of capote of similar stuff, reaching to the knees, and girt tight round the waist, but having many folds from the hip downwards, a cotton scarf a shaggy flat woollen cap and shoes of a sort of close network or twill of woollen thread, with a leather sole. Women appear in public without reserve but are treated with little kindness or delicacy by their male relatives, who make no scruple in selling them. Mundy relates that at Deohra, an instance of this was afforded to Lord Combermere's party a very pretty girl being brought to the camp, and offered for sale at the moderate price of 150 rupees more than which sum, adds the writer, I have seen given for a Scotch terrier at Calcutta." The religion of the people is Brahminism the language a dialect of the Hindes. The population is believed to amount to about 15,000. The revenue is estimated at 14,136 rupees, or 1,413½. The military force consists of 300 infantry. The rana, or ruler a descendant of a Rajpoot family, was restored to power by the British on the expulsion of the Goorkhas, in 1815. By the same authority he was excluded in 1833 and an annual pecuniary provision assigned to him, which he, however pertinaciously refused to accept. On his death in 1840 the raj was restored to his son, an infant. During his minority the territory continued under British management, but upon attaining mature age in 1854 the young chief was placed in possession of his estate. The only places of importance in Joobul are the fort of Chepal and Deohra, the residence of the rana.

**JOOGA**.—See JOGHTEGUR.

**JOOGUL**.—A town in the Southern Mah ratta jaghiredaree of Sherbal 58 miles N. by E. from Belgaum and 84 miles S.E. by S. from Sattara. Lat. 16° 39' long 74° 45'.

**JOOLKAPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, head-gov. of Bengal 58 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 12', long 87° 39'.

**JOONAGHUR**, in the peninsula of Katty war province of Guzerat a town in the district of Sorath surrounded by a rampart about five miles in circumference, with numerous massive square towers and crenellated parapet, and is situate advantageously on a ridge of sandstone. Within the rampart, and in the north-east of the area inclosed by it is the citadel, the ground-plan of which is an irregular trapezium of very great size. The huge rampart of hewn stone is on the outside, strengthened by a deep and wide ditch, hewn in the solid rock. The town is ill built with narrow filthy streets and not more than half of the space inclosed within the walls is occupied. There is no appearance of commerce,

or of the prosperity resulting therefrom. The palace of the nawaub is an insignificant building situate in one of the bazars. The population of the town is variously estimated at 5 000 20 000 and 30,000. The chief a Musalmán, styled the Nawaub of Joonaghur holds territory comprising 506 villages, and is joint proprietor of thirty nine more. The whole estimated to contain a population of about 284,300. He pays annually a tribute of 3 065½ to the East India Company and 3 700½ to the Gujowar. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 170 miles Baroda, S.W. 180 Surat, W. 150 Bombay N.W., 235 Lat 21° 31', long 70° 31'.

**JOONA NUGGUR**—A name sometimes given to the town of Surgogah which see.

**JOONER**—A town in the British district of Poona presidency of Bombay 70 miles E by N of Bombay. Considerable improvements were effected in the streets and approaches of this place, by means of a grant of money sanctioned by the government for the purpose in 1841. Lat 19° 14' long 73° 56'.

**JOONGAR** on the south west frontier of Bengal, a town in the native state of Nowagadda, 143 miles S.W. from Sumbulpoor and 77 miles N. from Jeypoor. Lat. 20° 9' long 82° 20'.

**JOONJOOWARRA**—A town in Guzerat or the dominions of the Gujowar situate on the Runn of Cutch and 73 miles S.W. by S from Deesa. Lat. 23° 20' long 71° 32'.

**JOONNAGUDDA** on the south west frontier of Bengal, a town in the native state of Calahandy 125 miles N. by W. from Vinnagrum and 144 miles W. by N. from Ganjam. Lat 19° 51', long 83°.

**JOONUNGHEE**—A town in the native state of Cutch situate 15 miles S. from the Great Western Runn of Cutch, and 59 miles W.N.W. from Bhoj. Lat 23° 33' long 68° 51'.

**JOORA**, in the British district of Furruckabad, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futtehpore, and 38 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 30', long 79° 7'.

**JOORIA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat a seaport on the south eastern coast of the Gulf of Cutch. Opposite are several sandbanks, and the water off this part of the coast is too shoaly for ships of any considerable burthen. There is a tradition, most probably little trustworthy that, not much more than 200 years ago a footpath at low water completely crossed the gulf from this place to the opposite coast of Cutch. Though not admitting large vessels, this place has a considerable trade. Distance from Ahmedabad, W. 145 miles Baroda W. 180 Surat, N.W., 190 Bombay, N.W., 300 Lat. 22° 40', long 70° 23'.

**JOOTA**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to

Deesa, and 60 miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water from a tank and wells. Lat. 26° long 74° 8'.

**JOOTAH**, in the British district of Futtehpore head gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpore and 35 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat 25° 45' long 81° 20'.

**JORAE** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route from Balmer to the town of Joudpore and 12 miles N.E. of the former. It contains sixty houses. Lat. 25° 54' long 71° 30'.

**JOKEHAUT**—A town in the British district of Seebpore province of Assam 31 miles S.W. by W. of Seebpore. Lat. 26° 47', long 94° 12'.

**JOSHIMATH** in Kumsan a town a mile below the confluence of the Bishenganga and Doulee or Letu which united form the Alukunda. The town is situate on the left bank of the Alukunda, in a hollow recess, and on a declivity being sheltered on every side by a circular ridge, and especially to the north where a high mountain intercepts the cold blasts rushing from the Himalaya, rising in that direction. The entrance to the town is up a bank cut into steps faced with slate or stone with both which materials the streets also are paved but very irregularly. The houses are neatly built of grey stone, and roofed with shingles. Amongst them is the residence of the rawal or high priest of Bhadrinath who lives here for the six months during which the approaches to the elevated temple that he serves are buried under snow. The building containing the idol Nara Singha is more like a private residence than a Hindoo temple. It is built with gable-ends, and covered in with a sloping roof of plates of copper. Pilgrims halting here, put up in a large square, having a stone cistern, supplied by two brassen spouts, which yield a never-failing flow of water, derived from a stream descending from the Himalaya. A collection of temples, bearing marks of great antiquity, extend along one side of the square being ranged along a terrace about ten feet high. In the centre of the area is a temple sacred to Vishnu, surrounded by a wall thirty feet square. Several of those temples are much dilapidated having been partially overthrown by earthquakes. The temples of Vishnu Ganesa, Surya or the Sun, and the Nandevi have suffered least. The statue of Vishnu is of black stone, in a very superior style of workmanship. It is about seven feet high and is supported by four female figures, standing on a flat pedestal. The image of Ganesa is two feet high well carved and polished. In the town is a line of water-mills, placed one below the other at intervals of fifteen or twenty yards and turned by one stream which flowing from the mountain above, is supplied to them in succession by a communication through troughs of hollowed

trunks of *Sra*. Joakhmish is situated on the route from Hindoostan to Chinese Tartary, through the Niti Pass, and also on that by the Mans Pass. The town contains 119 houses, of which twenty one belong to Brahmins, fourteen to merchants, sixty-eight to cultivators, and the rest to other classes. Elevation above the sea 6186 feet. Lat. 30 33, long 79 37

**JOTEPOOR**, on the south west frontier of Bengal, a town in the Cuttack mahal of Keonjhar situated on the left bank of the Byetarnes river, and 95 miles N from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 49, long 85 45

**JOUDPOOR**.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Punnah, 50 miles S.S.W. from Punnah and 64 miles N from Jabbul poor. Lat 24 5 long 79 58

**JOUDPORE**, or **MARWAR** the most extensive of the Rajpoot states, is bounded on the north-west by Jaisalmere on the north by Bikaner and Shekhawattoes on the east by Jeypore, Kumbengurh Ajmeer, and Mewar on the south by Oodeypoor and Serohsee and the Guccowar's dominions and on the west by the Rann of Cutch and Sunde. It is 380 miles in length from south west to north-east, and 160 in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles. It lies between lat. 24 36—27° 40 long 70° 4—75 23, and has an area of 35,672 square miles. The most marked feature in the physical aspect of the country is the river Lones which rising on the eastern frontier near Pokur takes a south westerly course, nearly bisecting the territory and forming the boundary between the fertile and sterile tracts the former lying along the south eastern or left bank, the latter along the north western. The western part bordering on the great desert of Soonda, is throughout a mere desolate waste. Eastward of this are numerous long ranges of rocky hills, dividing the Great from the Little Desert, which occupies the right bank of the Lones, and runs up north-eastward between the city of Joudpore and Pokhura. The Little Desert appears to be covered with sandhills nearly throughout, though low rocks show themselves on each flank towards Joudpore and Mundor on the east and Pokhura and Phulodi on the west. On the eastern frontier the country swells upwards to the height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the south part of Joudpore, about Saohor Jalor and Siwana, exhibits a succession of rocky hills, the eastern parts, about Pali Nimaj and Merta, are less stony and there is much arable ground between Balotra and the capital, as well as on the north east frontier. On the southern frontier are occasional appearances of rocks generally regarded as volcanic by geologists. Stewart states porphyry to be the prevailing, if not the only rock in that region, "which near the town of Nuggur Parkur rises in a range of lofty hills to the

height of 1,000 feet, assuming, in its rugged features, a regularity equally singular as picturesque

The climate is very hot in summer but cold, healthy and bracing in winter, when severe frosts sometimes occur. Throughout the western part, the generally sandy nature of the country renders the air dry and healthy at all times, so that it is a common native proverb, that neither mud, mosquitoes, nor malaria are to be found in these regions. The case is different towards the south east, where the Lones occasionally rolls along with a great body of water and the country is cut up by numerous torrents which eventually discharge themselves into that river. There is consequently much swamp in that region during the rains and Joudpore, the capital itself is then considered unhealthy. Salt abounds in this territory large quantities being extracted from the waters of the Sambhur Lake, about twelve miles long and five broad situated on the north-east frontier. Salt is also extracted at Deodwana, 110 miles north-east of Joudpore at Puchbhndra, sixty miles south west of that place and at Phu lowdee seventy miles north west of it. Boileau considers that the numerous rocky hills in the east and south of this country contain various metals, as the range which passes into Ajmeer from the northward contains lead iron copper and silver, but these promising deposits do not appear to have been worked in Joudpore. There are very fine quarries of white marble at Mukrana, 120 miles north-east of the town of Joudpore, which is itself built on a hill of a hard red freestone, of excellent quality as a building material. The calcareous conglomerate called kankar is abundant in many districts and burned to make lime for mortar. tin and lead are found at Sojot alum about Pali, and iron is obtained from the districts adjoining Guzerat. Cotton is cultivated to a considerable extent, but is a precarious crop, being some times totally destroyed by frost, as happened during Tod's visit, when every pod was nipped the cold being so severe as partially to freeze the water in his bags. The districts along the base of the Aravalli being watered by the numerous small streams which flow down from that range, produce every kind of grain except *tegra*, which thrives best in a sandy soil. On an average for the whole country the majority of the inhabitants are supported on bajra or moth. The emperor Shih Shah meeting with some reverses during his invasion of the country in the year 1544 declared that he had nearly lost the empire of India for a handful of millet, alluding to the poverty and low produce of Joudpore.

The zoology is neither rich nor varied. The banks of the Lones are in places infested by lions and leopards, and tigers have been discovered in some dense and secluded jungles there are, towards Cutch, wolves, hyenas, jackals, and three kinds of foxes *nyctaga*, antelopes, and wild asses roam about the southern frontier towards Sunde. According

to the account given by Macmurdo who shot several, the wild ass is an inhabitant of the salt wastes so common in the desert, but frequents the cultivated country in the cold season and does considerable damage to the crops. The wild ass is thirteen hands high has a black neck, and body of a light-brown colour with a belly approximating to white. He has the dark stripe down the back in common with all don animals. His ears are long, like those of the domestic ass but his limbs are strong and well formed. His voice is a bray but is so fine as to resemble that of a frightened deer. The animal is gregarious, being generally seen in herds from ten to fifty he is, however occasionally found singly and in pairs. His food consists of the saline grasses and shrubs of the desert, and he is never seen in bad condition he prefers brackish water to fresh. The flesh of this animal is said to afford tolerable food. Snakes are so common that in some places the people are obliged to protect themselves against them by means of thick leggings or gaiters. Camels and horses are bred in great numbers and fetch good prices. The kine of Nagor are highly celebrated a pair broken in for draught are worth from sixty to ninety rupees. Great numbers of sheep graze in the wilder tracts of the country and their fleeces are in large quantities converted into coarse cloths and blankets. Coarse cottons are also manufactured for home consumption. Matchlocks, swords, and other warlike instruments, are fabricated at Joudpore, at Nagor, and at Pali, at which latter places are made tinned boxes of iron resembling those of Europe. Joudpore is famous for ivory turning, as well as for ornamental manufactures in leather and glass, and all ordinary works in iron and brass are produced at Nagor. Iron platters, especially are made in great numbers.

The Jats, a very ancient race scattered over the great tract extending on the east of the Indus, from the Himalaya to the ocean were probably the aboriginal population of this country and still constitute five-eighths of the number of its inhabitants two-eighths more being Rajpoots of the Rahtor tribe, and the remainder Brahmans or Jains. The Charuns, a tribe of Rajpoots, have among their countrymen unbounded influence, discharging the sacerdotal office as well as the duties of chroniclers. There is a general impression that certain and sweeping ruin results from shedding their blood or that of their families, or in being instrumental to its being shed. Hence their influence and they lose no opportunity of warning their children not to scruple sacrificing their lives, should the measure be necessary for maintaining the claims of their order. Trusting to such influence one of this class generally becomes the safeguard of travellers dreading the attacks of Rajpoot freebooters. Should robbers approach, he warns them off by holding a dagger in his hand, and if they disregard him he wounds himself, and throws his blood to-

wards them denouncing woe and ruin in the most terrific language which he can command. If this have not the desired effect, the operation of wounding himself is repeated with increased severity. In extreme cases, one of the Charuns relatives, often either an aged or an infant female, is put to death, and sometimes the principal actor himself commits suicide in which he is imitated by his wives and children. Something of similar character to the Charuns, but inferior in pretension and influence are the Bhats, or bards of the community whose power is exercised by means of satirical songs, pictures, and effigies. The population estimated at the rate of fifty to the square mile, which is believed to be tolerably correct, would amount to 1 733 600. All classes in Joudpore are inordinately addicted to opium. They are fit for nothing until they take it, and after its effects have passed are little better than idiots, until the dose be repeated. Indulgence in this baneful habit is more necessary to the Rajpoot than his food and to eat opium together is the most inviolable pledge. The burning of women on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands was formerly frightfully prevalent. In 1728, six queens, and fifty eight women of inferior position were burned with the dead body of Maharaja Ajit Singh. Even at a very recent period, the atrocious practice had not become extinct, as, in 1844 the efforts of the British government to prevent the sacrifice in this way of six lives, on occasion of a deceased rajah's funeral, were unavailing. Happily however by the perseverance and well timed suggestions of the British resident, the maharaja has at length been prevailed upon to prohibit the barbarous rite and the necessary proclamation has been issued. The language spoken in Joudpore is a peculiar patois, called Marwari, considered to have an affinity to Hindoo. Some attention appears to be paid to education, there being it is said, in the town of Joudpore, above 100 schools for the children of the humbler orders.

The ruler of Joudpore is styled Maharaja. The constitution, if the name can well be given to such an irregular political machine, is feudal, and the authority of the maharaja is checked by the countervailing power of a number of refractory thakours or chiefs, by whom the greater part of the country is held, on condition of military service, the feudatory being bound to furnish troops in proportion to his estate, but as some of the estates have been exempted from this burden, and the value of others falls greatly below the sums at which they have been estimated the number of troops has diminished, and it is believed that the maharaja cannot rely upon mustering more than 2,000 men from this source. Instead of upwards of 4,000, which the estimates would seem to warrant. The present military establishment consists, first, of the Joudpore legion, in lieu of the Joudpore contingent, amounting to 254 cavalry, 769 infantry, thirty-one artillery and Bheel companies, 322 strong, in all

1 246 and secondly of about 5 850 infantry and 2 680 cavalry at the disposal of the Joud pore state in addition to what the feudatories maintain The present amount of revenue is 175 2624 Salt is a fertile source of income

According to Tod's account, this productive branch of industry still employs thousands of hands and hundreds of thousands of oxen and is almost entirely in the hands of that singular race of beings called Brinjarries some of whose tandas or caravans amount to 40 000 head of oxen The salt is exported to every region of Hindostan from the Indus to the Ganges, and is universally known and sold under the title of Sambhur Loon or salt of Sambhur notwithstanding the quality of the different lakes varies, that of Pachbadra, beyond the Loni being the most esteemed. It is produced by natural evaporation, expedited by dividing the surfaces into pans, by means of mats of the artundo grass, which lessens the superficial agitation It is then gathered and heaped up into immense masses, on whose summit they burn a variety of alkaline plants by which it becomes impervious to the weather By the author just quoted the other sources of revenue are stated to be buttae, or corn rent angah or poll tax gamah or tax on cattle kewan or tax on doors sayer or commercial imposts. The state pays to the British government an annual tribute of 108 000 rupees and a contribution towards the expense of the Joudpore legation amounting to 115 000 rupees. The former payment was originally made to Scindia, on whose account it is still collected by the British government, and applied by that government to the maintenance of Scindia's contingent. The Rajpoot dynasty of Joudpore is supposed to have been established about the year 1212 by Seon or Sivaji son of the last Hindoo king of Kannouy who perished in 1194 on the conquest of his capital by Shahab-ud-din, or Mohammed of Ghor the subverter of the Ghaznevide empire in India. In 1499 Jodha, the maharaja of Marwar removed the seat of government from Munder to Joudpore a fort and residence which he had built a few miles to the south About 1569, Akber made himself master of the greater part of the state of Joudpore which he conferred on Udi Sunh the son of the late maharaja, whom he had expelled The power of Udi Sunh was subsequently strengthened by the marriage of his sister to Akber About the year 1680 Aurangzeb in one of his ineffectual attempts to enforce the observances of Mahomedanism, attacked and pillaged Joudpore, and most of the other towns in Marwar, defaced and decorated the Hindoo temples, many of which were totally demolished erected mosques on their sites, and compulsorily inflicted the outward mark of Islam on such Rajpoots as fell into his power The yoke of the emperor of Delhi was, however, soon thrown off but, for upwards of a century the country was distracted by anarchy and a series of petty wars, till the conclusion of a treaty, ratified in the

beginning of 1818, between the maharaja of Joudpore and the British government. For several years subsequently to the conclusion of the treaty there was little communication between the British government and Joudpore but a series of disturbances commenced in 1824 which called for interposition and the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangement then made having led to their revival in 1828, when a pretender to the throne received the support of a large body of chiefs, eventually led to further interference to the extent of a requisition from the British government to the pretender for the withdrawal of his claims In 1829 Appa Sahib the perfidious ex rajah of Nagpore having been expelled from Bikaner sought refuge in Joudpore the ruler of which country was required by the British government to give him up or at least to cause his departure in a given direction Great reluctance was manifested towards complying with this demand and it was withdrawn on condition that the rajah of Joudpore should be responsible for the safe custody and peaceable conduct of Appa Sahib so long as he should remain in the country This act of considerate regard to the alleged feelings of Rajpoot hospitality was, as usual very indifferently required The chief of Joudpore suffered his tribute to fall into arrears, supplied the stipulated military assistance reluctantly and tardily protected plunderers and was believed to have entered into political correspondence having objects hostile to British interests and influence in India. These acts of misconduct were submitted to with great forbearance for a long period during which the misgovernment and distraction of the country were extreme and at length, from all these causes it was deemed necessary to instruct Colonel Sutherland to proceed to Joudpore and demand reparation His mission proving ineffectual a body of troops was moved to enforce that which negotiation had failed to achieve Their approach alarmed the rajah, who forthwith displayed tokens of submission The immediate consequences were, the establishment of a council of regency with a British agent at its head to carry on the government in conjunction with the rajah and the reception of a British garrison within his fortresses A variety of useful reforms followed The rajah died a few years after the commencement of the system which led to these beneficial steps, but they were pursued under his successor Tukht Singh of Ahmednuggur who was elected to the vacant throne by the thakooras. Under the administration of this prince various reforms have been effected, among the chief of which must be reckoned, as already noticed, the abolition of suttee.

JOUDPORE, the capital of the Rajpoot state of the same name is situate at the north-eastern edge of a cultivated but woody plain, which farther south, passes into the low tract fertilized by the river Loni and its feeders. Its site is striking, being at the southern extremity

of a ridge or rock twenty five miles in length, between two and three in breadth, and rising between 300 and 400 feet above the average level of the plain. The city inclosed by a rampart five miles in circuit, is built on an irregular surface, sloping upwards towards the base of the rock *surrounded by the citadel* the view from which is thus described by Boileau — A bird's-eye view of the city from the summit of the upper fort is really magnificent. Perched upon a parapet of the bastion, encircling the pointed pagoda at the southern extremity of the citadel, we gazed with delight upon the fair scene at our feet. The whole of the city lies close to the rock on which the palace stands, surrounding its east, south and west sides the north side being occupied by a hilly neck connecting the citadel with the Mundor range, and too much broken to afford good building-ground. The lively green of the trees, and the quantity of fine white plaster applied to the red stone houses afforded a pleasing variety of colours and give the city a gay look. The numerous tanks, now filled with water the white ramparts, running along the higher parts of the city the piles of buildings crowded upon each other and rising tier above tier to the Chandpol gate and the colossal mass of outworks on the west side of the citadel formed a scene that will not soon be forgotten. On a closer inspection however the streets are said by this writer to have been found irregular and ill laid out, the houses mean and badly constructed, the place being inferior in this respect to the other capitals of Rajpootana, but containing some fine temples especially the Pashunka Mandir. Tod gives a different and more favourable account. The streets," he says "are very regular and adorned with many handsome edifices of freestone. There are several tanks within the walls. The Pudem Sagur in the north western part of the city is excavated in rock but is of small dimensions the Rani Sagur in the same quarter is at the foot of the western entrance into the citadel, with which it is connected by low outworks, placing it under the thorough command of the garrison for whose exclusive use it is reserved except an extreme emergency requires it to be thrown open to the citizens. The Goolab Sagur on the east, is of great extent, and finely built of stone throughout. The Bala talao recently built, is also extensive, and receives several conduits, conveying the water of many distant torrents. Yet, in long-continued droughts, all fail except the Rani Sagur. There are above thirty wells of the kind called baoli, in which access is obtained to the water by means of steps in some of these, the water is carried up to the surface by human labour or by the Persian wheel though the depth in many instances exceeds forty feet. The Persian wheel is even used in the Tonjee-ka-Jhalra, where the depth from the mouth above to the surface of the water exceeds ninety feet, the depth of the water itself being also ninety feet. This fine well is

out in the solid rock, and, by the time-worn appearance of the carrying in the interior bears evidence of great antiquity. It is of immense size at the surface of the ground, and of square shape. On three sides, flights of steps lead down to the water but the fourth side is perpendicular to allow the working of the Persian wheel. The water is good, and never fails.

The wall about the town was at Boileau's visit, in 1835 in a very bad state and in many places some yards of the parapet, and even of the rampart, had fallen down so completely as to allow free passage between the interior and exterior and on the south side the sand had in one place drifted to within a few inches of the crest of the parapet. Two steeply scarped masses of rock 80 or 100 feet high form part of the line of defence on the east side of the city and are crowned with walls and towers on their outer faces. In the whole circuit there are 101 bastions and 70 gates, each bearing the name of the place to which it leads. The fortifications of the town are continuous with those of the citadel, which is, however divided from it by a rampart on the brow of the ascent, and generally 3 or 4 feet above the plain. The elevation at the north east angle is 382 feet and the scarp wall which covers the great gate there has a sheer face of brown stone 109 feet high. Other parts of the wall appear to be still higher. These defences are well built of stone quarried from the subjacent rock. In some places, however the ramparts and bastions are weak and ill constructed and would be almost contemptible but for the stiff section of the rocks on which they are erected. The main entrance is on the north. The road passing through it is practicable for heavy guns and the access covered by six successive gate ways, besides the inner one, opening immediately into the maharaja's palace. The road over the hilly ridge extending northward from the citadel, is practicable for heavy artillery, and the place could not long hold out against an attack conducted according to the rules of European warfare. The whole citadel is 500 yards long and about half that breadth. The royal palace and buildings attached are situate at the north end and occupy two-fifths of the area an equal space is occupied by magazines granaries, and other public buildings, and the remainder is empty. There are five reservoirs of water within the citadel, but in ordinary times the principal supply is derived from the Rani Sagur. The palace overtops all other buildings, and its highest part is 454 feet above the plain. The state apartments present little to excite admiration, being inferior to those of the humbler ruler of Bikaner. The most remarkable is the chamber of audience styled "the thousand-columned hall," a vast apartment, the ceiling of which is supported by a great number of massive columns of no great height, arranged in parallel rows, about twelve feet asunder.

Outside the city, and distant a cannon-shot from the north east angle, is the large suburb

deriving its name of Mahamandir or "the great temple, from a building within it, which confers the right of sanctuary on its enclosure and environs. It constitutes a distinct town of 1 900 houses, with 112 shops, inclosed by a thin stone wall a mile and a quarter in circuit, having a few weak bastions, but without any parapet, unless that name can be given to battlements three feet high and five or six inches thick. The area is an irregular quadrangle, having a gateway in each of its faces. The temple above mentioned is surmounted by a spire conspicuous from afar by the brilliant lime-wash with which it is covered. The interior is richly decorated and the sacred shrine of the tutelary saint is placed under a canopy of silver in the form of an umbrella. There is a tank, supplied with water brought from a distance by conduits. A baoli, eighty feet deep, has an inexhaustible supply of good water. A flight of steps reaches to the water's edge, and three Persian wheels raise and discharge no inconsiderable stream for irrigation and domestic purposes. The enclosure of the Mahamandir contains two palaces, one of which is inhabited by the maharaja's gooroo or spiritual adviser who lives in great state the other palace has no living occupant, being reserved by native superstition as the residence of the spirit of the last deceased gooroo whose bed is laid out in one of the state-chambers, with a small golden canopy over the pillow. Five miles north of Joudpore are the striking ruins of Mandor which was the capital of Marwar previously to the foundation of the present capital by Maharaja Jodha or Joda, in 1459. Hence the name of the town and also of the eminence of its site, which is called Jodhagar or the warrior's hill. A mile and a quarter west of the town are handsome gardens, with a fine tank named Ukhe Rajka. Talao described by Boileau as 'a magnificent sheet of water clear deep and extensive, resembling rather a natural lake than an artificial tank. Two or three miles north of this, is Bal Sumundur, a small but beautiful lake half a mile long and about 200 yards wide, with craggy banks of red sandstone, feathered with picturesque shrubs, and bordered by a fine pleasure-ground abounding in towering palm-trees. Two miles north of the city and between the two last-mentioned pieces of water is the Sur-Sagar, an immense tank, on the southern embankment of which stands the Motimahal, or Pearl Palace a beautiful building of white marble, from the flat roof of which is a fine view of the citadel. According to the estimate of Boileau Joudpore city, citadel, and suburbs, contain 80,000 houses, which at the usually received average of five persons to each house, makes the population 400 000 an amount scarcely credible. Boileau elsewhere states the amount of the population at 120,150 which reduced number is, however, probably excessive. Tod says, 'The number of families some years ago, stated to be 20 000, probably 80,000 souls—an estimate far too great for the

present day" Joudpore is distant W from Calcutta 1128 miles S.W from Delhi, by Numeerahad, 358 miles. Lat 26° 19', long. 73 8

JOUNPOOR under the lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a British district, named from its principal town. It is bounded on the north west by the territory of Oude on the north-east by the British district Azamgarh on the east by the British district Ghazepore, and on the south by the British districts Benares and Allahabad. It lies between lat. 25 22'—26 12' long 82 12'—83 10' is sixty miles in length from east to west, fifty five in breadth, and embraces an area of 1 552 square miles. It is a remarkably level tract with a gentle declivity probably not exceeding on the average six inches per mile, from north west to south east, as indicated by the course of its numerous streams flowing in that direction. The south eastern extremity is about 260 feet above the sea and probably the elevation of no part exceeds 800 feet. The principal rivers are the Gomtee and the Sai. The population was ascertained by census in 1858 to amount to 1 143 749 being at the rate of 737 to the square mile—a high average. Of the above number 821 163 were returned as Hindoos and agricultural, 210 425 Hindoos non agricultural, 43,843 Mahomedans and others not Hindoos, but employed in agricultural pursuits, and 68 813 persons not being Hindoos, devoted to other occupations. It thus appears that the preponderance of Hindoos in this district is overwhelming the disciples of that creed being more than fifteen times as numerous as the followers of all other religions. The numbers of the agricultural class exceed those of the non agricultural in the proportion of nearly three to one. The townships, villages, &c., are thus arranged according to population —

Number of towns and villages containing less than 1 000 inhabitants	3,561
Ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5 000	178
Ditto 5,000 10 000	2
Ditto 10 000 50 000	1
Total.	3,543

With the exception of Jounpore the towns are unimportant those most requiring notice,—Sangra or Sangrampur, Marahn, Much habahr, Badahabpur, Zafarabad, and Ghinsoo, as well as the capital—will be found in their proper places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The tract comprised within this district was probably first reduced under Mussulman sway by Muhammad Shahabuddin, the Patan ruler of Ghor who is supposed to have, at the close of the twelfth century conquered Eastern India as far as the confines of China. During the confusion caused by the invasion of India by Timur, near the end of the fourteenth century, or perhaps something earlier, Jounpore, with some adjacent tracts, was acquired by an officer of the padshah of Delhi. The Furebi Sherki, or Eastern dynasty, thus

founded, was of no long duration, being overthrown in 1478, by Bahlol Lodi, the Afghan padshah of Delhi, who resumed Jounpoor to the empire, and made it an appanage of his son Barik Khan. In 1527 it passed from the Afghans to the victorious Baber, being conquered by his son Humayon acting under his orders. On the dissolution of the Timurid empire of Delhi, consequent on the invasion by Ahmed Shah Duran in 1760 it formed part of the spoil seized and retained by the nawab visier of Oude. In 1764 a firman or grant of this, among other districts, was made by Shah Alam, titular padshah of Delhi to the East-India Company who by the treaty of Allahabad, relinquished to the nawab visier the claim thus founded as well as the military occupancy established by the victory gained at Buxar in the preceding year. In 1775 it was ceded by the nawab visier to the East-India Company and embodied with the dominions of that power. In the Ayesn Akbery its military contingent is stated at about 915 cavalry and 86 000 infantry, and its revenue at 14 09 858 rupees.

**JOUNPOOR**—The principal place of the British district of the same name a city on the banks of the river Goomtee, here navigable, and generally unfordable. The river divides the city into two unequal parts the greater on the left, the less on the right bank and the communication is by means of an antique bridge, considered one of the finest specimens of architectural skill in India, but which, from the diminutive span of its arches, would scarcely be noticed in Europe. The roadway passes from the left or north-eastern bank over ten arches, called, collectively the great bridge, to an island in the channel and, proceeding over it, is thence continued by the lesser bridge of five arches and a land arch, to the right side. A native writer enumerates the spans of the arches and the breadth of the piers of the greater bridge. It is constructed of stone, so well cemented, that it is comparatively unimpaired though nearly three centuries old during which period it has resisted the floods, which sometimes sweep over it in such volume, that, in 1774 a fleet of boats conveying a British army with a numerous train of baggage camp-followers, and attendant animals, were borne down the stream right across the line of roadway without any impediment from the submerged structure. The building is said to have been commenced in the year 1534, and completed in three years, by Fathim, a freed man of Munim Khan an officer high in the confidence of Akbar the cost is reported to have amounted to 800 000. The fort, situated on the bank of the river, is a vast massive stone structure, the ground-plan of which is an oblong quadrangle, half a mile in circuit. It is said to have been built A.D. 1870 by Feroz Shah Teghluk Patan sovereign of Delhi who named it after his cousin and predecessor on the throne. According to Lord

Valentin, there is a gateway in the wall of the castle, "ornamented with mosaic work of different coloured varnished tiles. It has been beautiful. The courts are extensive and the verandas on the walls command a very pleasing prospect, particularly on one side, which overhangs the river and the bridge beyond which are the ruins of the different tombs, raising their cupolas among palms and tamarind trees. The distant country is rich in cultivation, and well clothed with wood. The fort has been used as a prison. On the east of the town is a large mosque in very bad repair but noble even in ruin. It is described by Tieffenthaler as a splendid structure of red stone with three lofty domes, and a fore-court, surrounded by colonnades. It is stated to be fifty ells high and adorned with elaborate and tasteful workmanship. A view given of it by Daniell confirms this favourable description. Adjoining it is another mosque of similar character and the whole town and its vicinity abound in striking ruins of mosques, palaces and other memorials of its ancient magnificence confirmatory of the account given by Khairuddin of the grandeur of this capital. The military cantonment is at the eastern extremity of the town and on the left bank of the river. The civil establishment here consists of the usual European and native functionaries. The population of the town is returned at 27 160. Distant NW from Benares 35 miles, N E from Allahabad 55. Lat. 25 44 long 82 44.

**JOINT GURHEE** in native Gurwhal a fort on a summit three miles east of the river Jumna. It was formerly occupied by the Goorkhas and hither in 1814, during the Nepal war Bhulbudur Singh, one of their commanders, retreated, after having evacuated Kalunja and subsequently been put to flight by Major Ludlow. He was attacked here by Major Baldock, in command of 600 regular and 400 irregular troops, whom, however he repulsed, and then succeeded in making good his passage across the Jumna to Jaitak. Lat. 30 38' long 78 9.

**JOURASEE**, in the British district of Saharunpore, lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces, the principal place in the pergunnah so called, and from which its name is derived. Lat. 29 49', long 78.

**JOWAH**.—A village of the British district of Hurreena, lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces. Lat. 29 25' long 75 50'.

**JOWAUR**.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 63 miles NNE. of Bombay. Lat. 19 51', long 78 14.

**JOWLA**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 94 miles E. of Poonah. Lat. 18 33', long 75 20'.

**JOWNSAR**.—See JAFNAR.

**JOWRA** in Malwa, a town on the route from Neemuch to Mhow 61 miles S of the



former, and 34 N W of the latter. It is situated on the small river Pila, and has abundant supplies for troops. The river is unfordable during the rains, and is traversed by a bridge handsomely and solidly built of a porphyritic stone. The territory of which this town is the principal place lies between lat 23 32'—24 10' long 74 53'—75 35'. It has an area of 872 square miles, and belongs to a Patan chief, styled Nawab of Jowra, the representative of Ghaffoor Khan to whom in 1818 the jaghire was secured by the British government, under the treaty of Moudsoor concluded with Holkar on condition that the nawab and his heirs should maintain independent of the subduity (armed police) for his pergunnah, and his personal attendants in constant readiness for service a body of 600 select horse and further that this quota of troops should be thereafter increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted him. The number of troops, inclusive of the subduity in the service of the nawab, is 850 his annual revenue, in 1848 was 8 00 000 rupees, the population of the territory including the jaghires of dependants 85 456. The town, according to Malcolm in 1830 contained 3 551 inhabitants but Jacquemont, in 1832 estimated their number at 10 000 or 12 000. It is distant N W from Oojein 53 miles S W from Gwalior 290. Elevation above the sea 1,437 feet. Lat. 23 33 long 75 5.

**JOYNTUGUR.**—A town in the British district of Dacca, Jhalpoor, lieut gov of Bengal 101 miles N E of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 29', long 89 41.

**JUALDINNE.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 117 miles N by W of Madras. Lat. 14 47 long 80° 8'.

**JUBBOGAUM.**—A town in the native state of Bayspeela, territory of Bombay 83 miles N E. from Surat, and 115 miles S S E from Ahmedabad. Lat. 21 28', long 73 18.

**JUBBULPOOR,** within the British territory of Saur and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Allahabad to Nagpore, 223 miles S W of the former 156 N E. of the latter. It is the principal place of the district of the same name and is situated at the base of a rocky hill about a mile from the right bank of the Nerbudda, fordable in that place in the season of low water when it is three feet deep with a width of about 300. It is a large, well built, and thriving place, in consequence of its favourable position in a populous and highly cultivated country. Around it are several small lakes and tanks, which in the rainy season are so swollen as greatly to strengthen it as a military position. Here is a small cantonment of British troops, belonging to the Saur division, also a political agency subsidiary to that of Saur. The small collegiate establishment formerly existing in the town was abolished in 1850. It has been succeeded

by a school of industry which has been brought to a state of great efficiency and the advantages of which have been extended beyond the classes for whose benefit it was originally established. Here, on December 19th, 1817 a British force of 1 100 men commanded by General Hardy man defeated 5 000 Maharrattas, the troops of the rajah of Nagpore. The Maharrattas suffered severe loss, and the survivors fled precipitately abandoning the town, nine pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of military stores. The loss on the side of the British was only two killed and ten wounded.

The country in the vicinity of Jubbulpore is highly interesting to the geologist, on account of the variety of its formations. The range of hills overlooking the town is granite, of several kinds and every formation subordinate to granite is to be found in this neighbourhood, including gneiss, hornblende schistose rock dolomite. In a limestone range near the town of Jubbulpore are deposits of fossil bones, and about fifteen miles farther west are others still more extensive including remains of the elephant, or other gigantic quadrupeds. Excellent coal is found in some parts of the pergunnah. The district, of which this town is the chief place contains an area of 6 237 square miles and a population of 442 771 which affords an average density of seventy-one to the square mile. Elevation above the sea 1 458 feet. Distant S E. from Saur 111 miles S W from Allahabad 222 W from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 718 S E from Agra, by Saur, 383 N E from Nagpore 156. Lat. 23 10', long 80 1.

**JUBLING.**—A town in the native state of Nepal situate three miles from the left bank of the Dud Cooy river and 72 miles E from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 40 long 86 28'.

**JUCKOO.**—A town in the native state of Cutch 62 miles W from Bhooj and 113 miles S S E from Tatta. Lat. 23 15, long 68 46'.

**JUDDENGY.**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras 32 miles N of Samulkottah. Lat. 17 30', long 82° 12'.

**JUFFERGUNJE** in the British district of Dacca-Jhalpoor, lieut.-gov of Bengal a town at the confluence of the Jubna with the Ganges, forming a stream described by Heber as not less than four miles wide during the rainy season. Distance from the town of Fur roadpore N, 20 miles Calcutta, N E, 120. Lat. 23 52' long 89 48.

**JUGADREE** in Surind, a town on the route from Saharunpore to Loodiana, and 24 miles N W of the former place. It is a populous, thriving town, with a good bazar and a plentiful supply of water. Distance N W of Calcutta 983 miles. Lat. 30 10', long 77 22'.

**JUGDEESPORE,** in the British district of Shahabad, lieut. gov of Bengal a town 17 miles N W of the north west or left bank of the

river Son It is the principal place of the pergunnah of Belkote. The number of houses in Juggdeepoor is estimated at 1 000 an amount which according to the usual average of the number of inmates, would assign it a population of 5 000 Lat 25 27, long 84 28

**JUGDESPOR**—See **JESHPOR**

**JUGDISPOOR**, in the territory of Onda, a town on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Fartabgurb 60 miles S.E. of the former, 45 N W of the latter. It has a large bazar and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through a jungle country with occasional patches of cultivation Lat 26 29' long 81 40

**JUGDISPOOR**—See **ISLANUGUR**

**JUGDULAPOUR**—See **JUGDLAPOUR**

**JUGDULAPOOR** or **BUSTUR**.—A town in the British district of Nagpur late dominions of the rajah of Berar situate in the district of Bustar 35 miles W N W from the hill zemindary of Jeypoor, and 230 miles S E from Nagpur Lat 19 13 long 81 58

**JUGGANA**.—A town in the hill zemindary of Jeypoor, 21 miles N E by N from Jeypoor and 87 miles N W by N from Vizianagram Lat 19 16 long 83 39

**JUGGERNATH DIGGY**.—A town in the British district of Bulloh lieut gov of Bengal, 192 miles E. by N of Calcutta Lat 23 9 long 91 21

**JUGGOO**—See **AMHERST ISLAND**

**JUGGURNATH**, or **POORKE**, in the British district of Cuttack presidency of Bengal, a town distinguished in India as one of the strongholds of Hindoo superstition and deriving its celebrity from its connection with the famous temple of the same name. The town is situate on the north western shore of the Bay of Bengal in that part called the Coast of Orissa. The surf here is very violent, so that landing can be effected only by means of Masula boats similar to those used on the Coromandel coast. During the south west monsoon a refreshing sea-breeze blows with little intermission, rendering the climate in the hot season one of the most agreeable and healthful in India. The beach has been selected as the site for the British military station. The town itself is to the south west of the station and on a low ridge of sandhills, to which an attempt has been made to give a factitious grandeur, by styling it Neighberly or Blue Mountain. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of the religious establishments called Mathas, built of masonry having low pillared verandas in front, and plantations of trees interspersed. Being very wide, with the temple rising majestically at the southern end, it presents by no means

an unpicturesque appearance, but the filth and stench, the swarms of religious mendicants, and other nauseous objects which offend one's senses in every part of the town quite dispel any illusion which the scene might otherwise possess. Fine luxuriant groves and gardens inclose the town on the land side, and produce the best fruit in the province. In the vicinity are many fine tanks, considered of great antiquity and among the tanks, between the sea and the south west face of the town are numerous ancient and curious-looking edifices, now nearly overwhelmed with sand. The temple of Juggurnath stands within a square area, inclosed by a lofty stone wall measuring 650 feet on a side. The inclosure is entered on the east by a grand gateway, from which a broad flight of steps gives access to a terrace twenty feet in height, inclosed by a second wall 445 feet square. From this platform the great pagoda rises from a base thirty feet square, to the height of about 180 feet from the platform or 200 from the ground, tapering from bottom to top not in the form of a cone, but rounded off in the upper part with an outline approaching to the parabola. The present edifice appears to have been completed in the year 1198 at a cost of nearly half a million sterling. Most of the Hindoo deities have temples within the inclosure, and of those, two besides the great pagoda, are peculiarly remarkable when viewed from sea, being described as three large circular buildings, surrounded by several smaller ones, they are of a conical form, decreasing in diameter from their bases to their summits, which are crowned with white domes and an ornamental globe or urn and wind vane. The westernmost pagoda is the largest, and the eastern one the smallest of the three. The eastern gate is flanked by griffins and other mythological figures, and in front stands a column of dark-coloured basalt, and of very light and elegant proportions, surmounted by a figure of the monkey god Hanu man. This temple is dedicated to Krishna, considered as an avatar or incarnation of Vishnu but is also held in joint tenancy by Balarama, identified with Shiva or Mahadeo, and Subhadra, regarded as his sister and also his consort in Hindoo mythology. Krishna is however, the principal object of worship, and from his title Juggurnath the great temple is denominated. The three idols, intended to represent those three characters respectively are three blocks of wood each surmounted by a frightfully grim representation of the human countenance, the block, with the head, measuring about six feet in height. The block representing Krishna is painted dark blue, that representing Shiva white, and Subhadra a yellow. Each is provided with a rath or rude chariot, being a sort of lofty platform mounted on wheels. That of Juggurnath is 48½ feet high, 34½ feet square and is mounted on sixteen wheels each 6½ feet in diameter. The raths of the two other idols are of dimensions somewhat less. "The grand

festival occurs in the month of March, when the moon is of a certain age, after the sun has entered Aries and at the *Rath Jatra* as this festival is denominated, the idols are taken on their raths to visit their country house, about a mile and half distant. Thousands of men, women, and children, draw them along by means of cables fastened to the raths, and Brahmins stationed on the platforms sing and repeat obscene stories, accompanied by appropriately foul gestures, hailed by the multitudes with sounds and movements expressive of applause. Formerly, wretched fanatics offered up their lives in honour of the idols, by throwing themselves down before the moving wheels, which of course crushed them to death, but those horrible deeds have for some time ceased.

The British obtained possession of the place and temple in October 1803 previously to which occupation, a tax had been levied by the *Mahrattas* upon the pilgrims resorting thither. This produced a very large sum, out of which a small one was assigned to defray the expenses of the temple. The priests made application to the British commissioner for the usual donation which was at once granted, but the continuance of the pilgrim tax was not contemplated. The priests, however, were anxious that the tax should be continued inasmuch as the government might become tired of making a considerable donation at its own cost, while an accession of revenue from the temple would it was thought, render the contribution to the priests more secure. The wish of these holy persons was complied with the government donation was withdrawn, and the collection of money for the support of the temple permitted in substitution. In 1806 a change took place. The government took the superintendence of the temple upon itself and laid down the most minute arrangements for its management. The pilgrim tax thus became a regular source of revenue to the state. The measure was proposed before the retirement of the Marquis Wellesley but he refused it his sanction. Sir George Barlow had no scruple on the subject, and under him the proposal became law, not, however, without a strong protest against it from one member of council, Mr Udsey. At home it was disapproved by the Court of Directors but the president of the Board, Mr Dundas, took a different view, and through his influence a despatch was framed, to the effect, that as the tax on pilgrims had been levied under Mahomedan and Mahratta governments, there did not appear any objection to its continuance under the British government. In 1838, under the administration of Lord Auckland, the subject came again under notice when the tax was abolished, the expenses of the temple fixed at a certain sum and a donation ordered to be paid from the public treasury to make up the amount supposed to be required, and for which no other available means of providing existed. This donation somewhat exceeded 80,000 rupees. Subsequently, more careful

inquiry was made, and the allowance was fixed at 28 000 rupees. This arrangement, however was deemed objectionable, inasmuch as it did not disconnect the government from idolatrous worship. To effect this object, orders were recently sent out directing, as a final measure, that government should withdraw altogether from the temple leaving it to be supported by its own resources, but making such compensation if necessary as should suffice to place the establishment in as good a pecuniary position as it enjoyed when the country passed into the hands of the British. According to a statement published a short time since, its condition in this respect is indeed much better. The pilgrim tax it may be mentioned has never ceased, it having been collected by the native authorities after it was relinquished by the government. It is a circumstance for congratulation that the government has thus purged itself from a foul scandal, which lowered its character and impaired its usefulness.

Here, over a branch of the Mahanuddy, is an antique stone bridge having eighteen water ways, not arched above but traversed by laying horizontal tiers of stone on the piers the one projecting slightly beyond the other in the manner of inverted stairs, until they approach near enough at top to sustain a key stone or cross-beam. According to official report, the town of Jugguramath or Poorce contains 5 741 houses, which if the usually received ratio of five inmates to each house be applicable, would indicate a population of 29 705. Distance from Madras, N.E., 596 miles Cuttack, S. 47 Nagpore E., 450, Calcutta, S.W. 250 Lat. 19 49', long 85 58.

**JUGGUTPOOR** in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and 80 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 26 31' long 79 28.

**JUCRAON**, in Sirhind, a town eleven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It is situate in the British district of Ludhiana. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow, 1,124 miles Lat. 30 47, long 75 31.

**JUGUR**—A town in the native state of Bhotan 96 miles N. from Gaspura, and 138 miles E. by N. from Darjeeling Lat. 27 31, long 90 28.

**JUGURNATHPOOR**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 23 miles E. of Shergohy Lat. 24 36', long 86 12.

**JUGUTPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude, 80 miles S.E. from Lucknow and 80 miles E. by N. from Futtalpoor Lat. 25 4, long 81 20.

**JUHANABAD**—A town on the left bank of the Ganges, in the British district Bynour, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 29 18', long 78 11.

**JUHANABAD**, in the British district of 444

# JUH—JUL.

Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 820 miles from Calcutta by the river, and 80 miles above the town of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 36', long. 81° 40'.

**JUHANABAD** the principal place of the pergunnah Juhanabad in the British district Bareilly and from the pergunnah deriving its name, is situate in lat. 28° 38' long. 79° 47'.

**JUHANGIRABAD** in the British district of Booldundshur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, on the route from Bareilly to Delhi and 63 miles S E of the latter, is described by Thorne as an extensive town, surrounded by a high wall. Its population is returned at 10,247. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 28° 24' long. 78° 10'.

**JUHANGIRPUR**, in the British district of Booldundshur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route by way of Chandee, from Allypore to Delhi and 45 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 28° 11' long. 77° 48'.

**JUJJA**, in Bhawalpoor a town on the route from Khaspoor to Mittunkote, and 10 miles N W of the former place. It is situate about ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, in the alluvial tract extensively laid under water during the inundation of that river. It contains forty shops a number which, according to the proportion usually found in such Indian towns, would indicate a population of about 600. Lat. 28° 40' long. 70° 39'.

**JUJURI** or **JUGROG** in Hindoor a fort on the lofty and steep ridge bearing in a south easterly direction from the left bank of the Sutlej to the base of the Himalaya. At the commencement of the Goorkha war it was, in the course of the operations preparatory to the investment of Malown surrendered to the British, by whom it was subsequently dismantled. Lat. 31° 7' long. 76° 51'.

**JUKTIAL**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 108 miles N by E. from Hyderabad, and 160 miles S. by W from Nagpoor. Lat. 18° 52', long. 78° 58'.

**JULAL**, a river of Sirmour rises near the south western frontier, about lat. 30° 45' long. 77° 16'. It is a clear and brisk stream, holding its way through a picturesque country of hill and dale, displaying occasionally considerable cultivation. After a course of about twenty miles in a north-easterly direction, the Julal falls into the Gurus on the right side, in lat. 30° 36', long. 77° 30'.

**JULALABAD** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Futehgarh, and 23 miles S of the latter. It has a small bazar. Lat. 27° 6', long. 79° 51'.

**JULALABAD**—The principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, in the British

district of Meerut, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Panceput to Booldundshur 32 miles N W by N of the latter. Lat. 28° 46', long. 77° 38'.

**JULALKEE**, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name lies on the route from Allypore cantonment to Bareilly by Khasganj and is 13 miles S E. of the former. It has a bazar with a market, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. Lat. 27° 52', long. 78° 19'.

**JULALPOOR** in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab, a town situate six miles from the right bank of the Chenab 73° N of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 40' long. 74° 10'.

**JULALPOOR**—See **JELALPOOR**.

**JULALPOOR**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Banda to Calpee, 48 miles N W of the former. It is situate on the right or south east bank of the river Betwa, which here has bed 550 and stream in the dry season 130 yards bottom sand and gravel, usual depth of water two and a half feet, right bank steep. Some small ferry boats at this ghat in the rains. It is probably a place of some importance represented to have some hundred large brick houses and a population estimated by intelligent natives at 10,000. The neighbouring country to the south is rather wild and sterile, being much cut up by ravines. Lat. 25° 52' long. 79° 52'.

**JULDROOG**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 183 miles E. by N of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 14' long. 76° 30'.

**JULEYSUR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Furruckabad 39 miles E of the former. Its population amounts to 15,618 inhabitants. Lat. 27° 29', long. 78° 23'.

**JULGAUM**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay 147 miles N E of Bombay. Lat. 20° 24', long. 74° 30'.

**JULINDER DOOAB**—A tract of country in Upper India, lying, as the word Dooab implies, between two rivers, which, in this case are the Beas and the Sutlej. It is situate between lat. 30° 57'—32° 5', long. 75° 4'—76° 38' and contains an area of about 374 square miles. It came into British possession during the earlier operations against the Sikhs, and was permanently retained as a portion of the British territory under the third article of the treaty of Lahore, concluded on the 9th March, 1846 whereby the maharaja of the Punjab ceded to the East-India Company "in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories and rights in the dooab or country hill and plain situate between the rivers Beas and Sutlej." The tract is fertile, and the climate agreeable. Soon after this district came into the hands of the English, some disturbances occurred between the beas

consuming part of the population and those who adhered to a simpler diet, caused by the opening of shops for the gratification of the former. They were however, speedily suppressed and quiet restored.

**JULINDER**, in the Punjab, the chief place of the Doab, a considerable town near the right bank of the Sutlyj was once the residence of the Lodi Afghan dynasty. It is situate in a tract of great richness, amidst flourishing orchards of mangoes and other trees. The vast number of large and finely built mausoleums which are around bear evidence of its former greatness. It has still a population of about 40 000 Lat 31 21 long 75 31

**JULKAAR** in Gurwhal a feeder of the Bhageeriettee river. It rises in lat. 30 85 long 78 39 and flowing southerly for about twenty miles falls into the Bhageeriettee in lat. 30 28' long 78 29

**JULLAH** in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the right bank of the Chenab river 81 N W by W of the town of Lahore Lat. 32 12, long 72 59'

**JULLALPOOR**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 27 miles N E of the town of Banda 55 W of Allahabad Lat 25 40 long 80 4.

**JULLALPOOR**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated seven miles from the right bank of the Ghara river 43 miles S by W of the town of Mooltan Lat 29 31 long 71 22'

**JULLAREE**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee river 39 miles N E of the town of Mooltan Lat 30 29' long 71 59'

**JULLAWGOTE**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhans and 14 miles N of the former town. It is situate on the right bank of a great watercourse filled by the inundation of the Indus, and a mile and a quarter from the main channel Lat 26 37, long 67 55'

**JULLMOOR**.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras 92 miles S W of Ganjam Lat 18 31 long 84 4

**JULLT** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the river Gores, and by the Unta Dhura Pass from Almora fort to Hurdoo or South western Tibet, 93 miles S E, of Almora. It is situate near the right bank of the river Gores. Lat. 30 5, long 80 17

**JULOWLEE**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawpore to that of Futehgurb, and 35 miles S. of the latter Lat. 27 long 80

**JULUPGUH** in the British district of Moosuffnuggur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to

Meerut, and 15 miles S.E. of the former Lat 29 34 long 77 18'

**JUMALGURH** in the British district of Saharanpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the chief place of the pergunnah bearing the same name, is situate in lat 29 54, long 77 20'

**JUMALPOOR**, in the British district of Allyghur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Moradabad, and one and a quarter mile N E of the former Lat 27 57, long 78 6

**JUMALPOOR** in the British district of Allyghur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Khasganj from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment and 10 miles S E of the latter Lat 27 52' long 78 16

**JUMALPOOR**—A British military cantonment in the district of Mymensing lieut. gov. of Bengal at the point where the Konao diverges from the river Brahmapootra. The distance from Mymensing or Numerabad N W 25 miles Burhampore N E 123 Dacca, N W, 86 Calcutta, N E, 190 Lat. 24 56 long 90 5'

**JUMARRA**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut. gov. of Bengal 27 miles S W by W of Rajmahal Lat. 24 50', long 87 28

**JUMBOO**—A town in the native state of Bhojan, three miles from the left bank of the Monas river and 124 miles N E. by N from Goalpara Lat 27 46 long 91 38

**JUMBOOSEER**, in the British district of Branch presidency of Bombay, a town situate on the headland projecting between the estuaries of the rivers Nerbudda and Muhi or Mhye. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. In the vicinity are numerous large tanks and the soil being of redundant fertility and teeming with rank vegetation malaria for a part of the year prevails, diffusing the seeds of disease and death. Tun kara, a village on the seacoast 10 miles S W of Jumbooseer is its seaport, through which considerable quantities of cotton, grain, coarse cloths and the produce of the mow (Basma latifolia) are exported. The population of Jumbooseer is estimated at 10 000. Distance from Surat, N, 60 miles Bombay, N, 212 Lat. 22 2' long 72 50'

**JUMKUNDEE**—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghure of Jumkundoa, 69 miles N E. from Belgaum, and 167 miles S.E. by S. from Poonah. The jaghedar was bound to furnish a military contingent to his feudal superior, the British government, an obligation which has now been commuted for a pecuniary payment. His revenues amount to 2,70 246 rupees, or 27,024l. per annum. Lat. 16 30', long 75 20'

**JUMLAH**.—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate on the left

# JUM

back of the Bhader river, and 80 miles S.W. from Rajtote. Lat. 21 30' long 70 1

**JUMMULMUDGO**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras 177 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 14 51, long 78 27

**JUMNA**—The name of a great river of India and the most important feeder of the Ganges. It rises at the south western base of the group called the Jumnotri Peaks, at an elevation of 10 840 feet, and in lat. 31 long 78 32. About 500 feet to the north west of the hot spring of Jumnotri, the face of the mountain rises very steeply and is entirely cased in snow and ice. From a rock which projects from the snow a small rill descends during the daytime. It is about three feet wide, and very shallow, being only a shower of spray produced by the snow melted by the sun's rays and is according to Hodgson the most remote source of the Jumna. This point was found inaccessible by that observer the snow bed being intersected by rents and chasms caused by the falling in of the snow as it became melted by the steam of the boiling springs below it. The rill finds its way through chasms formed in the snow bed to the ground beneath, out of which gush numerous springs of water of nearly boiling heat, and the steam from those melting the mass of ice and snow above them, causes a copious shower which affords the principal supply to the nascent Jumna. The stream holds a course generally south westerly for about eight miles when the Berar-Ganga a stream which down to this point surpasses the Jumna in length and volume of water joins it on the left side, in lat. 30 56 long 78 27. The declivity of the bed of the stream in this part of its course is enormous as in a distance of sixteen miles between its source and Kotaur the fall is 5,036 feet, being at the rate of 314 feet to the mile. About five miles below this, and in lat. 30 49 long 78 19, it receives on the right the Budgear a great torrent descending from the mountain Kedar Kaata. On the same side, about three miles farther the Bunal joins it and eight miles beyond, it is increased by the accession (also on the right side) of the Comalda, the largest of its tributaries above the Tonse. About four miles lower down, it receives the Rickna and ten miles farther the Khootee, both on the right side. At the confluence with this last stream and in lat. 30 39 long 78 5, Hodgson found the Jumna, at the end of March to be ninety feet wide from three to five feet deep rapid, and not fordable. About fifteen miles below this, it is joined on the left side by the Aglar or Agilwar a considerable torrent. In addition to those above enumerated numerous streams of less importance flow into the Jumna on both sides, between the source and this confluence. At the latter point, in lat. 30 31, long 78 5 the course of the river previously for the most part south westerly turns due west, which

direction it keeps for thirteen miles, to the confluence of the Tonse in lat. 30 30', long 77 53 and at an elevation of 1 686 feet above the sea. The Tonse is by far the more considerable stream its discharge being found, when surveyed by Hodgson and Herbert, to amount to 2 827 cubic feet in a second of time, whilst that of the Jumna was only 1 045. About ten miles farther down on the same side, the Jumna receives the Gurra, a small river discharging 100 cubic feet in a second. At Raj Ghat, immediately below this confluence, Moorcroft describes the river as being 100 feet wide in the middle of February. Garden however assigns it greater dimensions here according to that authority the channel of the river is 600 yards wide and the stream usually about 100 during the dry season clear deep and rapid. A mile below this place it receives on the left side and at an elevation of 1 470 feet, the Asun flowing from the south-east and draining or irrigating the western part of the Dehra Doon. Taking from this point a direction first westerly then southerly it flows through a ravine in the Sewalik Mountains, and about twelve miles below the confluence of the Asun at Badshamahat in lat. 30 20' long 77 38' enters the plain of Hindostan. Herbert estimates the length of course, from the source of the Jumna to this place at 123 miles, its elevation here at 1 276 feet, its discharge, at the beginning of March, at the rate of 4 000 cubic feet in a second. This assigned length of course, however appears too great, the actual course being only about ninety seven miles. Thus the fall from the source to this place is about 100 feet per mile. In the vicinity of Badshamahat the Jumna divides into several branches, and on its right side a canal was, in the year 1356 dug by Feroz Toghlak king of Delhi. At about eighty miles from the commencement of this canal, the canal of Ali Mardan Khan parted from it, and taking a southerly direction made its way to Delhi. This work appears to have been maintained in a state of efficiency till 1790 but in the canal of Feroz Shah the water ceased to flow at Suffedon in 1740. The restoration of the Delhi Canal engaged at an early period the attention of the marquis of Hastings. In 1817 operations were commenced and by the end of May 1820 the water was brought to the city of Delhi and, passing through the main conduit in the palace, rejoined its parent stream. The supply is drawn from a point in the vicinity of Chocarpore, and conducted along a natural channel to Jhyadri, thence by a new cut into the river Otralla, which it follows to its junction with the river Somb and passing through this last-named river, is carried on via Dadopur Kurnaul, Rair and Boanah to Delhi its total length being 135 miles. In 1823 the restoration of the Feroz Shah Canal, passing by Hann and Hissar was commenced. The two canals having one common head, the work consisted in the clearance of the old line from

Rair to Bahaderah, 151 miles, the construction of a branch to Rohtak, forty five miles long, of another in the direction of Darhah thirty two miles, and of the new supply head twelve miles making a total of 240 miles. The water was turned down the canal in 1825. The restoration of the Doab Canal, parting from the eastern bank of the Jumna near the village of Fyzabad, and rejoining the parent stream opposite the city of Delhi, was commenced in 1824 and the works were completed in 1830. The original and almost sole object of the government in undertaking these works appears to have been to convey a large supply of water from the Jumna for the purposes of irrigation of the crops—1st, on lines of country where the natural depth of wells was so great as to render the cost of irrigation from them so heavy as to impede the improvement of the districts, as on the Delhi Canal 2nd, to supply the means of cheap and easy irrigation to the districts, as on the Doab Canal where although the wells are not so deep the irrigation from the canal would be comparatively cheap and easy and 3rd as on Feroz's canal to confer the means of irrigation on districts where from the excessive depth of the wells, none was heretofore in use and to convey a supply of wholesome water to a country where generally it is brackish or salt.

From Radhabahal to the point of reunion with the Delhi Canal a distance of 145 miles, generally in a southerly direction the Jumna is occasionally available for floating rafts of timber cut in the Sewalik Mountains though even that rude kind of navigation is attended with danger during inundation and in hot weather with delay. In addition to the works above enumerated the construction of a canal from the Jumna, at a point about five miles east of Kurnaul, to the Sutlej at Ludiana, has been suggested, and a survey of the line of level made, the result of which appears favourable to the plan. At Delhi the river is crossed during the dry season by a bridge of boats, constructed every year at the cessation of the rains. From that city the course turns a little to the east but though in many places extraordinarily circuitous, it holds generally a south-easterly direction to its confluence with the Ganges at Allahabad a distance from Delhi by the river's course of 619 miles. Between Delhi and Allahabad the Jumna receives on the right side the following rivers—The Raun or Ootunghun, in lat. 26° 59' long 78° 31' the Chumbul, in lat. 26° 30' long 79° 19' the Sind eight miles below, the Betwa in lat. 25° 55' long 80° 17', the Cane, in lat. 25° 47' long 80° 35', all considerable streams besides some others of less importance. The chief streams which fall in on the left side are, the Hindon, in lat. 28° 28' long 77° 30', the Seengoor in lat. 26° 9' long 79° 59' the Rhind, in lat. 25° 53' long 80° 37'. Jacquemont styles the Jumna in the lower part of its course an enormous river, in the rainy season it is in some places a mile, in others several miles, in width, and with a

very rapid current. In consequence, however of its bed being obstructed by shoals and rocks, navigation was not practicable for craft above Delhi, except by means of the canal. Prinsep thus speaks of the Jumna—"That river although of greater length than the Ganges above their confluence, yet much inferior to it in the average volume of its discharge, is the line of communication with some of the principal commercial marts and military stations in India,—Calpee Etawah Muttra, and the cities of Agra and Delhi: all situated upon its banks, and with the distant post of Kurnaul by the ancient canal branching off at Delhi, which has been lately repaired and re-opened. Its banks are lofty and precipitous and ridges of rock in many places advance into the stream combining with its general shallowness and strong current to render navigation extremely difficult and dangerous." Much has, however been done to remedy this inconvenience. At Kurnaul near Oryah, lat. 28° 26' long 79° 35' the whole bed was formerly interspersed with knar rocks, abounding with organic remains and huge blocks of mandstone which rendered the navigation so intricate and dangerous, that great numbers of boats were lost and others delayed for several weeks but these obstacles have for the most part, been removed by blasting or other means, and a dam made to deepen and give permanence to the channel other improvements have been effected and the practicability of navigating by steamer the river below Calpee has been established. The Jumna contains crocodiles or alligators in the lower part of its course. The total length of the river from its source to its confluence with the Ganges at Allahabad is 860 miles. On the rocky point where the waters meet, stands the fort of Allahabad. The streams at the junction are nearly equal in volume the Ganges the deeper with yellow water the Jumna, the more rapid with water as clear as crystal but considered less palatable and wholesome than that of its fellow. The Jumna or Yamuna is by the Hindoos considered sacred, and its confluence with the still more sacred Ganges is dignified by a legend, according to which the Sarasvati or Sursuti a stream that is lost in the wilds of Surhind, flows underground to Allahabad, where it issues from under one of the towers, and mingles its water with those of the other two rivers. Hence this confluence is called *Tri-seni*, or 'three-plaited locks'.

JUMNOTRI, a collection of hot springs near the source of the Jumna, is situated at the western base of the most western of three closely adjoining mountains, styled in the trigonometrical survey the Jumnotri Peaks. The mountain-mass formed by this collection of peaks bears the common name of Banderpooh Fraser, who viewed it from the south-west, says "Two lofty and many peaks rise high above the rest, deep in snow from which all the inferior ridges appear to take their rise they are connected low down by a sharp neck,

# JUM—JUR.

their south and south-east exposure is the least steep and bears a great depth of pure unbroken snow. Little or no rock is seen, except at a few points in the ridge connecting the peaks, where it is too sharp and steep for snow to lie and here it appears of a red colour. Here and there lofty precipices are observed in the snow itself, where the lower parts have melted, and the upper masses have given way sliding down the ravines below leaving a face of snow of several hundred feet high, and showing the depth of that which has accumulated for ages.

According to native report, Banderpuch has four peaks, situate around a lake, in which Hanuman the monkey god, extinguished his flaming tail. In the trigonometrical survey three peaks are laid down having the respective heights and technical names—Black E 21 155 feet, Great E. 20 916 Lower E 20 122. The group of hot springs is about 500 yards from the spot where the first water of the Jumna, a small rill shoots over the brow of a rock projecting from the perennial and unexplored snows which overspread the summit of Banderpuch. The stream quickly finds its way through the mass of snow lying beneath the precipices, and having a thickness of forty feet, and runs beneath it close to the hot springs, receiving the water flowing from them. The steam of the springs melts the lower part of the mass of snow so as to form a number of excavations, resembling vaulted roofs of marble, and from these incessant showers fall, which yield the principal supply to the nascent Jumna. The hot springs are numerous and extensive and the water bursts up in them with great ebullition through a granite rock and deposits a ferruginous sediment. It is devoid of taste and smell and has a temperature of 194° 7 nearly that of boiling water at that elevation which is 10 849 feet above the sea. Lat. 30 59 long 78 35

**JUMROOD**—A fort and small village, the former now in ruins, the latter scarcely traceable in the province of Peshawar 10 miles, or according to some 14 miles, W of the city of that name and a short distance from the eastern entrance into the Khyber Pass. The fort was seized by the Sikhs in 1837 and an attempt of the Afghans to retake it led to a battle in which the Sikhs were defeated, and their general, Hari Singh an officer of high reputation slain. Previous to the acquisition of the Punjab by the British the Sikhs strengthened their position by building the fort of Fateghur on the east side of Jumrood. The place is 1,670 feet above the sea. Jumrood is described by Forster under the name of Timrood. Lat. 34, long 71 24'

**JUMTHUR**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by the course of the Ramganga, from Potoragurh to the Unta Dura Pass, 10 miles N of Potoragurh. Lat. 29 44, long 80 16'

**JUMUNEE BHOJPOOR**.—A town in the

territory of Oude, 90 miles N E from Lucknow, and 120 miles E from Shahjehanpore. Lat. 27 52, long 81 54'

**JUNANABAD**, or **JEHANABAD**, in the British district of Behar, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Hazareebagh by Gaya, 37 miles S of Dinapore, 30 N of Gaya. It has a bazar and is noted for the manufacture of good cotton cloth. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated, the main crop being rice. The town contains 887 houses, and, according to the usually admitted ratio of inmates to houses, a population of 4 485. Lat. 25 12' long 85 8'

**JUNGALIEE**, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Lahore to Ramnuggur and 50 miles N W of the former place. The adjacent country is described by Burnes as sandy yet rather productive being irrigated from innumerable wells which yield water at a depth seldom exceeding twenty five feet. Lat. 32° 6' long 73 55

**JUNGLEG** in Bunesahr is the last and highest village in the valley of the river Pabur, on the route from Sirmoor to Koonawur by the Burenda or Broung Pass. It is situate on the right bank of the Pabur which holds its course down a valley formed by two spurs of mountain running south westward from the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 9 257 feet. Lat. 31 18 long 78 4'

**JUNGROWLEE**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Potoragurh and 38 miles N E of the former. Lat. 28 42' long 79 54'

**JUNGUMOOTTA**.—A town in the Mysore 98 miles N E by E from Seringapatam and 164 miles W from Madras. Lat. 13 16', long 77 55

**JUNJEEERA**.—A town in the British district of Rutnagerah presidency of Bombay 80 miles S by E of Bombay. Lat. 17 49', long 73 10

**JUNOH**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore presidency of Bengal 191 miles W N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 25' long 86 33

**JUPHA**.—A town in the native state of Nepal on the left bank of the Arun river and 99 miles E from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 37 long 86 52'

**JUPLA**.—A town in the British district of Behar, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 51 miles W of Sherghotty. Lat. 24 33, long 84 8

**JURAJPOOR**.—A town in the territory of Oude on the right bank of the Goomtee river, and 50 miles N W from Lucknow. Lat. 27 25, long 80° 29'

**JUROUNDA**.—A town in the British province of Nagpore situate 133 miles S.E. from Jubbulpore and 187 miles E N E. from Nagpore. Lat. 22° 6' long 81 50'

**JURWOLY**, in the British district of



# JUR—JUT

Bolundahur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Moradabad and 28 miles N E. of the former Lat. 28 17 long 78 17

JURRAH in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges 874 miles from Calcutta by way of the river 66 miles above Allahabad and 28 miles by land S.E. of the town of Futtehpore Lat. 26 50 long 81 19

JURROW or JHURROW in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village containing 125 houses, on the route from the town of Joudpore to that of Ajmeer and 82 miles N W of the latter The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26 33, long 74 16

JURRUK, a town of Sindh, is situated on an eminence of small elevation which forms a headland projecting into the Indus on the western side and rising about thirty feet above the water The principal manufacture is turnery of a very tasteful and highly finished kind Its population is probably about 1,500 or 2,000 Lat. 25 3 long 68 20

JUSHPORE, or JUGDESPORE—A small raj included within the territory superintended by the Governor-General's political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. It extends from lat 22 4 to lat 22 50' and from long 83 24 to long 84 10' and has an area of 617 square miles The country is a high table-land much overrun with jungle but was recently found by the British agent to be improving under the government of the native chief represented as far surpassing the majority of his class in intelligence and attention The people appear happier than in many other parts of the political agency Rice, grain and oil are the staple productions Lak and wild silk are abundant where cultivation has not subjugated the jungle The country is computed to yield a revenue of 10,000 rupees The population is estimated at upwards of 37,000

JUSHPOOR—A town in the native state of Jushpore, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 93 miles N from Sumbulpore and 73 miles S W from Lohadugga Lat. 22 43', long 83 56

JUSEHPOOR, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town in the Cuttack mahal of Mohanbunge 153 miles W by S from Calcutta, and 67 miles W N W from Balasore Lat. 22, long 86 3

JUSOL, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a ruined town near the left bank of the Loonee, between Balmeer and the town of Joudpore, and 60 miles S W of the latter It is situated at the northern base of a small conical hill about 200 feet high, on the upper part of the rocky side of which was the residence of the thakoor or chief. The river Loonee abreast of this place, was, when ferried over by Boileau in the rainy season at the beginning of July,

700 yards wide, and running with a very violent current. The town in the time of its prosperity contained 3,000 houses, but not a tenth of that number are now inhabited The road in this part of the route between Balmeer and the town of Joudpore is under water during the rainy season, and unsafe Lat. 25 47, long. 72 23

JUSPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Pilleebheet to Saharanpore, and 100 miles S W of the former It is situated near the southern boundary of the Terai or marshy forest extending along the base of the mountain, and in lat 29 17, long 78 53

JUSSO in Bundelcund, a town the principal place of a jaghire or feudal possession of the same name containing an area of 180 square miles, with a population of 24,000 The revenue of the raj is returned at 1,800 per annum, and the chief maintains a small military force The town is distant 26 miles S E of Punnah Lat. 24 27 long 80 35

JUSTWUNTUGUR in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a small town on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and nine miles N W of the latter It has a mosque and a small bazar The population of the town is returned at 5,239 Lat. 26 53' long 78 58

JUTEPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Peshawar and 26 miles N E of the former Lat. 28 37 long 79 47

JUTPOOL—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 94 miles S by W from Hyderabad and 18 miles N E. from Kurnool Lat. 16 1, long 78 16

JUTPOORA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur to the town of Moradabad and six miles S W of the latter Lat. 28 46 long 78 47

JUTT—A town in the Sattara jaghire of Jutt, 95 miles N E from Belgaum and 186 miles S E. by S from Poornah The jaghiredar is bound to furnish a contingent of cavalry to its feudal superior, the British government. A proposal made by the latter for a commutation of the obligation by a pecuniary payment, was met by refusal on the part of the chief. Lat. 17 1 long 75 16

JUTTA KA GOTI, in Sindh a village on the route from Tatta to Hyderabad by way of Kotree and 17 miles N E. of Tatta It is situated a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus and half way between that river and the brackish Dood or lake of Kunjur The adjacent country is plain, and occupied principally by a shikargah or hunting ground, lately belonging to one of the amirs of Hyderabad. Lat. 24 56', long 68 19'

## JUT—JYG

**JUTTEEL MOUNTAINS** in Sindh form a portion of that mountain system which, stretching eastward from the great Hala range, terminates abruptly on the right bank of the Indus near Sehwan. The Juttee Mountains run south west from Sehwan to Dooba, a distance of between sixty and seventy miles. They are steep and of considerable height, probably in few places less than 2,000 feet. The direct road from Sehwan to Kurrahee lies between them and the Keertar range, which is equally high and holds a parallel course but more to the west. The Juttee range extends between lat 25 32'—26 20', and long 67 48'—68 8

**JUTTOO** in the Punjab, a village on the route from Mooltan to Dera Ismael Khan, and 18 miles N W of the former town. It is situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Chenab river in what Elphinstone calls the Little Desert extending between the Chenab and the Indus, and which he describes as having a length of 250 miles from north to south and in the latitude of Jutto, a breadth of two days march or about forty miles. Lat 30 20 long 71 17

**JUWAHIR** or **JUWAR**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, the most considerable of the Bhotia mehals or subdivisions north of the culminating ridge of the Himalaya. It comprises the upper part of the valley drained by the river Gorie together with the lofty mountains rising on each side, and ranges between lat 30 10'—30 55' long 79 50'—80 20. The surface throughout has great elevation, the lowest part affording passage to the river Gorie over the southern frontier at Leepokee than in lat 30 10' long 80 17, at an elevation of 9 152 feet above the sea, the head of the Goonka its remotest feeder being at the Oota Dhooora Pass into Hindustan, and at an elevation probably of not less than 15 000 feet. The valley drained by the river extending between these places is the habitable part of Juwahir, the more elevated tracts, rising on the east and west, being unexplored wastes of perennial snow. Therein are summits of extraordinary height, some rising 22 000 some 28 000 feet above the level of the sea and one called Nanda Devi reaching 25 749. At the fall of the year the whole surface of the country becomes covered with deep snow which commences early in October when the inhabitants migrate to the more southern, lower and warmer parts of Kumaon. The accumulation is progressive to the beginning of April, and snow continues to fall until late in May. The depth, in open and level situations, varies in different years from six to twelve feet, and is wholly disrupted by the first week in June, but in confined and much depressed places, successive avalanches sometimes cause accumulations several hundred feet thick, and in many deep valleys and ravines the whole is not melted until late in July. Goats and sheep are the most general

beasts of burthen the former carrying from twelve to twenty four pounds the latter from ten to sixteen. These animals journey on an average a distance of five miles daily being allowed to remain stationary for the greater part of the day for pasture, which affords their only means of subsistence. The inhabitants of Juwahir are supported by the traffic between Hindustan and the countries to the south. The more wealthy, having command of capital combine commercial speculations in both quarters with the carrying business, which forms the main resource of the less opulent. The inhabitants of Juwahir are favoured by the Tibetan authorities, in being allowed access to all parts of Tibet while the other Bhotias of Kumaon are restricted to particular places for trade. They take into Hindustan grain, cottons, broadcloths, hardware, glassware, wooden vessels, coral pearls, dye-stuffs, spices, sugar, sugarcandy and timber and bring back gold dust, salt, borax, sheep's wool, goat's wool or shawl wool, chauries or yak tails, coarse shawls, inferior silks, leather tanned in a similar manner to the Russian dried fruits, and drugs. The Juwaharis are of Tibetan descent and exhibit the singular anomaly of yielding allegiance both to the mother country and to the government of Kumaon the latter enforced by military power the former by the influence resulting from commercial relations. Their religion is a medley of Lamaism and of Brahminism administered indifferently according to exigency by the priests of either faith. They affect the same scruples as the Brahmans with respect to food and have assumed the designation of Sinih (lion) but are regarded by the Brahmans with abhorrence, as the descendants of a kine-killing race. The Tibetan language has died away and been replaced by the Hindoostanee now universally used in Juwahir. The people are represented by Trail as an honest, industrious, orderly race, patient and good humoured, but very filthy in their habits, using the skirts of their dress to scrub both their persons and cooking utensils. Under the Goorkha sway the tribute levied was oppressively large. This arose not entirely from fiscal, but partly from vindictive motives, the Juwaharis having frequently baffled the military efforts made to reduce them to sub mission. Juwahir comprises thirteen villages and 455 houses, and it is taken as the average for the number of inmates of each, the result would be a population of 2 730.

**JWALA MUKHI**—See **JEWALA MUKH**.

**JWITEE**—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor, presidency of Madras, four miles E N E from Jeypoor and 91 miles N W from Vinnagrum. Lat. 19 3', long 82 30'.

**JYE BOORDEE**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 61 miles N of Bombay. Lat 20 7', long 72 46'.

**JYGURH**—A town in the British district of Rutnaghar, presidency of Bombay, 118

# JYN—KAB

miles S. by E of Bombay Lat 17° 17', long 73 39

**JYNTEEA**—A district of Eastern India, situate in the Cosya Hills, and extending from lat 24 55 to 26 7' and from long 91 53' to 93 48' It is eighty miles in length from north to south and forty in breadth The tract formerly constituted the northern division of the possessions of a native prince, styled the rajah of Jyntee, between whom and the British government political relations appear to have been first established during the Burmese war in 1824 when the territory of the rajah was secured to him by treaty This treaty however was regarded merely in the light of a personal engagement with the reigning prince, and its conditions were not considered binding on his successor In 1835 it being proved that the new rajah while her apparent had ordered or connived at the kidnapping of four British subjects for the purpose of human sacrifice the British government confiscated his possessions in the plains, upon which the rajah voluntarily relinquished his districts in the hills A pension of 500 a month was assigned for his support, and he retired to Dacca The forfeited possessions were annexed to the British dominions those situate in the plains being incorporated with the district of Sylhet and the remainder (forming the subject of this article) being placed under the jurisdiction of the political agent in the Cosya Hills Coal is stated to abound in the hills of Jyntee.

**JYNTEEAHPORE**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Jyntee, 77 miles S.E. of Gowhaty Lat. 25 7, long 92 5'

**JYNUGUR**—A town in the British district of Turkot, lieut gov of Bengal, 58 miles N.E. of Moorshupoor Lat. 26 31, long 86 15

**JYBUNG**—A town of Eastern India, in the Cosya Hills, situate in the native state of Oomlee 21 miles S.W. by S from Gowhaty and 68 miles E.S.E. from Goalpara. Lat. 25 53' long 91 36'

**JYSINUGUR**, in the British territory of Sangoor and Nerbudda, lieut gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Sangoor to Hoosungabad, 19 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 23 37, long 78 38'

**JYTO**—A town in one of the petty Chittagong jaghires, 77 miles S.W. from Loodianah and 35 miles S.E. by S. from Ferozepoor Lat. 30 28, long 74 55'

**JYTPORE**.—See JYTPORS

**JYTUK**, or **JAITAK** in Sumor a very steep ridge of clay-alate, rising over the north western extremity of the Kyarda Doon A peak of this ridge is surmounted by a stone fort about seventy feet long and fifty wide having a small round tower or bastion at each corner, the whole, however, constructed in an unspectacular manner During the

war with the Goorkhas in 1814 it was occupied by them with a garrison of about 2 200 men who, on the 37th of December were attacked by two separate British detachments, one of about 1,000 strong the other of about 700 The former meeting with a well-considered resistance, and suffering severe loss fled panic-struck to camp, the other made good a lodgment in an important position near the fort but being called off by General Martindell, who commanded the army of which the detachment formed part, it was harrowed greatly on its retreat, and narrowly escaped total destruction The loss to both detachments amounted to four officers killed, and five wounded seventy nine non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 281 wounded and missing On the 18th of March following two eighteen pounder battering guns were with great difficulty hauled by hand up the nearly perpendicular side of the ridge and placed in battery against the fort, besides two six pounders two eight and half inch mortars, and two five and half inch howitzers The defenses of the Goorkhas were in consequence much damaged, and in a short time the British posts were so arranged as completely to block ade the fort, which early in May was surrendered but not till the stock of provisions for the use of the garrison was reduced to one day's rations Nearly 1 600 armed men marched out besides about 1 000 women and children Jytuk is 4 854 feet above the sea. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1 014 miles, by Dehra Lat. 30 36, long 77 24

## K.

**KABILPOOR**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore lieut gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futehgurh, and 35 miles S.E. of the former The road in this part of the route is good the country open level, and cultivated. Lat. 27 55' long 79 44

**KABO**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut gov of Bengal, 186 miles W. by N of Calcutta. Lat. 22 58', long 85 36

**KABOOL RIVER**, or **JUI SHIR**.—The only great tributary of the Indus from the west. It is generally supposed to rise at Sur-i-Chushmuh in lat. 34 17 long 68 14, where at a height of 8,400 feet above the sea, a very copious spring bursts from the ground, and forms the chief source of the principal stream But the extreme head is about twelve miles farther west, on the eastern declivity of the Oonna ridge It is at first an inconsiderable stream everywhere fordable for sixty miles, as far as Kabool, at a short distance beyond which place it receives the river of Logurh and thenceforward in a rapid river About forty miles below Kabool, it receives the Puncshair river which has a course of 120 miles About fifteen

# KAC-KAG

miles below this, it receives the Tagwa river having a course of about eighty miles. The united streams of the Alakaag and Alingar join the Kabool river about twenty miles farther down after a course each of about 120 miles. At the distance of about twenty miles more, the Soorkh Rood, or Red River so called from the colour which its water derives from the earth suspended in it, falls into the Kabool river after a course of seventy miles. Twenty miles further east, the Kabool river receives the river Kamra, called also the river of Kooner which rising in Chitral, flows through Kafirstan. Such is the course of the Kabool river and thus does it acquire force and volume. Flowing easterly it drains the valley of Kabool, the Sufed Koh and the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh and after receiving on both sides several considerable streams becomes a large river sweeping with prodigious rapidity and violence along the northern base of the Khyber Mountains and, in consequence of its boiling eddies and furious surges not navigable except on rafts of hides. Eastward of these hills and in lat 34 10' long 71 27, it enters the British territory of the Punjab and divides into three branches which at Dobundee twelve miles lower down reunite and thence the river is navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons to Attock near which it joins the Indus. Just below Dobundee it is joined from the north by the Lundye or river of Panjkura, which, rising in that unexplored region of the Hindoo Koosh lying east of Chitral passes south west by Panjkora, receives the river of Sewat from the north east, and some tributaries of less importance from the west and has a total course of above 200 miles. After this confluence the Kabool river continues to flow eastward for forty miles, and falls into the Indus on the western side nearly opposite Attock and in lat. 33 54 long 72 16, having a total course of about 326 miles. As both rivers are very rapid, and have great bodies of water the confluence produces turbulent eddies and violent surges.

**KACHAURA**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the south-eastern frontier towards the British district of Etawah. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, 55 miles S E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26 50', long 78 48'.

**KADASUR**, in the British district of Ghazeeপুর, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeeপুর cantonment to Hazareebagh, 21 miles S of the former, 171 N E of the latter is situate on the river Karamnasa. Lat. 25 19' long 83 32'.

**KADIPOR**, in the district of Alderman territory of Oude, a village two miles from the left bank of the river Tons (eastern) 42 miles S E. of Faizabad, 108 E. of Lucknow. The population is estimated by Butler at 1 000. Lat. 26 22 long 82 43.

**KADIRPOOR**.—A village in Sindh, between Bahawalpore and Shikarpore, and 24 miles W of the former place. It is situate near the

left bank of the Indus in a level country in some places overrun with jungle, but capable of successful cultivation in consequence of the facility of irrigation by means of watercourses from the river. Lat. 28 10', long 69 20'.

**KADLOOR**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 60 miles N W of Karnool. Lat. 16 22 long 77 23.

**KADMUH**, in the jaghire of Jajpur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village near the western frontier towards Loharoo. Lat. 23 24 long 76 4.

**KADHUNGGE**, in the British district of Buddoon, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futtoghurh to Buddoon, 16 miles S.S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27 49 long 79 9.

**KAEELAU**, or **KYLAUWUN** in the British district of Booldandehur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgunj to Meerut, and 53 miles S of the latter. Lat. 28 18 long 78 2'.

**KAE'NG** in the island of Ramree (Arrocan) a village prettily situated near the sea, at the mouth of a small creek. The neighbourhood consists of extensive plains, which are exceedingly fertile, and rice and indigo are cultivated to a great extent. In the opinion of Lieutenant Foley who visited it in 1834, this village is superior to any in the island, both with respect to situation and the general appearance of neatness and comfort that prevails. Lat. 18 5, long 98 45.

**KAFI KOT** or **THE INFIDELS FORT**.—A huge lofty and massive ruin near the west bank of the Indus and between that river and the Largee valley. It consists of a number of towers bearing every mark of extreme antiquity rising on the very summit of the mountain-chain. These are connected with the Indus by a dilapidated wall extending from them to the edge of the water. Wood, who surveyed the spot, expresses his astonishment at the toil and skill which must have been directed to the construction of this stupendous edifice angularly contrasting with the mean mud hovels which with this exception, are the only buildings to be found throughout this region. The time and circumstances of its erection are totally unknown. Lat. 32 30', long 71 22'.

**KAGAKAT**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, on the left bank of the Gunduck river and 163 miles N W by W from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 57, long 88 8'.

**KAGUL**.—A jaghire or feudal dependency of Kolapore of which it forms part, and situate within the jurisdiction of the political agency of the Bombay government. The inhabitants, always engaged in feuds with Kolapore under the native government, yield ready obedience to the British authority, which has assumed the temporary management of the Kolapore territories. The revenue amounts to something

# KAH—KAI

more than 70 000 rupees, and the military force to about 700 men. Kagul, the chief town, is in lat. 16° 32', long 74° 25'.

**KAHA**, in Sindh is a mouth of the Indus, by which the Moutnee formerly a large offset of the Sata or great eastern branch of that river, discharged its water into the sea. In consequence of the channel of the Moutnee having been almost entirely deserted by the stream, the Kaha mouth has become little more than a salt water creek. Lat. 23° 58' long 67° 35'.

**KAHEREE**.—A village of the Daman division of the Punjab situate on the right bank of the Indus. Here is one of the principal ferries on that river. It is on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan by Dera Ismael Khan and the Gomul or Goolaree Pass. Elphinstone who crossed here at the beginning of January when the water is lowest found the main channel 1 010 yards wide and it is known to be much broader during the swell. Lat. 31° 25' long 70° 47'.

**KAHGUDIPOOR**, in the British district of Ghaseepoor, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Ghaseepoor cantonment to that of Gorakhpur 15 miles N. of the former 76 S. of the latter. Lat. 25° 44' long 83° 45'.

**KAHSEHS**.—A town in the native state of Nepal three miles from the right bank of the Kurnali river and 90 miles E.S.E. from Almora. Lat. 29° 12' long 81° 8'.

**KAILAS**.—See KOOHLA.

**KAIMGUNJ** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Budson 20 miles N.W. of the former. Population 8 983. Lat. 27° 24', long 79° 25'.

**KAIMUR**.—A mountain range in the territory of Rewa or Baghelkund extending S.W. from about lat. 24° 40' long 82° for about 70 or 80 miles, and dividing the valley of the Tons from that of the Son. It has in one part a remarkable conical shape and an elevation probably exceeding 2 000 feet above the sea. The formation, according to Franklin, is primitive sandstone, intermixed with solonch limestone. This range is a section of the Vindhya Mountains.

**KAIR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate three miles from the left bank of the Payas Gunga river and 176 miles N. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 50', long 79° 9'.

**KAIRA** a British collectorate in the presidency of Bombay is bounded on the north by the Myhee Cananta division of Guzerat, on the east and south by the river Myhee and on the west by the collectorate of Ahmedabad and the dominions of the Guicowar. It extends from lat. 22° 12' to 23° 33' and from long 72° 30' to 73° 27'. The greatest length from north to south is ninety-four miles, and its greatest

breadth fifty miles. The area is 1 869 square miles. The principal staple articles of cultivation are tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, opium, poppy and cumm. The district is traversed by the Bombay and Baroda railway but there are no metalled or macadamised roads in this collectorate with the exception of the line extending from the southern gate of the town of Kaira to the Seres river near the village of Ruttunpoor. The highways and crossways throughout the collectorate are for the most part formed by the tracks of carts and though uneven and narrow they are generally in other respects pretty good. Among the principal highways which traverse the collectorate is one from Baroda *via* Kaira to Ahmedabad, which crosses the river Myhee northward of the town of Wasud and another from Malwa and Loonawarra to Ballanore Kupperwung and Ahmedabad. The country being sandy the roads are somewhat heavy for wheeled carts and in the rainy season some of them are partially flooded, but a few days fine weather is sufficient to render them again passable. The population is given under the article BOMBAY.

The implements used in husbandry by the agricultural classes are of the same description as those employed by their forefathers. No improvements have taken place. A few American ploughs were introduced by the government in 1843 two of which were given to the cultivators for trial. They complained that they were clumsy and unsuited to native management that the furrows formed by them were too wide, and that additional labour was required to level the surface. It was objected moreover that it would cost as much to repair one of these ploughs as to make a new one on the old plan. The cultivators are extremely averse to innovation and the attempt to introduce these ploughs proved a failure. The principal towns are ten in number—Kaira, Kupperwung, Borsud, Nerriad, Mehmoodabad, Mahtur, Tanera, Mahoonda, Nepar and Oomrut which will be found described in their proper places. Government vernacular schools have been established in various parts of the district. The tract forming the district of Kaira was ceded to the East-India Company by the Guicowar, under different treaties and engagements, commencing with the grant or annuities dated 3rd May 1803 under which the British were put in possession of the fort of Kaira.

**KAIRA** in the presidency of Bombay a town, the principal place of the British collectorate of the same name. It is situate near the confluence of two small rivers, the Watruk and Seres over the latter of which a bridge has been recently erected. The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful and overspread by fine orchards, or where these are not to be met with, by thickets of wild fig-trees and other wild fruit-bearing. The town is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a wall with bastions. The streets within are uneven and narrow.



# KAL

naturally as from the effluvia of alum works. The alum is obtained from a sort of slate, which is found in vast quantities in the neighbouring mountains. This is placed in layers between wood, and the pile thus formed set on fire the residuum is then boiled in iron pans, filtered, and, by means of evaporation rendered solid alum. There are fourteen manufactories for the purification of the mineral. Great quantities of salt are extracted here, for the supply of Western India and Afghanistan. There is also coal in its vicinity but of poor quality and in inconsiderable seams. The Indus is navigable to Kala Bagh at all seasons and it is expected that the communication by government steam vessels, which has been established between Kurrachee and Mooltan will be shortly extended to this town. The population probably does not exceed 2 000. Lat. 32 57 long 71 35'

**KALASUR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the right bank of the Godavery 139 miles N.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 18 51, long 79 53

**KALAPYNDONG KEON**, in Arracan a small river taking its rise in the Wyllatong Hills, about lat 21 8' long 92 51' and joining the Myoo river about lat 20° 43' long 93 42', at the village of Khengkeong

**KALEE RIVER.**—See CHOGGA

**KALEGUNJE.**—A town in the British district of Mymensingh. Lat. 24 36' long 90 29'

**KALEGUNJE.**—A town in the British district of Bungepoor. Lat. 25 34', long 89 43'

**KALEE KEMAON.**—See CHAMPAWUT

**KALEE OUNG.**—A town in the British province of Tenasserim 134 miles S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14 39' long 98 22'

**KALEGOUK ISLAND** is situate six miles off the coast of Amherst (Tenasserim provinces). Its length from north to south is six miles, and its breadth one mile. Lat 15 32' long 97 43

**KALE MYO.**—A town of Burmah situate on the left bank of the Myittha Khyoung and 135 miles N.W. from Umanapoora. Lat. 23 8' long 94 28'

**KALERAUN** in the British district of Hurrian, Lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Haseo to Bhutwar and 28 miles N.W. of the former. It is a poor place, and even water is scarce. Lat 29 18' long 75 35

**KALE SERRAI**, in the Punjab, a village and caravanserai on the route from Attock to Rawul Pindie, and 39 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate on the river Kalee, a tributary of the Hurroo. The Kalee, though of short course is deep the passage across it is effected by an old stone bridge. It is the

Toomrah of Walker's Map. At a short distance to the north west of the village is a bath or great well the water of which is reached by a descent of 100 steps. The surrounding country is remarkably rocky rugged and barren, and the roads are rough and difficult. Lat. 33 40 long 72 54

**KALIDUNGA**, in the British district of Kumaon, Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on a mountain of the same name rising from the right bank of the river Ghagra, 20 miles S.E. of Chimpawat cantonment. Elevation above the sea 1 110 feet. At the base of the mountain and about a mile from the village, is the Kalidunga ferry across the Kalee forming a communication between the territory of the East-India Company and that of Nepal. Lat. 29 7 long 80° 19'

**KALI MATH** in the British district of Kumaon, Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a temple dedicated to the Hindoo goddess Kali on a summit sloping westward to the left bank of the river Konia and four miles N. of Almora. A stockade was here garrisoned by the Goor khas during their possession of Kumaon. Elevation above the sea 6 301 feet. Lat. 29 38 long 79 42

**KALI NUDDEE.**—A river rising in the collectorate of Dharwar presidency of Bombay close to the town of Dharwar and in about lat. 15 30 long 75 6. It holds a south westerly course of about eighty miles and falls into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean at Sadashevagurh in lat. 14 50 long 74 10. Near Barabuti forty five miles above its mouth, it is joined on the left side by the river Bidhati, flowing from the south.

**KALIPANI** in the British district of Kumaon Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a remarkable spring regarded as sacred by the natives and hence considered as the source of the great river Kalee, though this last has its remotest head water about thirty miles farther to the north west. The spring is situate on the north eastern declivity of the great mountain Rana Rikhi, and on the route from Bana Pass to Askot, five miles S.W. of the pass 40 N.E. of Askot, and in lat. 30 11 long 80 56'. Its water is discharged into a stream flowing a few hundred feet to the west, and which bears the name of Kalipani river. This river is formed by the union of two streams one rising close to the western entrance of the Bana Pass and, holding a westerly course of about four miles, joins the other rising on the western declivity of the great Kunta Peak in lat 30 14 long 80 06' and flowing five miles southerly to the confluence in lat 30 11 long 80 55, and about a mile above the spring. The united stream flows five miles south westward, to its confluence with the Kali in lat. 30 8' long 80 54 and at an elevation above the sea of 11 413 feet. The spring is resorted to for ritual ablutions and other religious practices, by pilgrims on their route to Manasarvara. The confluence of the

## KAL

branches of the Kalpani is about 160 feet below the limit of perpetual snow and the streams scarcely flow during the winter season, when the waters of this tract generally are masses of ice

**KALKAPORE**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom lieut. gov of Bengal 148 miles N by W of Calcutta Lat 24 57, long 87 50

**KALLACH**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh 168 miles N by E from Kangra, and 116 miles E by N from Sirinagar Lat. 34 19 long 76 57

**KALLEENJUR**—A celebrated hill fort in the British district of Banda in Bundelcund under the lieut. gov of the N W Provinces. It is situate at the south-eastern extremity of the plains of Bundelcund where rises the Bundachal range, the first and lowest terraced elevation of the Vindhya Mountains. The rocky hill on which the fort is situate is completely isolated from the adjacent range by a chasm or ravine, about 1 200 yards wide. A modern writer has hazarded a conjecture that it may be regarded as having been formerly an island situate in an ocean rolling over the plain of Bundelcund. The sides rise rather steeply from the plain and in the upper part have a nearly perpendicular face of 150 or 180 feet in height, in most places inaccessible. The lower part of the hill consists of syenite in vast polyhedral masses, fitting into each other and on the outer surface forming an accessible slope but the upper part consisting of sand stone arranged in horizontal strata, presents externally so bold a scarp as to be for the most part impracticable of ascent. Franklin states that he found indications of coal in the veins about the hill but the granitoid character of the formations affords grounds for questioning the soundness of his conclusion. The summit of the rock a sort of table-land slightly undulated is between four and five miles in circuit. Throughout its whole extent it is fortified by a rampart rising from the very edge in continuation of the scarp of the rock, and at places where the difficulties of the ascent in its natural state might be overcome access has been guarded against by a facing of masonry. The fortifications are massively constructed of large blocks of stone laid generally without cement, and about twenty five feet thick but in many places they have been allowed to fall into decay. A few small hamlets are scattered over the table-land, and numerous ruins indicate that there must have been a town of some importance, which was supplied with water from tanks yet to be seen. One at least, of these still contains water at all seasons, though the quality is bad. There are also several palaces, which though ruinous, appear to be of no great antiquity. One of considerable size is, however in such repair as to serve for the abode of the small garrison. Temples are numerous, the place being regarded by the Hindoos amongst the holiest class. The divinity

in most repute is Siva, the images of whom are extremely numerous and all ichhyalic to a degree of the grossest indecency.

Since the capture of the place in 1812 the British soldiers have mutilated many of those hideous and grotesque figures, knocking off their emblems. The principal idol is called Nilkanth, a name of Siva and the figure is hewed out of the rock on the southern scarp of the hill the proportions being so huge, that the figure, though represented squatting, is above thirty feet high. Jaquesmont describes it as making a most scandalous display of the parts which decency requires to be concealed.

At no great distance is a large lingam three feet high and two in circumference, with a rude resemblance of a countenance having two large silver eyes. In the scarp of the hill is an entrance to a very long flight of steps, penetrating the interior of the rock to a great distance and terminating at a subterraneous reservoir of clear cool water of great depth and said by the natives to be unfathomable. Access to the vast circumvallation of this hill is by a path way sloping up the face of the rock in an oblique manner at the south eastern end. It is a rough and narrow passage through jungle, to the lowest gateway situate a considerable way up the hill but from that point it is a wide and fine stairway reaching to the table-land of the fortress, and passing in the ascent successively through seven gates some of them commanded by fortifications reputed impregnable. There are several rude pieces of artillery lying about dismounted some formed of bars of iron laid longitudinally and bound round with a flat band of the same material wound about them. At present the place is in command merely of a lieutenant of British infantry. As a station it has the advantages of interesting archaeological associations highly picturesque scenery and remarkably salubrious climate.

The town is situate at the south-eastern base of the hill and though now much decayed has numerous ruins, which prove it to have been once important. According to Ferishta Kal leenjnr was founded by Kedar Raja, cotemporary with Mahomet, the founder of Islam and consequently about the commencement of the seventh century. It appears to have subsequently become the capital of a considerable realm as it is related that its rajah in the year 1022 marched at the head of 36 000 horse, 45 000 foot, and 640 elephants, to oppose Mahmood of Ghuzni who subsequently besieged the fort but, probably despairing of success, allowed himself to be appeased by submission and rich presents, and evacuated the territory. In 1202 it was besieged by Kootb-ood-deen, the lieutenant of Mahomed Sultan, of Ghior in Afghanistan, and reduced, in consequence of the supply of water failing. In 1532 it was again subjected to siege by Humayun, emperor of Delhi who, at the expiration of a month, relinquished his attempt, on receiving a large amount of treasure for his forbearance. In 1643, Sher Shah the Patan



ruler who had succeeded in driving Humayun from his throne and kingdom besieged Kalleenur. During the operations some explosive missile projected against the garrison rebounded, and, setting fire to some gunpowder, Sher Shah was scorched so dreadfully that in a few hours he died in great agony but not before the assault had succeeded. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was wrested from the sovereign of Delhi by the rajah of Puna, owing it is said, to the disorders of the times, the troops which garrisoned it being kept in arrears mutilated for want of pay and sold their charge. About 1790 Ali Bahadur a Mahratta invader of Bundelcund besieged Kalleenur but, after a blockade of ten years, died without making himself master of it. The fort at that time was held by a Brahmin successor to a killadar or commandant appointed by the rajah of Puna but who subsequently assumed independence and the exclusive dominion of the place. He had given much trouble to the British authorities, and committed or connived at numerous depredations on their subjects and in consequence, on January 19th 1812 it was besieged by a force consisting of about two regiments of cavalry six battalions and five companies of infantry. The besieging force took possession of a summit situate north of the fort, and though of small dimensions, scarcely inferior in elevation to it. To this summit, estimated to be 760 feet above the surrounding plain, the British with very severe toil, dragged up four long iron 13 pounders and two mortars and the surface being bare rock, the earth requisite to make the batteries was carried up in canvas sacks. About two thirds lower than this upper battery or 260 feet above the plain a battery of two 18-pounders and two 12-pounders was erected on a shoulder of the eminence but its fire was of little avail, as, in consequence of the great depression the shot striking the walls in a direction slanting upwards glanced off, and produced little effect. As soon as the upper batteries were completed a British detachment occupied the town, which the enemy evacuated without resistance. The fire of the upper battery which was alone efficient, was directed against the north east angle of the rampart, distant half a mile, and in three weeks the breach was considered practicable. On the morning of the 20th of February the besieging batteries opened a brisk fire of round shot, grape, and shrapnell to clear the breach, and a storming-party making its way up the steep rocky and rugged face of the hill attempted, by means of scaling ladders, to mount the ill opened breach and the portions of perpendicular cliffs presenting themselves in many places. Though the assailants pushed their enterprise with amazing vigour and intrepidity they suffered so severely by the fire of matchlocks, and from large stones rolled down from the higher ground, that the attempt was found hopeless, and after a struggle of thirty five minutes, the survivors were recalled. The

storming party consisted of a column headed by five companies of the King's 60th infantry twelve companies of grenadiers, and nine companies of light infantry. The loss of the British was severe it included two commissioned officers, one sergeant, and ten other men killed ten commissioned officers six sergeants, and 114 men wounded. There were besides a commissioned officer and forty-one native pioneers wounded. Mundv a military officer states, that twenty men and as many old women with no other arms than the huge stones piled around, could make the place good against hundreds of thousands. The loss of the defenders, however, was very severe from the fire of the British artillery. When the assault was deemed inevitable, the rajah's family and all the women within the garrison were collected into a large stone building and arrangements made by the defenders to blow it up in the event of the success of the attack. The chahbe, however who held the fort, surrendered it to the British eight days afterwards on condition of receiving an equivalent in lands in the adjacent plain. In 1854 orders were issued for the destruction of this celebrated fort. Lat 25, long 80 32'.

**KALLEE NUDDIE (EAST)** a river of the Doab between the Ganges and Jumna, has its origin in the British district of Meerut near the town of Meerut, twenty five miles south from its source it, on the western side, receives the Khodara Nulla, or Aboo Fuquers, which formerly communicated with the Kallee Nuddie (West) by means of a canal now dry and which is attributed by tradition to a native of the name of Muhammad Abu Khan. The Khodara nulla passes through the British cantonment, and is traversed by two bridges, one built by the East India Company the other by the Begum Samroo. The latter in consequence of the inadequate waterway allowed by its three diminutive arches has sometimes caused serious inconvenience by extensively flooding the cantonment during great inundations, though in the dry season the channel is nearly devoid of water. In the dry season the Kallee Nuddie is crossed by means of ford on the route from Meerut to Mhow. At the town of Boolundabuhur the elevation of the river above the sea is 784 feet and as the distance from its source is eighty miles, the fall in its channel so far is little more than a foot and a half per mile. Close to the town of Boolundabuhur, on the route to Bareilly it is crossed in the dry season by ford and during the rains by ferry. The fall between this point and the vicinity of Khoorjah a farther distance of ten miles does not exceed one foot per mile. Here it takes a south easterly direction which it holds for the rest of its course of about 220 miles falling, three or four miles below Kunnoy into the Ganges, on the right side in lat. 27 1 long 80 3, running altogether a dis-

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tance of 310 miles. Between the vicinity of Khoojah and that of Hurduganj a distance of forty miles, the inclination of the channel is one foot one and a half inch per mile. The route from Allyghur to Bareilly passes it by a brick bridge about twenty miles below Hurduganj and the river thence continues navigable downwards to its mouth.

**KALLEE NUDDEE (WEST)** a river of the Doab between the Jumna and Ganges, rises in the British district of Saharanpore at an elevation probably of more than 1 000 feet above the sea and in lat 30 long 77 47. It takes a southerly course of about fifty miles, as far as Mozuffernuggur and a mile west of that town is crossed by the route to Kurnool being in that part fordable except during heavy inundations. About ten miles below Mozuffernuggur it takes a south westerly direction and falls into the Hindun on the east or left side, in lat 29 18 long 77 35 after a total course of about seventy miles. Formerly it communicated with the Khodra Nulla, running through Meerut by means of the canal of Mohammed Abou Khan which passed off six or eight miles north of Siridhana.

**KALLEE SIND** a river of Malwa rising on the south side of the Vindhya Mountains and in lat 22° 36' long 76 26. It has a course generally northerly and in lat 23 57 long 76 16 about ninety miles from its source receives on the left side the Ludkunda, also rising in the Vindhya range and on the same side, about sixty miles farther down. It is joined by the united streams of the Ahoo and Amjar at Gagrour in lat. 24 37 long 76 19 close to the pass where the Kallee Sind makes its way through the Mokundara range into the more depressed tract of Harouti. The scene is described by Tod as striking. The ascent to the summit of the ridge was so gradual, that our surprise was complete when casting our eye north we saw the Caly Sind sweeping along the northern face of both fort and town whence it turns due north, ploughing its serpentine passage at a depth of full 200 feet below the level of the valley through three distinct ranges, each oblong or opening appearing in this bold perspective like a huge portal, whence the river gains the yielding plains of Harouti. Thirty five miles lower down it receives the Newju on the right side. After a total course of about 225 miles it falls into the Chumbul, on the right side in lat. 25 30, long 76 23. At Kundgong about fifty miles from its mouth it is crossed on the route from Kotah to Saugor, and at the place of passage has a bed 450 yards wide, and bottom of flat rock like pavement banks out into ravines water shallow during the fair season, deep and rapid in the rains."

**KALLY BHEEL** in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Burwaha, 57 miles W of the former. Lat. 21 54, long 77 5

**KALOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor on the left bank of the river Loonee, and 62 miles E from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26 23' long 74 7'

**KALOREE** in the jaghire of Jyphur, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the south western frontier towards Shekhawati. Lat. 28, long 76 7

**KALPEE**—See **CALPEE**

**KALSAMREE**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieutenant gov. of Bengal 241 miles W by N of Calcutta. Lat. 23 30' long 84 50'

**KALUNGA**—See **NALAPANI**

**KAMA** in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the north-east frontier towards the British district of Muttra, on the route from the town of Muttra to Keshorepore in Goorgoon, 39 miles N W of the former. Of late years, it appears to have been scarcely visited by Europeans, but, according to Tieffenthaler, who described it about eighty years ago it was then a small city, fortified with strong walls and towers and belonging to the rajah of Jeypore. Towards the latter part of the last century it was taken by Nujuf Khan the powerful commander in chief of the forces of Shah Alun of Delhi but subsequently acquired by the rajah of Bhurtpore. Distant N W from Muttra 39 miles. Lat. 27 40' long 77 20'

**KAMALPOOR** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Allahabad to Fettehpore and 88 miles S E. of the latter. Close to it is a grove of noble trees, and the surrounding country is a vast field of tombs and ruins, forming with the intermixed jungle, a very picturesque and romantic scene. The place is named from Kamal, a reputed Mahomedan saint who, with his son and several of his disciples lies buried here. Lat. 25 42' long 81 25

**KAMARUDDINNAGAR**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town in the Kadir or marsh of the Ganges, and on the left bank of its channel, here fordable during the dry season. It is a remarkable and important locality, being one of the very few points at which the Ganges is fordable after leaving the mountains. Amir Khan the Patan freebooter on the occasion of his invasion of Rohilkund in 1805, and when urgently anxious to escape across the river from the British army under General Smith, in active pursuit, searched in vain for a ford for a distance of 100 miles, and was about to march upwards to Hardwar, where the stream issues from the mountain until relieved from his embarrassment by a native who unexpectedly pointed out the ford at Kamaruddinnagar. The amir found the ford not difficult about the 12th of February at which time probably the stream had scarcely risen by any melting of the Himalayan snows, so that he 'crossed

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with all his horse, the girths even not being wetted, so shallow was the water." On the 15th of the same month, the British army in pursuit crossed the river at the same place, but appear to have missed the best line of ford, as the water which was half a mile wide, was about breast-high and in the middle even deeper inasmuch that the horses there got out of their depth, and took to swimming and several women and children of the bazar, who were mounted on ponies and on bullocks, were swept away by the current and drowned. On the 12th of March the amir recrossed at the same place, pursued on the 15th by the British who found the ford still more difficult than before. Kamaruddinnagar is 24 miles E of Meerut, 66 miles N E of Delhi. Lat. 26 56 long 78 10'

**KAMBACHO**—A town in the native state of Nepal near the left bank of the Kumbachen river, and 51 miles N W by N from Darjeeling Lat. 27 37 long 87 52'

**KAMGAUM**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam and a celebrated mart for cotton 72 miles S W by W of Ellichpoor Lat. 20 41 long 76 37'

**KAMMAH**—A town in the British province of Pegue on the right bank of the Irrawaddy and 23 miles N by W from Prome Lat. 19 4 long 94 56'

**KAMONAH** in the British district of Booldandahur, heut gov. of the N W Province, a town near the right bank of the East Kales Nuddes, 64 miles S E of Delhi. In 1805 when Amir Khan the Patan freebooter made an irruption into the Doab the zemindar or proprietor of Kamonah favoured his cause, and for some time defended the mud fort of the place against all the efforts of a British besieging force, but finally submitted. The zemindar subsequently again revolted in 1807 when his fort fell into the hands of the British after a resistance which cost the lives of Captain Fraser and many others of high character and merit. Lat. 28 8', long 78 10'

**KAMPTA** in Bundelond a village giving name to a small jaghire or feudal grant held of the East-India Company the jagheerdar being 'free landholder and controller of the said villages.' It is possessed by Rao Gopal Lall. It comprises two villages within the area of one square mile has a population of 800 souls, and yields a revenue of 1,500 rupees. D Cruz intimates that Rao Gopal Lal holds the jaghire in compensation of his claim as one of the Chakras or joint Brahminical possessors of the stronghold of Kalsejur surrendered on conditions in 1812. The village is very probably the "Compta" of Franklin's great map of Bundelond, situate on a feeder of the small river Pansul, 48 miles S E of the town of Banda, 65 S W of Allahabad. Lat. 25 11, long 80 53'

**KAMPTEE**, in the territory of Nagpoor,

a British cantonment on the route from Hamaarebagh to the city of Nagpoor, 565 miles S W of the former, nine N E of the latter. Though the climate is from its intertropical situation hot, the thermometer ranging above 100 in April, yet severe halitiforms are sometimes felt as in April 1830 when halitiforms fell varying from six to nine inches in circumference. A commodious church was built here in 1833. A few years later the experiment was tried of substituting the arrangements of a coffee-room for those of a canteen for the troops. The result has been highly successful the sale of spirituous liquors being in a great measure superseded by that of beer, tea, and coffee. Kamptee is in lat. 21 16 long 79 14'

**KAMRA**—A town in the British district of Moorsheadabad, heut gov. of Bengal 184 miles N of Calcutta. Lat. 24 30, long 86 10'

**KAMROJ**—A town in the native state of Warravee, presidency of Bombay, on the left bank of the Taptee, and 13 miles N E from Surat. Lat. 21 15, long 73 2'

**KAMTAOL**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, heut gov. of Bengal, 60 miles N E by N of Dinapore Lat. 25 53 long 85 23'

**KAN** or **KAND**, a small river of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhya range eight miles E of the British cantonment of Mow about lat. 22 30 long 75 51. It takes a northerly course, and, flowing through a very fertile country by the city of Indore is joined by the Sirocotty it then takes a north easterly direction for about nineteen miles, and, winding by the town of Samer falls into the river Ghutty its total length being forty five miles. On the route from Mow to Oojen, it is crossed about twelve miles from its source, by a good ford water about one foot deep during the fair season.

**KANAOGERRI**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 129 miles E by S. of Belgaum. Lat. 15 34, long 78 29'

**KANADKHAID**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Doodsee river, 158 miles N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 20', long 77 8'

**KANAR**—A town in Gwallior or possessions of Banda, situate on the left bank of the Amn river and 36 miles W S W from Gwallior Lat. 26° 1 long 77° 48'

**KANARAK**.—See **CANARAO**

**KANARIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a village on the route from Pokhura to Balmer, and 60 miles N of the latter. It is situate on a sandhill near the western side of an extensive jungle of large bushes of the ber or jayube, from fifteen to twenty feet high. Lat. 28 19, long 71° 45'

**KANDA**.—A town in the principality of Cashmere, or dominions of Ghoolah Singh 480

# KAN

situates on the right bank of the Jhelum river, and 180 miles E from Peshawar Lat. 34 14, long 73 44

**KANDA** in the British district of Gburwal, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sironongar to the Rakus Lake 38 miles E by N of the former Lat. 30° 19' long 79 27

**KANDAL GHATTI** in Gurhwal, a pass over a ridge rising above the right bank of the Bhagorettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas Elevation above the sea 11 893 feet. Lat. 30 59' long 78 43'

**KANDOUTTE**—A town in the British district of Ramgurh, lieut. gov. of Bengal 246 miles N W by W of Calcutta. Lat. 24 19 long 85 7

**KANDLAH**, in the British district of Masuffurnagar, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right or west bank of the Doab Canal Population 7,062 Lat. 29 19' long 77° 20'

**KANEHWYO**—A town of Burmah situate on the right bank of the Khyendwen river and 60 miles W N W from Ava Lat. 22 25 long 94 59

**KANERREE**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 58 miles S W of Ellichpoor Lat. 20 39, long 78 54

**KANEWARA**, in the British district of Sangur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbal poor to Seani 18 miles E N E. of the latter Lat. 22 9' long 79 55'

**KANGAL**—A petty fort on a small feeder of the Sutil; situate two miles from the left bank of that river Elevation above the sea 6,811 feet. Lat. 31 16' long 77 25

**KANGAN**—A town in the principality of Cashmere, or Gholab Singh's dominions, 161 miles E from Attock, and 106 miles N from Jammu Lat. 34 17, long 75 8'

**KANGAON**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor, situate five miles from the left bank of the Warda river and 54 miles S W from Nagpoor Lat. 20 31, long 78 40'

**KANGCHANG**—See KINCHINJUNGA

**KANGLA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Dud Coory river, and 76 miles E by S from Khatmandoo Lat. 27 30, long 85° 30'

**KANGRA**, in Sirmer, a summit of the mountains between the Guree and Teme, and nearly equidistant, or about three miles from each river It is composed of limestone. During the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, it was one of the stations of the small series of triangles. Elevation above the sea 6 680 feet. Lat. 30° 34, long. 77 47'

**KANGRA**, or **KOT KANGRA**, in the north-east of the Punjab, among the mountains in the lower ranges to the south of the Himalaya, in an extensive hill fort situated on the top of an eminence, about 150 feet above the Ban Gunga, near its confluence with the Beas. The eminence is about three miles in circuit, bounded for the most part by precipices nearly perpendicular and in places of less declivity rendered inaccessible by masonry and ramparts. Its position is in all respects such, that Vigne considers that by European engineers it might be rendered impregnable. About the beginning of the present century it belonged to Sasse-Chand, who being attacked by the Goorkhas defended it for four years against them but finally gave it up to Runjeet Singh, who expelled the invaders Kot Kangra is in lat. 32 5 long 76 13

Soon after the Punjab became a British possession the vicinity of Kangra was selected as one of the localities for the culture of the tea tree. The experiment commenced upon a petty scale, and in 1861 only two small plantations had been made, but the high character of the produce satisfied the government that the soil and climate were admirably adapted to the growth of the plant, and authority was given for the formation of an extensive plantation at the foot of the Chumba range of mountains. Later reports fully confirm the favourable anticipations formed by the government.

**KANGRAULI**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier towards the British district of Sarun. It contains, according to Buchanan 300 houses, which would assign it a population of about 1 300 persons Distance E E from Goruckpoor cantonment 55 miles. Lat. 26° 15, long. 84 2

**KANGYAM**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, 168 miles E S E of Oonnore. Lat. 11, long 77° 36'

**KANHAN**—A river rising in the Deogarh Mountains, in the British territory of Sangur and Nerbudda, about lat. 21 54', long 78 11' Holding a tortuous course, but generally southerly, for about 130 miles, it receives on its left side, in lat. 21 17' long. 78° 13 the Penoh, flowing from the north. The joint stream, from the confluence, continues to hold a south easterly course of about forty five miles passing by the British cantonment at Kamptee, and falls into the Waingunga on the right side, in lat. 21 5, long 78° 35' At Kamptee about forty-three miles above the mouth, the river's bed is 500 yards wide. Timber both for building and firewood, is floated down the river in considerable quantities, and in smaller quantities is transported upwards, by tracking against the stream. The river is also serviceable for the transport of military stores.

# KAN

**KANHOOR**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednagar, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles W of Ahmednagar Lat. 19° 7', long 74° 24'

**KANIKA**.—A town in the principality of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh 104 miles N N E from Kangra, and 118 miles E S E from Srinagar Lat. 33° 29', long 76° 49'

**KANJOLE**.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpur, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 161 miles N by W of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 49', long 87° 50'

**KANKA**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra, and 14 miles S W of the former Lat. 27° 43' long 78° 8'

**KANKRAULI** in the Rajpoot territory of Oodeypore, a town on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 79 miles N W of former 171° N E of latter It is situate at the south extremity of a considerable lake called Raj Samundar and is a large town with a good bazar Lat. 24° 50' long 73° 55'

**KANNEH**.—A town in Cashmere or Gholab Singh's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river and 110 miles E from Peshawar Lat. 34° 8' long 73° 30'

**KANODE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a town north-east of the city of Jessulmere It is situate at the southern border of an extensive lake of salt water, stretching to the north about fifteen miles, with a breadth of about eight. Such are however the dunes and mounds during the periodical rains only as at other times it nearly disappears leaving the ground over which it had spread encrusted with salt which is removed and sold for the benefit of the rawul or ruler of Jessulmere The lake, when fullest, is discharged on its eastern side by a stream, which flowing about thirty miles in an easterly direction, is lost in the sands of Jodhpore or Marwar Kanode is in lat. 27° 8' long 71° 5'

**KANOJE**.—See KUNOJE

**KANOOND**, in the jaghure of Jyphur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hamsee to Neemuch and 70 miles S. of the former During the troubled period which preceded the expulsion of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake it was an important place, being one of the principal strongholds of Vayon Rao an influential chief of that people It at present has a large bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water which is, however rather brackish. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy The surrounding country, though having occasional patches of cultivation is described by Rhiphstone as in general very barren. On approaching Kanound, we had the first specimen of the desert to which we were looking forward with anxious curiosity Three miles before reaching that place, we came to sandhills, which at first were covered

with bushes, but afterwards were naked piles of loose sand, rising one after another like the waves of the sea, and marked on the surface by the wind, like drifted snow There were roads through them made solid by the treading of animals but off the road our horses sunk into the sand above the knee. Lat. 23° 14', long 76° 18'

**KANPOOR** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route from Numerabad to Deesa, and 159 miles S W of the former Lat. 25° 11' long 78° 10'

**KANSBANS** a river of Cuttack, rising in lat. 21° 18' long 86° 31', a few miles S E. of the town of Koperia, in the British district of Balasore, through which it runs in an easterly direction for thirty miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21° 9' long 86° 58'

**KANT** in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Fatahgarh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpore and 10 miles S W of the latter It has a small bazar and abundance of water Lat. 27° 49' long 79° 51'

**KANTAL**, in the north-east of Cashmere, a lofty mountain south of the pass called Bultit by Vigne and modern geographers. Through this pass lies one of the principal routes from Cashmere to Ladakh and Bulistan Its crest forms a division between the basin of the Indus and that of the Jhelum The Dras river which rises here flowing northwards to the former river and the Sunde in a south west direction, to the Jhelum. The elevation of this pass is 10 500 feet. Lat. 34° 15' long 75° 39'

**KANTANAGAR** in the British district of Purnea, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the south boundary and on the left bank of an offshoot from the Ganges, 30 miles S. from the town of Purnea. It contains 700 houses, and, according to the usually received average of inmates to houses, 3 600 persons Lat. 25° 22', long 87° 23'

**KANTEE** in the jaghure of Jyphur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Narnol, and 14 miles E of the latter Lat. 28° 8' long 76° 28'

**KANTEE**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a small town on the route by the Sohag Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 16 miles S. of the former city It has a few shops water is obtained from a tank and wells. Lat. 25° 15' long 81° 51'

**KANUM**, in Bussahr a small town, the principal place of the district of Koonawar is situate on the declivity of a recess embosomed in lofty mountains and near a feeder of the Sutly, which flows past at the distance of about a mile The sloping surface is formed into terraces by means of rough and massive embankments of stone, and the more extensive levels thus made are overlaid with earth and cultivated those narrower forming the sites of houses rising above each other in such a

# KAN-KAR

manner that the flat roofs of those beneath are platforms in front of the upper. Interspersed through this straggling collection of dwellings, are fine groves of poplar, and flourishing orchards of peach apple, apricot and walnut-trees. This prosperity results from the judicious employment of irrigation, the means of which are supplied from the torrent flowing down the valley as the great aridity of the climate otherwise precludes vegetation. Here is a celebrated Buddhist temple, provided with a library of books printed in the Tibetan language one of these is an encyclopedia in 226 volumes another a system of theology in 100. The encyclopedia is considered by Jacquemont a translation from the Sanscrit. The printing is distinct and done with wooden types. Kanum is the fountain head of learning and faith for Koonawur and its lama is the superior of all others in that tract, in fact, the great pontiff of the country. He is elected by the lamas from their own number, but the choice requires the ratification of the lama of Ladakh. The dress of the grand lama of Kanum closely resembles that of a Roman Catholic bishop the mitre is exactly the same. Jacquemont gives a lively description of one of their grotesque ceremonies. The grand lama bearing a bell and his followers drums, cymbals, and other noisy instruments kept time to a slow and solemn chant whilst three other lamas, masked danced at first in measured paces but finally with the wildest and most furious gesticulations and capers, the villagers standing by and with the most boisterous mirth expressing their gratification. The ceremony terminated by the grand lama sipping water from a calabash and throwing into a fire a cake decked with sprigs of juniper which was no sooner done than the actors departed peaceably, the whole scene being intended to display the efficacy of the prayers and rites of the priests in rendering the malignant demons powerless. Jacquemont, during his brief stay at Kanum, visited Chama de Koros, the Hungarian traveller, then secluded there, and closely occupied in the study of Tibetan language, theology and antiquities. Kanum is in charge of an hereditary wazir who governs it for the rajah of Buzashur to whom he forwards the trading revenue. It contains about sixty or seventy families but as in that element climate and sequestered locality the physical exigencies of the population are numerous, and must be supplied principally from domestic resources each homestead is extensive and has many inmates and the commercial character of the inhabitants causes a small warehouse to be a usual appurtenance to a residence. Elevation above the sea about 9296 feet. Lat. 31° 40' long 78° 30'.

**KANUNA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Loonee river and 58 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 50', long 72° 30'.

**KANUWAH,** in the Baree Doab division

of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the river Chuuki, 88 miles E by N of the town of Lahore. Lat 31° 58' long 75° 30'.

**KANWARA.**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk situate on the right bank of the Ahoo river and 178 miles W by N from Sangar. Lat 24° 25' long 76° 4'.

**KAOLAIR.**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 137 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad, and 137 miles S. by E from Elhebpoor. Lat 19° 17' long 78°.

**KAOMALLA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 106 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor and 64 miles N. by E from Deesa. Lat 24° 58' long 72° 21'.

**KAONDAUR.**—A town of Orissa, on the south west frontier of Bengal in the native seminary of Jeypoor 22 miles E from Jeypoor and 76 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat 18° 59' long 82° 48'.

**KAPALADROOG** in the Mysore, a fort on a steep hill producing sandal-wood. It was selected by Tippoo Sultan for the incarceration of those unhappy persons who incurred his especial displeasure. The choice was probably made with reference to the insalubrity of the place, the air and water being extremely bad, and the quality of the latter being rendered more deleterious by throwing into the wells branches of sulphurium and putrescent animal substances. These sources of death further aided by unwholesome food, told on the wretched inmates of the place so fearfully and fatally, that it is said 'no native prisoner ever returned to detail the horrors of this dungeon. Kapaladroog is situate in the rough mountainous tract N.E. of Seringapatam from which it is distant 30 miles. Lat. 12° 30', long 77° 21'.

**KAPOOTHELLA,** in the Julunder Doab division of the Punjab a town situated eight miles from the left bank of the river Beas 75 miles E by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 24' long 75° 25'.

**KAPRAIRA,** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village or small town on the route from Nusseerabad to the town of Jodhpoor and 29 miles E of the latter. It contains 500 houses. Lat. 26° 17' long 73° 38'.

**KAPURRA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondce, five miles from the right bank of the river Chanzbul and 29 miles E.S.E. from Boondce. Lat. 25° 22' long 76° 10'.

**KARAKNARIL.**—A town in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions 60 miles N.N.E. from Ahmednuggur and 60 miles S.E. by E. from Malhagum. Lat 19° 52' long 75° 7'.

**KARANJA** in the presidency of Bombay an island on the east side of the harbour of Bombay situate south of the island of Elephanta and separated by a narrow channel from the mainland. It is four miles long and nearly two broad, and is low with the ex-

# KAR.

ception of two remarkable hills, called the Great and Little Karanja Hills. Karanja Little Hill is on the north part of the island, and has an irregular outline. The great hill which is on the south part of the island, is very conspicuous. Its shape is somewhat conical, but with a flat space on the summit, and a steep declivity at each end. The town of Karanja is a small assemblage of low ill built houses, situate near a tank. On the south hill, and on a site very difficult of access is the fort, now ruinous, and at no time strong mounting fourteen guns, but offering no resistance to attack except from its difficulty of approach. The less-elevated part of the island is very fertile, abounding with rice fields, coconuts, patnyra, mango and tamarind-trees the trees being filled with monkey, parrots, owls, and singing birds of various kinds. Karanja was an early possession of the Portuguese, and in 1661 when Bombay was ceded as part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II. was retained notwithstanding the protest of the English authorities that its retention was a violation of the treaty. The Portuguese, moreover availed themselves of its possession to give every possible annoyance to the settlement of Bombay. It soon after (in 1688) fell into the hands of Sambaji the Marhatta chief. In 1774, it was taken by the English and formally ceded by the Marhatta government in 1775 the cession being confirmed by an additional clause in the treaty of Poorender concluded in the following year. Karanja is in lat 18° 51 long 73° 2'.

**KARANO.**—A town in the British province of Nagpore 102 miles S.E. by S. from Nagpore and 55 miles E. by N. from Chanda. Lat. 20° 5', long 80° 14'.

**KAREAL.**—See KERNAL.

**KAREANS.**—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, 58 miles E. by S. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 20' long. 98° 34'.

**KARENLIUR.**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras 51 miles S.E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 18', long 75° 56'.

**KAREPUTUN.**—A town in the British district of Birmagurh, presidency of Bombay 174 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 16° 38' long. 73° 41'.

**KARGVIL.**—A town in the principality of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh two miles from the right bank of the river Dras, and 79 miles E.N.E. from Srinagar. Lat. 34° 32', long 76° 15'.

**KARHLA, or KARBLA,** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route from Neemuch, and Palee, to the city of Jodhpore, a.d. 33 miles S. of the latter. Supplies are scanty but there is good water in tanks. The road to the south is excellent, over an open

country, to the north, very sandy, over undulating ground. Lat. 25° 51', long 73° 23'.

**KARIAN,** in the Jetch Doob division of the Punjab a town situated 16 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum, 58 miles N. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 47' long 73° 54'.

**KARICAL.**—A French settlement within the limits of the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, situate near the Coromandel coast of the Bay of Bengal on a small estuary of the river Cauvery. In the dry season the mouth of this estuary is quite obstructed by a bar of sand, which during the periodical inundations of the Cauvery is so far swept away that the channel is navigable for coasting craft. The French territory which is completely surrounded by the British district of Tanjore, contains an area of 63 square miles. It was restored at the general pacification in 1814 on condition that no fortifications should be erected thereon. The population is estimated for town and territory at—Europeans, 43, East-Indians, 71, natives, 49,193 giving a total of 49,307. By the terms of the treaty no military are to be retained but such as may be required for purposes of police. The civil establishment consists of a governor, a colonial inspector a commandant of the troops, a royal judge and other officers. Distance from Tanjore, E. 47 miles, Madras, S. 150 miles. Lat. 10° 55' long 79° 58'.

**KARINJA.**—A town in the British province of Nagpore 46 miles W. from Nagpore and 59 miles E. from Ellichpore. Lat. 21° 10', long 73° 25'.

**KARINJA** in the British district of San gor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Ellichpore 44 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 21° 15', long 77° 40'.

**KARIS,** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra, and 18 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 39', long 78° 2'.

**KARKEEKOT.**—A town in the native state of Nepal three miles from the left bank of the Gunduk river and 181 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 27', long 83° 21'.

**KARKULL,** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras a town on the stream discharging itself, a short distance below, into a small lake. It is without fortifications, and near it are the ruins of the palace of the Byassu Wodears rajahs of the Jain persuasion, and formerly rulers of this country. Here is an image of Gomuta Raya, who according to tradition had been once a powerful king. It is made of one piece of granite, the extreme dimensions of which above ground are, thirty eight feet in height, ten and a half feet in

# KAR.

breadth, and ten feet in thickness," and there are probably three feet more under-ground. Karkull is 26 miles N.E. of Mangalore, 360 W of Madras. Lat. 13 13' long 75 8

**KARLEE**.—A village in the British collectorate of Poona, presidency of Bombay situate on the main road from Bombay to Poona, seven miles E. of the Bhore Ghaut. That which chiefly gives distinction to Karlee, is the cavern temple with its accessories of attendant excavations, in conformity with the view taken by Colonel Sykes, who observes, "These monasteries consisted of a chapel or chapels, common halls or refectories with sleeping-cells around them" and other appendages. Heber describes it as hewn on the face of a precipice about two-thirds up the side of a steep hill, rising with a very scarped and regular talus to the height probably of 800 feet above the plain. Besides the principal temple, the excavations contain many smaller apartments, evidently intended for the lodging of monks or hermits. Some of these are very highly ornamented. The temple itself is approached by a narrow path winding among trees, brushwood and fragments of rock, and entered by a noble arch. In the front is a pillar surmounted by three lions back to back. Within the portico are several colossal figures of elephants on each of which is a monolith, very well carved, and a howdah with two persons seated in it. Naked male and female figures in alto-relievo and somewhat larger than life cover the screen on each side of the door. Both as to dimensions and elaborate ornament, this temple merits high distinction among buildings of its kind. It contains no visible object of devotion except the mystic chattah or umbrella. Buddhist symbols predominate throughout. All the various cave-temples have much in common as may be seen to a certain extent in the article **KARLE** PHAKTA, in this work. Karlee is distant E. from Bombay 40 miles, N.W. from Poona 32. Lat. 18 46' long 73 31

**KARMEEL**, in the Punjab a village on the route from Ramnuggur to Fird Dadun Khan, and six miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chenab, and close to the ferry which is one of great importance as the river when fullest, is above a mile broad, and the traffic considerable. Lat. 32 36' long 73 46

**KARNAPRAYAG** in the British district of Kannon, seat gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village at the prayag or confluence of the Alaknunda and Pindar rivers. It contains a math or shrine of Karna, a mythological personage revered by the Hindus and hence is one of the five prayags pilgrimage to which is enjoined in the Shastras. The Pindar is here crossed by a jhula or rude suspension bridge of ropes. Elevation above the sea 2 560 feet. Lat. 30 15', long 79 18'

**KAROOMBA**.—An island situate in the Gulf of Cutch, four miles from the coast of the peninsula of Kattywar one and a half mile

long, N. to S. and three miles broad, E. to W. Lat. 23 27', long 69 47'

**KAROOBAH**.—A town in the British province of Nagpoor, four miles from the right bank of the Sonadool river, and 123 miles W by S from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21 1', long 82° 7'

**KAROW RIVER**, rising on the south-west frontier of Bengal in lat. 22° 50' long 85 13', in the British territory of Singbroom, and, flowing in a circuitous but generally north-easterly course through the British district of Chota Nagpoor for eighty five miles, falls into the Soobunreeka river, on its right bank, in lat. 23 16' long 85 52'

**KAROWKE**.—See **GAROWKE**.

**KARRAN**.—A town in the native state of Bomra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Bramny river and 61 miles E from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21 27' long 84 59'

**KARTINAAD** in Malabar a district or ray extending from the seacoast up the western declivity of the Western Ghats. The more level parts towards the sea are very fertile and productive, especially of rice, but the dreadful devastations of Tippoo Sultan threw the country into such a state of confusion and weakness, that the grain produced was not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, who, in 1800, imported from the southern districts as well as from Canara. In the eastern part of the district the hills are much overgrown with wood which the Nairs, constituting the majority of the population regard as a protection against invasion. Amongst these woods cardamoms are of natural growth. Those who bring them to market search such places as are thickly covered with bushes, and have many springs and small streams, and they generally succeed in finding some scattered plants of the valued shrub. They then clear away the trees and underwood around the plants, which multiply abundantly during the rainy season and in the fourth year flower and produce their fruit. Coolness is requisite for the perfection of this plant, which consequently can be successfully managed only on lofty hills. The Nairs of this country exhibit in character and manners all the revolting peculiarities of their caste. The ancestor of the rajah of Kartinaad, or Caduthnada as it is called by the natives, was a Nair of eminence, who, about 1564 wrested this tract from the rajah of Cherikal and exercised absolute power within it as did his successors until the invasion of Tippoo Sultan. On the expulsion of that tyrant, in 1792 the then rajah was restored. A tribute is paid to the East-India Company, but in other respects the rajah assumes sovereign sway. He resides at Kuthipuram, in lat. 11 42', long 75 44'

**KARUB**.—A town in the British district of Patna, seat gov. of Bengal, 15 miles S.E. of Patna. Lat. 25 21', long 85° 21'



# KAR-KAT

**KARUNJA**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the northern declivity of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptes on the south. Distance from Elcheepoor S, 58 miles. Aurungabad N.E. 140 Hyderabad, N 225 Lat 20 28, long 77 34

**KASEKNUGUR**—A town in the independent state of Tipperah presidency of Bengal, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Barak and 32 miles S S E from Silhet. Lat. 24 32 long 92 10'

**KASEGAON**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 88 miles E. of Sattara. Lat 17 36 long 75 22

**KASHEEPUR** in the British district of Goorgaon, head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Jumna. Distance S.E. from Delhi 48 miles. Lat. 28 1 long 77 38

**KASHIPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Alnora, and 81 miles N of the former. It is situate in a marshy plain overrun with gigantic grass, intermixed with bushes and trees. Heber observes, that he had never seen a more fearful or tigerly country. It is a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, having several temples, and a holy tank where pilgrims bathe, on their way to Badrinath. A short distance to the south-west is a fort, now in ruins. There is a brisk transit trade in this town between Kumson and Chinese Tartary on one side and Hindostan on the other and some of the traders are opulent. The natives attribute to it great antiquity alleging it to have been built 5 000 years ago by a renowned personage called Cashi. Elevation above the sea 756 feet. Lat 29 13 long 79 1

**KASHMERE**.—See CASHMERE.

**KASHUNG** or **KOZHANG** in Bussahir, a river or rather torrent, in the district of Koopawur is crossed by the route from Pang to Suugum in lat 31 37 long 78 25' and at an elevation of 8 240 feet above the sea. Its volume of water is considerable, and is hurried along with extreme violence, noise and rapidity forming a complete line of foam. The route crosses it by means of a good sanga or wooden bridge, about two miles below which flowing in a south easterly direction it falls into the Sutlej in lat 31 36 long 78 22

**KASIMKA**.—A town in the native state of Bhawalpore four miles from the left bank of the Ghara river and 91 miles N E by E from Bhawalpore. Lat 30 2' long 73 3

**KASIMPOOR** or **KASIMARAD** in the British district of Allyghur, head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futeelgurh to Meerut, by Khasgunje, and 101 miles N W of Futeelgurh. It is situate near the left bank of the Kalee Nuddes (East) in an open country but partially cultivated. Lat. 28 3', long 76 19'

**KASIN**—A town in the Cis-Sutlej Sikh state of Mundote, situate on the left bank of the river and 33 miles S W by W from Ferozepoor. Lat. 30 38', long 74 14

**KASNIKOTA**.—A town in the British district of Vinsgapatam, presidency of Madras, 22 miles W of Vinsgapatam. Lat 17 40', long 83 1

**KASNUH** in the British district of Boondelohur, head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the route from Delhi to Muttra, by the left bank of the Jumna, and 25 miles S E of the former. Lat. 28 26', long 77 38'

**KASSEHGAON**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 104 miles S E by S of Bombay. Lat. 17 8, long 74 16

**KASSIAREE**—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, head. gov. of Bengal, 80 miles W S W of Calcutta. Lat 22° 8' long 87 17'

**KASSYE GOPANG** in Sunde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree and 26 miles N of Hyderabad. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Lat. 26 46 long 68 22'

**KATELEE**.—A town in the British district of Mymensingh, head. gov. of Bengal 77 miles E of Dmajeepore. Lat. 25 27 long 89 50'

**KATHA MYO**—A town of Burmah situate on the right bank of the Irawaddy river and 161 miles N from Ava. Lat. 24 11 long 96 14

**KATH KI NAO** in the British district of Kumson, head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a summit in the range dividing the valley of the Western Ramgunga river from that of the Koolia. On it are a fort and stockade, held by the Goorkas during their occupation of the country. Elevation above the sea 5 001 feet. Lat. 29 34 long 79 10'

**KATHOJIYA**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, three miles from the right bank of the Trisul Gunga river and 35 miles W N W from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 58' long 84 47'

**KATHORI** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a village on the route from the town of Jessulmer to Bahawalpore and 16 miles N of the former. It is supplied with water from a fine tank. There are several wells, but the water is brackish. The village is inhabited by Foliwals, called elsewhere Boras, a tribe of Brahmans engaged principally in commercial pursuits. Lat. 27 7, long 70 59

**KATHOURA**, in the British district of Rohtuk, head. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansae, and 37 miles N E. of the former. Lat 28 50', long 76 45'

**KATI**, or **KASTEE**, in Jaunsar a village among the mountains on the right of the Jumna, and two miles from its bank. It is

# KAT

situates in a chasm, inclosed on every side by declivities and hence the air is remarkably close, oppressive, and unhealthy Lat. 30 38', long 78 5'

**KATL**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situates 141 miles E by S of Poonah. Lat 17 58' long 75 58'

**KATKARINJEH**—A town of Orissa, on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Keonjur, 185 miles W by S from Calcutta, and 110 miles E N E from Sambul poor Lat. 21 55, long 85 40'

**KATMANDOO**—See KHATMANDOO

**KATNUGGUR**—A town in the British district of Midnapoor lieut. gov of Bengal, 77 miles S.W by W of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 1, long 87 22'

**KATOH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 94 miles N E by E from Jodhpoor and 51 miles N W by N from Ajmeer Lat. 27 7, long 74 19'

**KATOLE**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor, situates on the left bank of one of the branches of the Warda, and 35 miles W by N from Nagpoor Lat. 21 18' long 78 37'

**KATTERAWAH**, in the British district of Saegur and Nerbudda lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jabbul poor to Ratanpoor, 76 miles S E of the former Lat 22 29' long 80 57'

**KATTYWAR**—A province comprehending the whole of the peninsula of Guzerat, the name of one of the districts having been thus extended. On the north and north west the peninsula is bounded by the Runn and the Gulf of Cutch on the south west and south by the Arabian Sea on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and the British district of Ahmedabad It lies between lat 20 42'—23 10 long 69 5—72 14 and has an area of 19 850 square miles. It is divided into ten districts, called prants named respectively Jhalawar Kattywar Muchoo Caunta Hallar Sornth, Burda, Gohliwar, Oond Surweya, Babrawar and Okamundel These districts are again subdivided into the separate possessions of a host of Hindu chiefs some of whom are tributary to the British government, others to the Guicowar The Peshwa formerly claimed very considerable tributary rights in Kattywar and the destruction of his power and sovereignty by the British transferred them to the latter In this manner did the British government acquire superiority over part of the chiefs above mentioned and it being found inconvenient that two authorities should exercise the power of levying tribute, all have been placed under the control of that government, by whose agency the entire tribute is now collected the Guicowar's share being accounted for to that prince. The number of chiefs amounts to 216, their total revenue to 450 172½, of which 104 759½ is paid as tribute leaving a residue of 345,433½. The military force maintained

consists of about 4 000 cavalry and 8 000 in fantry The chiefs are left in a large degree of independence. A criminal court has been established for the trial of more serious offences, through the agency of the British residents, but the native chiefs of the several states within the jurisdiction of the court at therein as assessors.

The surface of the country is generally undulating, with low ranges of hills running in irregular directions. The land in the middlemost part of the district is the highest, and here all the rivers take their rise, disembodying themselves respectively into the Runn, the Gulf of Cutch the Arabian Sea, or the Gulf of Cambay The locality denominated the Gir consists of a succession of ridges and hills covered with forest trees and jungle, and with a surface extremely rugged Towards the south of the peninsula, some of the hills are above 1 000 feet high but their elevation declines towards the north Caverns, deep ravines and other curiosities are very numerous and being extremely difficult of access, afford retreats from which those within cannot be dislodged but with the utmost difficulty The deadly climate of this wild tract is an additional security against the attacks of strangers, who encounter great risk by attempting to remain in it at the close of the year The Seedees, a people from the coast of Africa, alone encounter it with impunity Some of other races are occasionally tempted to brave the danger as water and forage may be obtained here when they have failed in the plains from which the cattle are driven up at such times the water however is bad, and few persons drink of it for many days without incurring the penalty of disease Numbers are cut off by death and many more linger in a state of suffering from agues, fevers, and visceral complaints. These wooded hills are haunted by lions, leopards, chins or hunting leopards, wolves, jackals, foxes wild cats, wild swine, deer and antelopes porcupines are also numerous and vast hordes of migratory rats sometimes move over the country none knowing whence they come, nor on their disappearance, whither they go They are double the size of the common rat and their ravages in some years are of frightful extent In 1814 they produced a famine, and on this account it acquired, and is still referred to as the rat year

Of domestic animals the Kattywar horse was once celebrated, and considered superior, for military purposes to any in India but of late years the breed has much deteriorated Of kine, the breed called Desam is much prized, both in the peninsula and beyond its limits, and buffaloes are also much valued. There are a few camels but they are small, and not much valued.

The grains principally cultivated are bajra or millet, joar or maize, and wheat The sugarcane is grown to a considerable extent, but want of skill among the people prevents the produce from being brought to any other form

# KAT-KED

than goor or molasses. Cotton is the principal commercial crop. The soil is not fertile, being in general rather sandy and requiring considerable irrigation for the production of crops but for this there are ample means, as besides the numerous streams throughout the country water is in general close to the surface, and wells are very numerous, especially in the southern part of the country. The population is returned at 1 468 900. The principal towns, Amrah, Choteyla, Koondla, Buggurra, Cheetal are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. For further information see the article GUZERAT.

**KATUKPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and 30 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 33' long 78° 32'.

**KACLARI** or **KOELARU** in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 12 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 3' long 78° 14'.

**KAUMOORY**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 40 miles S.S.E. of Madras. Lat. 9° 24', long 78° 28'.

**KAUNDY**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Btawra to that of Cawnpore, and 43 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 21' long 79° 47'.

**KAUNKAKOTE**, in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum 113 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 31' long 72° 16'.

**KAUNWUN**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar 137 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal, and 174 miles E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 53', long 75° 18'.

**KAURLOALLA**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 24 miles from the right bank of the Jhelum 142 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 29' long 71° 49'.

**KAUTCOT**—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Simdha's family 103 miles W.S.W. from Hoosungabad and 120 miles N.W. from Ellichpore. Lat. 22° 20', long 76° 12'.

**KAVIDAHALLI**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 141 miles E. of Cannanore. Lat. 12° 4', long 77° 30'.

**KAYBONG**—A town in the British province of Pegu, on the right bank of one of the mouths of the Irawady, and 63 miles W. by S. from Pegu. Lat. 17° 30', long 95° 16'.

**KAZA**—A town in the British district of Guntur, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. of Guntur. Lat. 16° 24', long 80° 36'.

**KAZIKHERA**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of

Cawnpore to Futtehpore and five miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 25', long 80° 27'.

**KAZURANGA**—A town of Assam in the British district of Nowgong 42 miles N.E. of Nowgong. Lat. 26° 37', long 93° 24'.

**KEDA**.—See **QUENAR**.

**KEDAR GUNGA**, in native Gurwal, a river rising at the north eastern base of the mountain styled in the trigonometrical survey Mount Moura, and in lat. 30° 54' long 79° 5'. It holds a very rapid course of ten or twelve miles, generally in a north westerly direction and falls into the Bhageerettee on the left side, about a gunshot below Gangotri and in lat. 30° 56', long 78° 56'. Like other Himalayan streams, it is subject to great and rapid increase, from the melting of the mountain snows by the sun's heat and this may account for the different descriptions of it by Fraser, and by Hodgson and Herbert. According to the former, it is 'a rapid and considerable stream said to have its rise in the Cedar Mountain twelve cos distance.' According to the latter, 'It has no claim to the title of a river, being merely a torrent from the snow of ten or twelve feet wide, and shallow. It comes out of a rocky gorge, and its course can not be longer than three or four miles.'

**KEDAR KANTA**, in native Gurwal, a peak in the ridge separating the rivers Juma and Tona. The acclivity of its sides is moderate in all parts so that it can without much difficulty be ascended everywhere, though elevated considerably above the ridges which radiate from it to almost all points of the compass. The summit terminates in an horizontal area of a few square yards, and, according to Hodgson and Herbert, consists of gneiss but Jacquemont explicitly states that the formation is micaceous schist (micachiste) which, according to him forms the whole mass of the mountain. About the base, however in many places are enormous beds of white saccharoid limestone, veined with yellowish mica, and sometimes upwards of 120 feet thick. The top of Kedar Kanta is above the limit of forest vegetation which terminates on its sides, at an elevation of about 10 000 feet above the sea, in rather precise demarcation, on soil well suited for the growth of trees, and consequently the cessation of their growth must be the effect of diminished temperature. Below the stated limit, the sides of the mountain are covered with dense forests of oak, pine, yew, maple, holly, horse-chestnut, alder, rhododendron, and thickets of juniper and gooseberry. The character of the forests is quite that of similar vegetation in Europe, the growth of whose mountains and plains is here united. The treeless and higher part of the mountain produces a sedge sward, intermixed with various sorts of the anemone, ranunculus, iris, corydalis, phalangium, primula, gentiana saxifrage, and some other Alpine plants. A minute species of euphorbia thrives, but not below 11,000 feet. In the year when this mountain was surveyed

# KED-KEL

by Hodgson and Herbert, "in June, it was deep in snow, but in August had lost it all." Jacquemont, at the end of May found the summit free from snow though a patch lay undissolved on the north-eastern declivity. From a barometrical observation he estimates the elevation at 12,756 feet above the sea. The estimate of Hodgson and Herbert is 12,689 a closer correspondence than usual between those authorities. It was a station of the large series of triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Lat 31° 1' long 78° 14'

**KEDARNATH (TEMPLE OF)** in Garhwal, is situate on a lofty ridge, rising on the eastern frontier towards Kumaon. The temple is rather large and handsome and, according to Trill was only completed about twenty five years since. It is frequented by Hindoo pilgrims, a previous visit to Kedarnath being considered a necessary preparation to the pilgrimage of Badarnath. The object of worship is a rock supposed to represent a portion of the body of Kedarnath, who flying from some pursuers took refuge here in the form of a buffalo and finding himself overtaken dived into the ground, leaving however his hinder part on the surface an object of adoration. The remaining portions of the body of the god four in number are objects of worship at four separate temples, situate along the Himalaya chain and which, along with Kedarnath, form what is termed the "Panch Kedar" the pilgrimage to which places in succession is considered an achievement of extraordinary merit. In the vicinity of Kedarnath is the peak of Mahn Panth where, in imitation of the Pandavas who, according to the legend devoted themselves, and from whence they were believed to be taken up to heaven from twenty to thirty wretched victims of superstition annually commit suicide, either by proceeding into the snowy waste until they perish by hunger and cold, or by precipitating themselves from a precipice in the neighbourhood called Bhyrava Jhang. These suicides are chiefly from Guzerat and Bengal the hill people seldom thus devote themselves. The *gawal* or chief priest of the temple, is invariably a Brahmin from the Malabar coast. The temple has an annual income of about 6,000 rupees, principally from lands, and eked out by offerings. Elevation above the sea, of the temple, 11,755 feet. Lat. 30° 44', long 79° 7'

**KEDER**—A town in the British district of Midnapore, *lieut.-gov* of Bengal, 60 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat 22° 19', long 87° 31'

**KEDJEREE**, in the British district of Hooghly, *lieut.-gov* of Bengal a seafaring place on the western coast of the estuary of the Hooghly and on the inside or most western channel, formerly the principal approach for shipping destined for Calcutta. The largest ships might then moor here the depths being six or seven fathoms but a sand bank has

accumulated in the road or channel, by which the depth has been reduced to two or two and a half fathoms at low water. The first section of telegraphic communication in India extended from this place to Calcutta. Distance from Calcutta, S.W., 40 miles. Lat. 21° 53' long 88°

**KEDYWAREE**, in Sindh, is the mouth of an offset from the right or western side of the Rata, or great eastern branch of the Indus, by which the great bulk of its waters is discharged. Since the inundation of 1848, the old bed of the Kedywaree has been deserted and the stream now flows to the sea by a channel maintained six miles more eastward. The new channel is at present tolerably well defined, having six to eight feet water at low tide. Lat. 24° 2', long 67° 21'

**KEECHOWLEE**, in the British district of Mynpoore, *lieut.-gov* of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpoore and 13 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 20', long 78° 57'

**KEEKAIRY**—A town in Mysore, 29 miles N.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 96 miles N.E. by E. from Cannanore. Lat. 12° 46', long 76° 30'

**KEELEPALEE**—A town of Orissa, on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Sonopore, situate on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river and 22 miles S. from Sumbulpore. Lat. 21° 10', long 84° 8'

**KEEL KUNDAH**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 100 miles S.E. by E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 14', long 76° 45'

**KEENY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 60 miles S.S.W. of Ellichpore. Lat. 20° 19', long 77° 16'

**KEERPOY** in the British district of Hooghly, *lieut.-gov* of Bengal a town on the route from Burdwan to Midnapore, 40 miles S. of the former 30 N.E. of the latter 45 W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 44' long 87° 41'

**KEERTAR**—A range of mountains of inconsiderable height in the western part of Sindh being an offset of the great Hale range farther west. Their average height is probably below 2,000 feet, but neither as to dimensions nor in a geological point of view, have they been well explored. They lie between lat. 25° 50'—26° 40' and about the meridian line of long 67° 40'

**KEERUTPOOR**, in the British district of Mynpoore, *lieut.-gov* of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Mynpoore and six miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 10', long 79° 2'

**KEDM**—A town in the British district of Sholapur presidency of Bombay 171 miles E.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 13° 11', long 75° 27'

# KEI--KEO

**KEIPU**, in Bussahir, a pass in Koonawar over a lofty range of mountains dividing the valley of the Taglakhar river from that of the Hocho. Elevation above the sea 13,456 feet. Lat. 31 40', long 78 35'

**KEIRNAH**—A town of Orissa on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Mohtrbunge 163 miles W by S. from Calcutta, and 117 miles N from Cuttack. Lat. 22 9' long 86 5'

**KEITHA**, or **KITHA** in the British district of Humeerpoor, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Jubulpoor 52 miles S of the former 217 N of the latter. It is situate on the small river Bearma amidst sandstone rocks, and on the border of a plain of black soil to the effects of which is attributed the deadly malaria which has caused the place to be deserted as a military station. The deleterious influence is aggravated during the rainy season by the inundations which overspread the vicinity and at other times by a very sultry temperature. Here was a British cantonment, which, in 1828 was occupied by two regiments of infantry and a troop of cavalry. They were subsequently withdrawn and when, six months afterwards, the place was visited by Davidson, the lodges of the Europeans, and even their tombs, had been partially demolished by the natives, and a force of thirty native soldiers and a European sergeant were all that remained. It has however still a small bazar where supplies may be obtained. Lat. 25 51', long 79 35'

**KEKAPAR**, in the British district of Sangur and Narbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Barool to Jubulpoor, 69 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 22° 33' long 78 41'

**KEKREE**, in the British district of Ajmeer lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Nuseerabad to Boondce, 36 miles S E. of former and 56 miles N W of latter. The population of the town, which is surrounded by a wall, and represented as a place of importance, is 4,025. Distant S E. from Nuseerabad cantonment 85 miles S E. from city of Ajmeer 50. Lat. 26 1' long 75 20'

**KELEKAREE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to the Nepal territory 26 miles E. of the former. Lat. 29 39', long 80 8'

**KELLA GALLE**—A town in the British district of Backergunge lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 100 miles E. by N of Calcutta. Lat. 22 50' long 89 59'

**KELLUKKAMOOREY**—A town in the native state of Travancore, 120 miles W by N from Madura, and 131 miles S E. by S. from Cannanore. Lat. 10 15, long 76 27'

**KELSAKAREE**—A town in the British

district of Backergunge lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 137 miles E by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 17', long 90 30'

**KELEUR**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor 28 miles S W from Nagpoor and 86 miles E by S from Elliohpoor. Lat. 20 54', long 78 51'

**KEMNA**—A town in the British district of Turhoot, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 88 miles N E of Dinapore. Lat. 26 22', long 86 16'

**KENAMOW**—A town in the territory of Oude 48 miles S. from Lucknow and 39 miles S E. from Cawnpore. Lat. 26 11' long 80 57'

**KENKAR**—A town in the native state of Bhoian situate on the left bank of the Monas river, and 65 miles N N E from Goalpara. Lat. 27' long 91 9'

**KENLAY**—A town of Burmah 48 miles S E. by E from Ava, and 212 miles N N E. from Prome. Lat. 21 30' long 96 39'

**KENNERY**—See SALAMETTE

**KEN RIVER**—See CANE

**KEORUNG**, in Bussahir a pass over a very lofty ridge forming on the north-east the boundary between Koonawar and Chinese Tartary. It is situate a short distance within the boundary of Chinese Tartary but the exposure and severity of the climate prevent any piquet of that people from being stationed there so that it has been repeatedly visited by Europeans, who on attempting to continue their course to the eastward, have been uniformly stopped and turned back by the authorities of the Celestial Empire. Hence it has been of late years the remotest point reached by European enterprise in attempting to penetrate in that direction to Central Asia. The pass has been found free from snow at the end of July though at the enormous elevation of 18 318 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 38', long 78 54'

**KEONGPULA**, **KEONGPEETA**, or **KHEOUNGKELA**—A stockade situate near the river Arracan, in the province of the same name, and about thirty miles from the town likewise so designated. It is noticeable only on account of an attempt to reduce it made in 1825, by a marine force under Commodore Hayes. It was then garrisoned by 1 000 men, and after a severe contest of ten hours duration, the commander was forced to retire. Lat. 20 30, long 93 8'

**KEOOKOOGHEE** in Bussahir, a halting place on the north-eastern declivity of the elevated Chattrang Pass, which traverses the huge mountain dividing the valley of the Boma from that of the Tidung. This place is frequented on account of its supply of herbage from thyme, hunt, mace, and other odoriferous plants, and of fuel, from jumpers and other shrubs, indispensable resources to travellers in those frigid and dreary wastes. The halting-place is on the right bank of the Nungulti, a rapid unfordable torrent, falling

# KEO—KER.

into the river Tidung a few miles farther down. Elevation above the sea 12 457 feet. Lat 31 27', long 78 37

**KEOUN NAGAH**—A town of Burmah, situated on the left bank of the Irawaddy river and 40 miles N from Proma. Lat. 19 20' long 90

**KEOW PEA**—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, 37 miles NW by N of Tenasserim. Lat 12 33, long 98 49'

**KEPU**, in the hill state of Kotgurh a village situated on the left bank of the Sutlej and at the northern base of the lofty ridge on which stands the fort of Kotgurh. The village of Kepu is 8 000 feet above the sea and surrounded by beautiful and luxuriant vegetation. Lat 31 20' long 77 31.

**KERAON** in the British district of Cawnpore, head-qv of the NW Provinces a town three miles N of the left bank of the Jumna 20 miles E. of Calpee. Lat 26 7 long 80 7

**KERIAL KOREN** or **BHOKUR**—A raj under the control of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. The chief districts bordering on it are Bora Samba, Patna, Phooljer, and Calahandy and it embraces an area of 1 512 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 20 30 long 82 40. The country is wild and the people savage. The tribute however amounting with that of Bhokur which is included in it to 1 085 rupees is represented as paid with regularity. The present annual value of the country has been computed at 10 000 rupees. The population is supposed to be about 68 000. Kerial the capital, is in lat 20 19 long 82° 50

**KERIM KHAN** in the British district of Humeerpoor head-qv of the NW Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Jumna the channel of which is obstructed by rocks of kankar or calcareous conglomerate, lying in confusion in consequence of the less-resisting clay which sustained them having been washed away by the violence of the stream. The rocks formerly extended in broken masses four or five feet above the water for two thirds of the width of the river and at the season of low water formed so dangerous and difficult an obstruction to navigation, that by the order of government, engineers have for some years been employed in removing them. Lat 26 20', long 79 34

**KEBOWLEE**—A small state in Rajpootana, denominated from the city of the same name. It is bounded on the north by Bhurt-pore on the east by the state of Dholpore on the south east by the river Chumbul, dividing it from the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of the Scindia family, on the west by the river Buwas, dividing it from the state of Jeypore and on the north west by the state of Jeypore. It lies between lat. 25° 58'—26 48', long 76 47'—77 38'. The area is 1,878 square miles. Little or no

authentic information as to its physical characteristics or productions appears to exist. The population computed at the rate of 100 to the square mile, would amount to 187 800 and this is believed to be not widely distant from the fact.

From its slight importance, the early history of this district is very obscure, and perhaps the first that is known of it is that in 1454 it was conquered by Mahmud Khilji king of Malwa, and, with some neighbouring tracts, assigned as an appanage to his son. After the conquest of Malwa by Akbar the territory of Kerowlee probably became incorporated with the empire of Delhi and on the decline of that state, it appears to have been so far subjugated to the Mahrattas that they exacted from it a tribute of 25 000 rupees annually. In 1817 the right or claim to this tribute, with some others of a similar nature was, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Poona, transferred by the Peshwa to the British government, which gratuitously renounced it to the rajah. He was however little grateful for the concession as, though bound by treaty to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government, and to co-operate with it, he in 1825 when that government was engaged in the Burmese war and the standard of rebellion was hoisted at Bhurt-pore by Donjon Saul, lent his puny aid to sustain the cause of the usurper just named and on the fall of the fortress, assembled troops for his own defence. Subsequently however he made strong professions of attachment, and it was not deemed necessary to take any serious notice of these very foolish but hostile proceedings. Beyond the adjustment of some border differences between the states of Kerowlee and Jeypore there seems to have been hardly any communication with the rajah of this small principality, from the period of the negotiation of the treaty until recently when the advice and remonstrance of the British political agent were demanded by the usual causes—mismanagement on the part of the head of the state and his servants pecuniary difficulties thence resulting and the existence of faction and in subordination among the military chiefs. Subsequently the distracted condition of the state induced the rajah to solicit the interference of the British government and a compliance with his request led to the restoration of tranquillity. Upon the death, in 1853, of the young rajah Nurang Pal his adopted son Bhurt Pal was recognised by the British government as his successor and arrangements were made for the administration of the state during the minority of the rajah. Shortly afterwards, however it was discovered that certain irregularities in the adoption of Bhurt Pal had rendered the ceremony invalid. Upon this being made known to the British government, the recognition of Bhurt Pal as successor to the throne was annulled, and Muddun Pal, the nearest of kin to Nurang Pal, and a chief of mature age, was elevated to the throne. The

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total revenue of the country is stated at 506 993 rupees, but as much is alienated for various purposes, as to leave little more than two-thirds of that sum for the use of the state. The military force appears greatly disproportioned to the importance or necessities of the state, being returned at 784 (cavalry and infantry) besides nearly 1 100 men in the garrisons of a few forts making a total of nearly 1 900

**KEROWLEE**, in Rajpootana, the principal place of a small state of the same name is situate on the route from Nussersabad to Gwalior, 162 miles E of the former and 89 W of the latter. Garden gives nearly all that of late years is known of the place in the following passage — A large town and capital of the Karowlee state supplies and water abundant the town is inclosed by a pukka (masonry) wall and surmounted by difficult ravines to an extent of nearly two miles. Tiffenthaler, describing its condition about seventy years ago, states that the site of the town was selected by the rajah, when seeking security against Mahomedan invaders on account of the difficulty of access to it the road being for two miles narrow and easily defended. The immediate environs of the town he describes as well watered, fertile carefully cultivated, and containing fine groves the houses as built of brick, and those of a superior class faced with aquared stone, and covered with large thin slabs, but the streets as narrow and filthy. He mentions two forts on two connected hills close to the town. One, the residence of the rajah, is described as a fine building with very lofty towers, the walls being outside and inside faced with red stone, put together with admirable accuracy and fine finish. The interior is represented as containing fine buildings and agreeable gardens. The walls of the town are stated to be massive, and well built of large slabs, laid in regular layers one over the other but the whole upper fabric as too frail to bear artillery and subject to inevitable destruction, if so assailed. Kerowlee is distant S W of Agra 80 miles S of Delhi 150 Lat 25° 28' long 77 10

**KERUTPOOR**, in Sind and a village in the alluvial tract on the left bank of the Sutley. It is situate in a beautiful grove of mango-trees, and at the foot of a bank surmounted by an elegant Hindoo temple, approached by means of a finely proportioned and grand flight of stone steps. The neighbouring alluvial eminences are furrowed and broken up by torrents into numerous abrupt knolls the resort of innumerable wild peafowl, protected by the superstition of the natives, and enlivening and heightening the beauty of the scenery. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,090 miles. Lat. 21° 11', long 76 87

**KERYCAUD** —A town of Southern India, in the native state of Travancore, situate on the coast, 123 miles W.S.W from Madurai. Lat. 9° 11, long 76 37

**KESSODE** —A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guzerwar 13 miles N E from the coast and 81 miles S S W from Rajkote Lat. 21 16' long 70 18'

**KEST**, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and eight miles N W of the latter Lat 26 52' long 78 58'

**KETHOR** in the British district of Meerut lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Musuffurruggur to Boodund shulur 33 miles N of the latter Lat 28 51, long 78

**KETWAREE**, in the territory of Bhurtpore a village on the route from Muttra to Ferozpoor, in the British district of Georagon 85 miles N W of former 17 S E. of latter Lat 27 37, long 77 12

**KEUNJUR** —A town of Orissa on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Keunjur three miles from the left bank of the Byetarnee river and 82 miles N by W from Cuttack. Lat 21 39' long 85 41

**KEUNJUR** in Orissa, one of the Cuttack mehals, on the south west frontier of Bengal, bounded on the north by Singhoom on the north east by Mohurbunge on the east by the British district of Balasore, on the south by the Cuttack mehals and on the west by the native states of Bomba and Bonee. It extends from lat. 21 1—22, and from long 85 7—86 23' is ninety miles in length from south east to north west, and sixty miles in breadth. The population is returned at 225 990. The mahal became subject to British supremacy upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804

**KEUTEE**, in Bhaghelcund, or the territory of Rewa, a village on the direct route from Mirzapoor to the diamond mines of Punnah, and 75 miles S W of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade, where the Mohana, a small tributary of the Tons, falls a depth of 272 feet, over a purplish rock overlying a mottled sandstone. Elevation above the sea 923 feet. Lat. 24 49', long 81 31

**KEWAIE**, or **KOT KEWAYI**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town near the eastern frontier towards Benares and about eight miles from the left bank of the Ganges, 25 miles E. of the city of Allahabad. Lat. 25 25, long 82 23

**KEYALL**, in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Indus, 78 miles S.W of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29 15' long 70 45'

**KEYONTHUL**, a hill state between the Sotley and the Jumna, is bounded on the north by Simla and by the chieftainships Kothoe, Mudhat Theog, and Goomd all of them tributary to Keyonthul, on the east by Balran, on

# KEY—KHA.

the south by *Burmah* and by territory appertaining to the rajah of Patseala and on the west by Baghat and a portion of Patseala. It is about fifteen miles in length from north to south and about the same distance in breadth. The centre is in lat 31, long 77 18. It is throughout a maze of mountains of considerable height, no part of the country having probably an elevation less than 3 000 feet, while one summit that of Maund, attains the height of 7,800 and another that of Mahaseni, 9 078 above the sea. The drainage is south-eastward into the river Gini. The principal place is Jung, the residence of the raja or Hindoo prince.

The territory of Keyonthul was dismembered by the British government, after the conquest of the hills, and a portion sold to the rajah of Patseala. In consideration of this alienation, the remainder of the Keyonthul state is exempted from the payment of tribute. As at present existing Keyonthul proper has an area of 139 square miles but if its tributary dependencies, Kothee Mudhan Theog Goond and Poondur, be included the area will be 272 miles. The population of Keyonthul proper is about 14 000 with that of the dependencies, it is estimated at 28 000. The chief state produces an annual revenue of about 2 0000, the dependencies about 1 3000.

**KEYRAULOO** in Guserat or territory of the Gujowar a town on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 219 miles W of former 41 S.E. of latter. It is situated in a fertile country and is a flourishing town with considerable manufactures. Population about 12 000 many of whom are of Sindhu descent, the place being held by chiefs of that nation on feudal tenure from the Gujowar. Lat. 23 54, long 72 39'.

**KEYSOPPOOR**, in the British district of Allyghur, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Etawa, and 29 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27 32, long 78 18.

**KEYSUMPETT**—A town in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, 32 miles S.S.W. from Hyderabad, and 80 miles N.N.E. from Kuraod. Lat. 16 56, long 78 24'.

**KHAB**, or **CHAP** in Bussahr a village of Koonawar on the left bank of the Sutly which here flows between stupendous cliffs of mica-slate and granite. The site of the village is circumscribed by fragments of rock, amidst which the traveller is surprised to find himself instantly amongst fields, vineyards and avenues of apricot-trees. It is the highest place in which the grape grows in Koonawar. It does not, however, ripen properly and is little better than the produce of the wild vine of Koonawar. Elevation above the sea 9,810 feet. Lat. 31 48, long 78 41.

**KHARILI**.—A river of Nepal rising in lat. 27 27, long 88 7' on the western side of the spur of the Himalayas, separating Nepal from Sikhim. It flows in a south-westerly

direction for fifty miles, and falls into the Tamour in lat. 27 13, long 87 27.

**KHABUL**, in Bussahr, a village in the valley of the Fatur and a mile from the right bank of that river is situate on the route from Subathoo to the Burenda Pass and 20 miles S.W. of this last place. The surrounding country is described by Lloyd as well tilled and the villages large, clean, and delightfully situated amongst shady trees. The sycamore, chestnut, and apricot, the last loaded with green fruit, grew in great luxuriance. Numerous streams likewise rushed down the sides of the mountain, and either turned mills or were conducted to irrigate the fields. Elevation above the sea 8,400 feet. Lat. 31 15, long 77 53.

**KHACHI**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 164 miles W by N from Khatmandoo, and 98 miles N.W. from Gorakhpour. Lat. 28 long 82 51.

**KHACHEROD** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the route from Baitool to Neemuch 281 miles N.W. of the former 81 S.E. of the latter. It is a large open town. Elevation above the sea 1 638 feet. Lat. 23 28, long 75 20.

**KHAIRABAD**—A village on the right bank of the Indus opposite Attock, and at the Peshawar or western extremity of the ferry or of the bridge of boats which affords the means of communication during the season of low water. Lat. 33 54, long 72 15.

**KHAIRAH** in the British district of Muttra, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town in lat. 27 42, long 77 30'.

**KHALBOLEA**—A town in the British district of Nudda, head. gov. of Bengal, 66 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23 30, long. 88 43'.

**KHALIYANPOOR**, in the British district of Futtahpore head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtahpore, and 15 miles N.W. of the latter. There is a serai or lodge for travellers here. Lat. 26 4, long 80 42.

**KHALIYANPOOR (KULLEANPUR)** in the British district of Bareilly head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almorah, and 46 miles N. of the former. It is a wretched place, and, though situate on a plain apparently open and dry the air for the greater part of the year is very unhealthy affecting the inhabitants with severe intermittents and other fatal fevers. The natives call the disease avar, and, with perverse ignorance, attributing it to the quality of the water take no precautions against the malaria. Lat. 28 54, long 79 30.

**KHALKA DEBI**, called also **ATTOK**, in the British district of Kumaon, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a ruined village, with Hindoo temple, on the route from Askot to the Bams Pass 11 miles N.E. of former, half



a mile from the right bank of the Kalee river Lat. 29° 49', long 80° 32'

**KHALSKE**, in Jannar, a town, with a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Tons and Jumna. In the Goorkha war it early fell into the power of the British, and was retained, with the rest of Jannar, by the East-India Company, when the rajah of Sirmoor was restored to his possessions. It was formerly more considerable and flourishing than at present, yet still remains the entrepôt of the commerce between the plains and the tracts northward. Close to the town a copper mine was formerly worked but has been for some time abandoned. At the confluence of the Tons and Jumna is 1 686 feet above the sea, the elevation of Khalske, situated on a ridge rising considerably above that point, must exceed that amount. Lat. 30° 32' long 77° 54'

**KHAMARIYA**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town 55 miles W of Goruckpore cantonment is situated on the Ramrekha, a feeder of the river Koyane. Distant N W of Benares 110 miles, N E of Allahabad 100 Lat. 26° 50' long 82° 18'

**KHAMBAT**—A town of Burmah 19 miles from the right bank of the Khyendwen river and 173 miles N W from Ava Lat. 23° 46' long 84° 25'

**KHANAIWALA**, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated 17 miles from the left bank of the Chenab 28 miles E N E of the town of Mooltan Lat. 30° 16' long 71° 47'

**KHANAPOOR**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 57 miles S E, by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 15' long 74° 48'

**KHANAPOOR**—A town in the native state of Kolapoor territory of Bombay 23 miles S. from Kolapoor and 40 miles N W by N from Belgaum Lat. 16° 19' long 74° 18'

**KHANAPOOR**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 15 miles S of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 39', long 74° 38'

**KHANBAILA**, in Bhawalpoor a considerable town near the left bank of the Punjab. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and, in the season of inundation overspread by the waters of the river so that the dense population, by light labour draw from it abundant and rich crops, especially of rice, wheat and barley. When visited by Wood, so early as the end of April, the surface was often as far as the eye could range, one continuous corn field. It was harvest-time, and crops of wheat and barley stood ready for the sickle, dressed in the rich livery of the season. When the waters retire the seed is thrown down and the farmer has no further trouble till the harvest calls him forth to husband his crops. Khanbaila is in lat. 29° 4', long 76° 52'

**KHANDESH**—See CANDESH.

**KHANGHER**—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Shikarpoor, presidency of Bombay, 25 miles N N W of Shikarpoor Lat. 28° 19' long 68° 24'

**KHANGURH**—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor, 68 miles S. from Bhawalpoor, and 108 miles W N W from Beakaneer Lat. 28° 16', long 71° 45'

**KHANGURH** in the Sinde Sangur Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chenab, 32 miles S W by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 45', long 71° 18'

**KHANPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazepore, the principal place of the pergunnah or subdivision of the same name a town on the route from Ghazepore cantonment to Jounpore 32 miles W of the former, 28 S E of the latter Lat. 26° 34', long 83° 11'

**KHANPOOR** in Bhawalpoor a flourishing commercial town with a good roofed bazar, is situated on the Ikhtarwah, a navigable canal from the Punjab. There is a ruinous mud fort 200 yards long and 120 broad. The surrounding country is populous, and where irrigated fertile but in general of lighter quality than the region to the south and west, as the eastern desert here begins to be observable. The route from Ismailpur, sitsuate 55 miles south is through the sandy desert, in which the characteristic features of such frightful tracts are peculiarly striking. They are well described by Boileau—"Long and lofty ridges of sandhills follow each other in ceaseless succession, as if an ocean of sand had been suddenly arrested in its progress, with intervals of a quarter or half a mile, or even more, between its gigantic billows for after moving many hundred yards along a gradual slope, we would suddenly come to a steep descent when our path lay across the line of waves and on other occasions we would perhaps move parallel to them with a steep wall of sand on one hand and a gentle rise on the other. Khanpoor has many symptoms of having been formerly a place of much greater importance than now. Population 10,000 Lat. 28° 20', long 70° 41'

**KHANPOOR**, in the Punjab a fort 41 miles E of Attock, is situated at the foot of the low range of mountains forming the first stage of the ascent from the plain to the Himalaya. It is surrounded by a fertile country, containing beautiful gardens. Lat. 33° 52' long 73°

**KHANPOOR GHAT** in the British district of Goorgoon, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a pass through a low range of hills extending from north-east to south-west. The small town or village of Pingawa is situate a mile east of the pass, which is on the route from Muttra to Ferropore and 52 miles N W of the former Lat. 27° 54', long 77° 9'

**KHANERU CHOKI** in the British district of Dehra Doon, a halting-place on the route

from Hurdwar to Dehra and 12 miles N W of the former place. Distance N W from Calcutta 987 miles Lat 30 5', long 78 11'

**KHANWAH**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Ajmer 81 miles W of the former, 197 E of the latter. It is described by Heber as a large but dilapidated village, situate at the foot of a great ridge of rock, surmounted by a small mosque. Here in the year 1626 commenced the great battle between Baber the Mogul conqueror of Delhi, and Rana Sanka, of Oodeypore, the head of a confederacy of Rajpoot princes banded to engage the Mussulmans. Baber was so alarmed respecting the result, that, hoping to gain the favour of heaven by contrition he renounced the use of wine, or any other strong drink, broke up his drinking vessels of gold and silver and distributed the metal as alms. Rana Sanka was totally defeated and escaped with difficulty, and Baber assumed the title of Ghian or victorious champion of the faith. He also caused a tower of the skulls of the infidels to be erected on a small hill close to the field of battle. The force opposed to Baber is reported to have amounted to 200 000 men principally cavalry. Khanwah is in lat 27 3' long 77 37'

**KHAPALU** or **KHOPALU** in the territory of Gholab Singh a fort built on the summit of a rock, nearly isolated in an expanse on the left bank of the Indus. This open space is described by Vigne as a sloping bank of two or three miles in extent and exhibiting a green and shady confusion of stone walls, cottages, and fruit-trees. The eminence on which the fort stands is more than 1 000 feet above the Indus, and commands a very grand view. Lat 35 7' long 76 24

**KHAPPA**.—A town in the British province of Nagpore, situate on the right bank of one of the tributaries of the West Gunga river 21 miles N by W from Nagpore. Lat 21 25 long 79

**KHAPPOH** in the British district of Saugar and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Jabalpur to Nagpore 14 miles S by E. of the former. Lat 22 59 long 80 4

**KHAPURHA**, in the British district of Jounpore lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Jounpore cantonment to Purbagurb 14 miles W of the former. 34 E of the latter situate on the right bank of the river Sase, here crossed by a fine bridge of masonry. Lat 25 45 long 82 33'

**KHARRAH**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a village on the route from Bikanpur to Balmeor and 67 miles S of the former. It is situate in a sterile ill cultivated country. Lat 27 1 long 72 12'

**KHARROH**, or **KHARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a village on the western frontier towards Sindh. A line drawn from this village in an easterly direction to the opposite frontier would nearly bisect Jessul

meer and divide the comparatively fertile tract in the southern part from the thoroughly barren desert in the northern. Khara is in lat 27 32' long 71 39

**KHASGUNJ**, in the British district of Furruckabad lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by Nanamow Ghat, from Lucknow to Futtahgurb, and 33 miles S E of the latter. The country is fertile, and generally cultivated though much cut up by ravines and fissures. Lat 27', long 80 2'

**KHASGUNJE** in the British district of Mynpooria lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allyghur to Bareilly, and 38 miles S E of the former. It is situate on the Kalsee Nuddi (East) here crossed by a handsome brick bridge of five arches, up to the vicinity of which the river is navigable from the Ganges thus affording a communication by water from the sea to this place. Here was formerly a military encampment, which was burned during Holcar's incursion into the Doab in 1804. It is now a large town with a population of 10 752. The road in this part of the route is good generally but in some parts heavy the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat 27 48' long 78 48'

**KHATAH**—A town in the native territory of Rampoor district of Bareilly 25 miles N W from the town of Bareilly and 26 miles S E E from Moradabad. Lat 28 40' long 79 14

**KHATANG**—A town in the native state of Nepal three miles from the right bank of the Arun river and 98 miles K S E from Khatmandoo. Lat 27 18, long 86 48

**KHATMANDOO**—A town of Nepal, situated on the east bank of the Buhmutty river and regarded as the capital of the country not so much in consideration of its superiority in point of size or population as from its being selected for the residence of the rajah. Its length along the bank of the river is about a mile and its average breadth scarcely exceeds a quarter of that distance. Access to the town from the westward is obtained by means of two slight bridges thrown over the river, one at its northern, the other at its southern extremity. Though building stone abounds, edifices of this material, with the exception of some of the ornamental parts of temples, are altogether wanting. The city however is adorned by several temples, constructed of brick, with two, three, and four sloping roofs, diminishing gradually as they ascend, and terminating pretty generally in pinnacles which, as well as some of the superior roofs, are splendidly gilt, and produce a very picturesque and agreeable effect. But among the most striking objects of the place are its numerous wooden temples, many of them of considerable elevation and proportionate bulk, which are scattered over the environs as well as throughout the body of the town. Like those of most other eastern towns, the streets of Khatmandoo are narrow and dirty. The houses are of brick, with tiled roofs, and though consisting ordina-

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only of several stories, they are represented, almost without exception, as of a moon appearance. Even the residence of the rajah is entitled to no particular notice. The number of houses has been estimated at 5 000 and the population at 60 000. Khatmandoo is distant 137 miles N E. from Gorkhpore and 53 E by S. from Gorkha. Lat. 27 42' long 86 18

**KHEDRA**—A village in the British district Huriara, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, presidency of Bengal. Lat. 29 21', long 75 56'

**KHEEREE**—A town in the territory of Oude, 10 miles from the left bank of the Chowkha river and 72 miles N from Lucknow. Lat. 27 54' long 80 51

**KHEERWA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, 49 miles S E. by S from Jodhpore and 93 miles S W from Ajmeer. Lat. 25 41' long 73 38

**KHEGUMPA**—A town in the native state of Bhutan, three miles from the left bank of the Demree river and 64 miles N N W from Gowyhaty. Lat. 27' long 91 24

**KHERI**—A town of Guzerat, in the native state of Mhyacaunta, on the left bank of one of the branches of the Sabarmuttee, and 87 miles N N E from Ahmedabad. Lat. 24 9' long 73 9

**KHERI**—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, 68 miles E of Bombay. Lat. 18° 61', long 73 55'

**KHERI**—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles S E. of Bombay. Lat. 18 38', long 73 53

**KHERI**—A town in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the right bank of the Godavary river, and 160 miles N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 18 58' long 76 50'

**KHERI**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 185 miles E. S. E. of Bombay. Lat. 18 23' long 74 51

**KHEJURWALA** in the British district of Saharanpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Saharanpoor and nine miles S E. of the latter place. It is situate in a level, open, well cultivated country. Distant N W from Calcutta, via Kurnal, 1 000 miles. Lat. 29 52' long 77 41

**KHELCHHEEPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, 133 miles E. of former, 168 W of latter. It is a thriving town and is the principal place of a small state tributary to Scindia, and held by a chief of the Kholi Rajpoot tribe, who pays annually a tribute of 13 500 rupees to Scindia, and of 1 050 to the rajah of Kota. The rajah maintains sixty horse and 800 irregulars. Lat. 24 2', long 76 34

**KHEMANDI**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, on the route from Nusserabad to Deesa, and 154 miles S W of the former. It

contains 150 houses and thirty shops and is supplied with water from twenty wells. The surrounding country is rather hilly and the road occasionally rough in this part of the route. Lat. 25° 15' long 73 11

**KHEMLA** in the Rajpoot state of Jey pore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusserabad, 82 miles S W of former, 138 N E of latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 28 41' long 76 55'

**KHEMPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad and 15 miles N W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29 2' long 78 44

**KHENOUNPOOR** in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situate nine miles from the right bank of the Beas, 61 miles S by W of the town of Lahora. Lat. 30 46' long 74 8

**KHER**—A town in the British district of Rutnagerah, presidency of Bombay, 93 miles S S E of Bombay. Lat. 17 44' long 73 30'

**KHERA**, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 19 miles W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile and highly cultivated. Lat. 27 7', long 77 45'

**KHERA**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 37 miles N E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 27 31', long 78 28

**KHERAH**, in the British district of Saharanpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Saharanpoor and 12 miles S W of the latter town. It is situate in a level country, amidst considerable cultivation. Distant N W from Calcutta, 995 miles. Lat. 29 53' long 77 36'

**KHERAH**, in the British district of Delhi, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and eight miles N W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28 46' long 77 11'

**KHERER**, a village with a ruined brick fort in the British district of Saharanpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, is situate on the route from the town of that name to Dehra, and 22 miles S W of the latter. Here was a secondary station of the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Lat. 30 8' long 77 52'

**KHERI**, in the British district of Musuffurnugur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to the town of Musuffurnugur and 25 miles W of the latter. Lat. 29 26', long 77° 22'

**KHERNI**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore,

# KHE-KHO

a small town on the route from Boondoo to Agra, 70 miles N E of former 120 S W of latter It is surrounded by a rampart of masonry Lat 26 14 long 76 23'

**KHERSING**—A town in the British district of Darjeeling, lieut. gov of Bengal 12 miles S. of Darjeeling Lat 28 52 long 88 18'

**KHETI**—A town of Sindh in the British district of Kurrachee, presidency of Bombay 63 miles S W by S. of Tatta. Lat. 24 10', long 67 30'

**KHETTEE** in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawatee a town the principal place of a district which with Kot Poothi granted by Lord Lake, yields its thakoor or lord an annual revenue of 6 000 000 rupees. Distance S W from Delhi 90 miles, N from Jeypore 76 Lat 28, long 76 53

**KHEYRA**, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a small town or village which with Mungror gives name to the pergunnah of Kheyra Mungror is situate 21 miles S E of Benares, 43 F of the city of Mirzapore Lat 25 4 long 83 19

**KHI** in Sirhind a small town seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej on the route from Ferozpoor to Mandot, and five miles S W of the former place It was formerly comprised within the possessions held by the maharajah of the Punjab on the left of the Sutlej under British protection and control but has now been incorporated with the British district of Ferozpoor Distant N W from Calcutta, by way of Delhi and Ferozkoote, 1,111 miles. Lat. 30 54, long 74 30'

**KHILPURI**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Pilibheet to Almora, 30 miles N W of the former situate on the Bygal a small river tributary to the Gurra. Lat. 28 59 long 79 46

**KHILPUTEE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village with small military station on the route, by Poochesur from Potoragurh cantonment to Chumprawit, 16 miles S of Potoragurh, seven N E. of Chumprawit Lat. 29 28', long 80 13'

**KHIRAGARRH**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the south western frontier towards Dholpoor 22 miles S W of the city of Agra. Lat. 26 53 long 77 56'

**KHIRKA** in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad and 14 miles N W of the former Lat. 28 28, long 79 16

**KHIRKA BURNA**, in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilibheet lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Potoragurh, and 47 miles N E. of the former Lat. 28 48' long 79 56'

**KHIRON** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude a town 25 miles S of Luck now Butter estimates the population at 5 000, a third of that number being Musulmans. Lat 26 30', long 80 50'

**KHOAPOOR** in the British district of Futehpore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futehpore and 10 miles N W of the latter It has a few shops water is obtained from wells and a tank and supplies may be collected from the neighbourhood Lat 26 long 80 45

**KHOAPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Calpee to Futehpore and 14 miles N of the former Lat 26 17 long 79 47'

**KHODABAD** in Sindh is a ruined town 30 miles N of Hyderabad and 10 miles E of the Indus Little more than thirty years ago it rivalled Hyderabad in size and population yet now not one habitable dwelling remains The ruins cover two square miles On this Wood remarks How perishable must be the architecture of Sindh! It had been a favourite residence of the Talpoor chiefs of Sindh and here the remains of several of them rest in tombs of neat but plain construction Lat. 25 45 long 68 32

**KHODAGANJ** in the British district of Furruckhabad lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Futehpore and 13 miles S of the latter It is situate on the north bank of the Kales Nadi (East) here crossed by a suspension bridge constructed at the expense of the Nawab Hakeem Melindoe. In the town is a good serai or resting place for travellers built of brick and lime-mortar with vaulted chambers and two high gates There is likewise a bazar Lat 27 11' long 79 44

**KHOTORA**—A town in the British province of Nagpoor 22 miles N E from the river Wurda, and 62 miles S S E from Nagpoor Lat 20 18 long 79 25

**KHOJAH SARAH**, in the British district of Delhi lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village and caravanserai on the route from the city of Delhi to Muttra, and 14 miles S E of the former Lat 28 30 long 77 22'

**KHOJAPHUL** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Etawah and 45 miles S E of the latter Lat. 26 24, long 79 39'

**KHOLAKOT**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on a ridge in the Sub Himalaya, or mountain system south of the main range, on the route from Chumprawit to Askoth eight miles N of the former Lat. 29 28 long 80 7'

**KHOLBO** in the jaghirs of Loharoo lieut.

# KHO

gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the eastern frontier towards Jyghur Lat. 23 30' long 75 55'

**KHONDEAN**, or **KHOADEAN** in the Sinda Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situate eight miles from the left bank of the Indus 168 miles W N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32 26', long. 71 30'

**KHONGJUEEKHOOLEL**.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor, 93 miles S E by E from Silhet, and 140 miles E N E from Tipperah Lat. 24 20' long 93 10

**KHONGWA ZAKAN**.—A village in Aracan about five miles from Aeng on the route which bears the name of that town and close to where it crosses the river. There is no bridge but the river is fordable, being only two or three feet deep Lat. 19 52', long 94 9'

**KHOODA**, in Sirhind, a village in the British district of Umballa, on the route from Ludiana to Saharmpoor and 50 miles N W of the latter place. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,008 miles Lat. 30 20' long 76 58'

**KHOONDS**.—See GONDWAKA

**KHOORDAH** or **KHORDAGARH** in the British district of Mooree or southern division of Cuttack, *lieut.-gov of Bengal* a town at one time the capital of Orissa but now much decayed the walls of the old palace and some gateways being the only relics of its former importance. It is still the principal place of the seminary of the rajah of Khoordah the most opulent land holder in Orissa.

The rajah of Khoordah exercises superintendence over the temple of Juggurnauth and all its affairs, as well as over the priests, officers, and servants attached to that stronghold of superstition a power continued to him by the British government when it ceased to collect the pilgrim tax. A donation fixed in the first instance at something more than 30 000 rupees, subsequently reduced to 23 000 was to be made in compensation of the loss which it was supposed would be sustained by the abolition of the tax but it has been directed by orders from home, that government should renounce altogether its connection with the temple taking care only that it should be placed in a position as good as to pecuniary means, as it held when it first came within the circle of British rule. Its present position is believed to be much better than this, and there seems good ground for the belief. The act by which the pilgrim tax was abolished forbade the rajah of Khoordah to receive any payment from pilgrims, or to allow such payments to be received, except such as might be voluntarily offered. It is obvious that such an enactment must be nugatory, as, indeed, it has proved. The pilgrim revenue is as productive as ever, perhaps more so than at any former period,

but it is most honourable to the home authorities that they have repudiated the stain of idolatry by instructing the local government to sever the last link of the chain by which it was kept in contact with so contaminating an association. Distance from the town of Cuttack S.W. 25 miles Calcutta, S.W. 245 Lat. 20 10, long 85 43

**KHOORJA**.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Boondahabur on the route from Muttra to Meerut and 64 miles S of the latter. It is of considerable size, and has a bazar. The population is returned at 22,147. At the time of Lake's campaign in the Doab in 1803 this was a place of importance, having a fort, with large stores of grain, which were relinquished by the garrison evacuating the place. Elevation above the sea 770 feet. Lat. 28 15 long 77 55

**KHOORUM**.—A river rising in lat. 33 23' long 69 27 on the south-eastern slope of the Saffed Koh range of mountains, and flowing through Afghanistan in an easterly direction for 45 miles, enters the territory of the Punjab through a gorge in the Sulman Mountains and shortly afterwards turning south east flows for 100 miles through the valley of Bunneo and falls into the Indus at the town of Kafer Kote, in lat. 32° 30' long 71 20

**KHOOSHALPOOR**, in the British district of Bycoor *lieut. gov of the N W Provinces* a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 50 miles N W of the former Lat. 29 29' long 78 23

**KHOOTAR** in the British district of Shahjehanpore *lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces*, a town on the route from Pileebheet to Lucknow 41 miles S E. of the former Lat. 28 11 long 80 20

**KHOOTNEE** in the British hill district of Jaunpur a stream rising in the mountains in the middle of that district, and in lat. 30 45' long 77 56' It has a south-easterly course of about fifteen miles, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 30 39' long 78 5' Hodgson, who calls it the *Omni*, forded it at the confluence, where he found it sixty feet wide and from one and a half to two feet deep. Skinner, who forded it nearer its source found the water rather deep and about fifty feet wide.

**KHOPA** in the British district of Allahabad *lieut. gov of the N W Provinces*, a town on the route from Allahabad to Banda, 22 miles W of the former Lat. 25 21 long 81 34

**KHOPA**, in Bundelound, a village of Purnah, on the route from Banda to Jubbulpore, 99 miles S of the former 96 N of the latter situate near the left bank of the river Cana, near that place crossed by ford with a "stony bottom." It has a bazar and water is abundant. Lat. 24 19', long 80 30'

**KHOPRA NUDDER**.—A river rising in

# KHO-KHU

the Sagar and Nerbudda territory, in lat. 23 26' long 79 9' and, flowing about 55 miles in a north-easterly direction, through the British district of Dumb, falls into the Sonar on the right side, in lat 24 3', long 79 31'

**KHOR**, in the jaghure of Jujhar, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village close to the eastern frontier towards the territory of Tjara Lat 23 8', long 76 19'

**KHORO** in the jaghure of Dojiana, territory of Jujhar, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Dadree to Bewaree and eight miles S E of the former Lat 23 28' long 76 23'

**KHOSALGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Banaswarra, 119 miles E by N from Ahmedabad and 22 miles S from Banaswarra. Lat 23 10' long 74 27'

**KHOUNGTOUNG MYO**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river and 166 miles N E from Ava Lat 24 10' long 96 55'

**KHUDEE**—See KUDDI

**KHUDRA**, in Bussahur, a village of the district of Koonawur is situate on the right bank of the Sutlej and on the low circuitous route from Paagi to Lept. Elevation above the sea about 8,300 feet Lat 31 25', long 73 26'

**KHUIJURA**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a small market-town four miles S. of the right bank of the Raptee 25 miles N W of Gorakhpore cantonment. Lat 26 57' long 83 7'

**KHUIJURA** in the jaghure of Rampoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 39 miles N of the former The road in this part of the route is bad the country level open and cultivated Lat 23 48', long 79 25'

**KHULALA**—See KHEMDALA

**KHULLELGANJ** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 80 miles N E of the former Lat 27 28' long 78 23'

**KHULSA** in the British district of Boodahshur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 50 miles S of the latter Lat 28 19' long 77 55'

**KHUND**, or **KOOND** in Cashmere, a valley furrowing the northern side of the Parwal or mountain Barisohal. It is three miles long displays great picturesque beauty, is well cultivated, and contains some villages. The less-cultivated part is covered with wild apricot-trees, whose blossom Vigne observes, 'in the early spring, yields a perfume so fragrant and powerful, that the Cashmirians come far and near to inhale it. So romantic

a spot could scarcely be without one of those legends so rife in Cashmere accordingly Vigne was informed 'that the place was infested by a serpent, so long that his tail was perceived at the bottom of a hill when his head might be seen moving on the top of it. It is so embosomed in lofty mountains, that its climate is said to be the coolest in the lowlands of Cashmere Vigne estimates its elevation above the level of the sea at 6 000 feet. Koond, the principal place, is in lat 23 32', long 75 10'

**KHUNDALA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from Balotra to the town of Jodhpore and 15 miles S W of the latter Lat 26 10', long 73 2'

**KHUNDALU**—A lake in the hill state of Hindoor situate about 2 800 feet above the sea, stridet the hills forming the range extending in a south westerly direction from the left bank of the Sutlej to the Sub-Himalaya or Sewah Mountains. It is about a mile and a half in length during the season of low water, but in the rainy season when fullest, is a mile longer The natives consider it unfathomable and in some parts it is actually very deep, requiring a line of 188 feet to reach the bottom. British visitors consider that it has much resemblance to Ullswater though neither so large nor so clear The similitude is thought to be in its winding length in the outline of the inclosing hills, and in the shore being clothed with vegetation to the water's edge. A species of fish popularly called the Himalaya trout abounds in it. A village of the same name is situate about a mile from the lake and on the mountain-top rising above it the British political agent has built a herse, the windows of which to the north command a noble view of the fortress of Malown and the Himalaya rising behind it whilst to the south the eye can for a vast distance trace the course of the Sutlej through the plain of Hindoostan Lat 31 10', long 76 41'

**KHUNDEH** in the British district of Hameerpoor, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to Calpee 14 miles N W by W of the former Lat 25 38' long 80 13'

**KHUNDELA**, in the Rajpoot territory of Jeypore, a town on the N frontier towards Shekawuttee. It is the property of the powerful thakoor or baron who pays annually a tribute of 60 000 rupees to the government of Jeypore. Distant N of Jeypore 60 miles Lat 27 24' long 75 40'

**KHUNDOWLI** in the British district of Agra, a town on the route from Agra to Allypore and 18 miles N of the former It has a bazar Lat 27 18' long 78 5'

**KHUNJUR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 21 miles N of the latter Lat 27 45', long 77 51'

# KHU-KHY

**KHUNNAH** one of the petty Cis Sutlej states in Sirhind having an area of about twenty-eight square miles. Upon the death of the rana in 1851, without heirs her possessions yielding an annual revenue of 4 000*l.* escheated to the British government. Khunna, the principal place 8 miles N W from the town of Sirhind, is in lat. 30 42' long 76 20'.

**KHUNPOOR** in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtalghurh and 36 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27 54' long 79 44'.

**KHUR** in the Cis Sutlej territory of Sirhind a town situate 25 miles N of Ambala. Lat. 30 45' long 76 48'.

**KHURAWAR** in the British district of Rohtak, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to the town of Hansee and 36 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28 50' long 76 45'.

**KHURCOOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal 46 miles S from Khatmandoo and 100 miles N from Dinapore. Lat. 27 3' long 86 22'.

**KHUREHLA**—A town in the British district of Humnaspore, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces. It has a population of 8 064 inhabitants. Distant S W from Humnaspore 36 miles. Lat. 26° 38' long 79 52'.

**KHURENCHA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route from the town of Jodhpore to that of Ajmer and 38 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate in a rough country having a gravelly soil much cut up by ravines and in consequence the road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26 24' long 73 43'.

**KHURGAON**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapore and one mile S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 22' long 79 29'.

**KHURIAL**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Ludhiana, and 74 miles N of the former town. It is situate in a country of an undulating surface, and which though in some parts sandy and covered with jungle has considerable cultivation. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,050 miles. Lat. 30 6' long 75 58'.

**KHURKHODA** a town in the British district of Rohtak, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, is the principal place of the pergunnah or subdivision of Khurkhoda. Lat. 28 52' long 78 58'.

**KHURKHURRA** in the British district of Rohtak, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee and 29 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28 56', long 76 28'.

**KHURKALEE**—See CURKALEE.

**KHURTAPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude situate three miles from the left bank of the Gogra, and 103 miles N from Lucknow. Lat. 28 20', long 81 9'.

**KHURUK**, in Sirhind a halting place on the route from Hansee to Ludhiana, and 18 miles N of the former town. Supplies can be collected from the adjacent country and water is obtainable from two brick lined wells. Distant N W from Calcutta 976 miles. Lat. 29 21' long 76 4'.

**KHURA**—A town in the native state of Nepal situate two miles from the right bank of the Bhotiya Coosy river and 53 miles N.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 7' long 86'.

**KHUSAWARA** or **KURSAWA**.—A small ry part of Singhbhoon and under the control of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 22 50' long 85 49'. Its annual revenue has been estimated at 6 000 rupees.

**KHUTA** in the territory of the jaghirc of Rampore, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 46 miles N of the former. Lat. 28 52' long 79 27'.

**KHUTARO**—A town in the British province of Kattara, presidency of Bombay 137 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 17 39', long 74 26'.

**KHUTKERIE** in the territory of Rewah in Baghelund a town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubbulpore and 83 miles S.W. of the former. Jacquemont describes it as a populous village of huts, built of mud thatched with straw and falling to ruin, and a similar description is given of it by a British traveller. Elevation above the sea about 1 200 feet. Lat. 24 42' long 82 3'.

**KHUTOWLEE**, in the British district of Munzifurugur, lieutenant governor of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Hurdwar 20 miles N by E of the former. Lat. 29 17' long 77 49'.

**KHUTTEAR**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant governor of Bengal, 21 miles S by E of Purneah. Lat. 25° 28' long 87 57'.

**KHUTUWAS** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route from Balotri to the city of Jodhpore, and 18 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good and passes through a level and well wooded country. Lat. 26 9', long 73'.

**KHYBER MOUNTAINS**, in Eastern Afghanistan rise west of the plain of Peshawar and connect the most southern and lowest range of Hindoo Kooh with the Sulaiman Koh the Salt range and the Suliman Mountains. They at first sight present the appearance of a mass of hills irregularly grouped but a careful observer will find the distinct arrangement of a chain separating the plain of Peshawar.

wur on the east, from the plain of Jelalabad and the uneven surface of Nungnehar on the west. They generally consist of slate and primary limestone with a small proportion of overlying sandstone. The sanguinary and rapacious character of the population has prevented their mineral deposits from being explored; they are however known to abound in antimony, which so strongly impregnates the water at Ali Musjid, as to render it highly deleterious. The Tatars summit is the most elevated in the range being 3 500 feet above the plain of Peshawur and 4 800 above the sea. The breadth of the Khyber range may be stated at about twenty miles: the length from the base of the nearest and lowest range of the Hindoo Kooh to the Sufed Koh and Salt range at about fifty. It is cross-cut by two great natural channels—the Khyber ravine or pass, and further north the channel of the Kabul river. These in the opinion of Lord, drained a vast lake which once occupied the extensive valley of Kabul an opinion strengthened by the nature of the soil of Peshawur which near the pass, for a great depth consists of fragments of slate and limestone, the constituent substances of the Khyber range. Griffith however urges some forcible objections to this hypothesis of Lord. The Khyber Mountains are supposed to be so called from the Khyber tribe who inhabit them, and these are divided into the Afreedees, Shahnawarries, and Oruk Zais. As this range is lower than the Hindoo Koosh to the north and the Sufed Koh the Salt, and the Sulman ranges to the south the most practicable passes from Hindustan to northern Afghanistan lie through it. There are four of these passes leading from east to west, and lying in the following order from south to north—First the Khyber Pass the most level, and the only one practicable for cannon beyond the Tatars Pass, commencing near the eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass taking a circuit northwards, and then running in some degree parallel to it, and finally rejoining it at Duka, at the entrance of the valley of Jelalabad. Third, the Abkhana Pass by which the Abkhana route proceeds. This crosses the Kabul river at Muchnee and recrosses it at Abkhana where it enters the Khyber Mountains, and proceeds along the southern bank of the river to Duka joining the Tatars and Khyber passes. Fourth the Carapa route which crosses the Kabul river above Duhunde, then crosses the Lundee from east to west and proceeding nearly due west to Lalpoor recrosses the Kabul river and joins the main road proceeding westward. The Khyber ranges lie between lat. 33° 30'—34° 20', and long. 71° 10'—71° 30'.

**KHYBER PASS**—The principal pass in the north between Afghanistan and Hindustan, as the Bolan is in the south, hence it is called the key of Afghanistan. It commences at Kadam, a remarkable collection of caves, about ten miles west of Peshawur, and extends about

thirty miles, in a tortuous but generally north westerly course to Duka, at the entrance of the plain of Jelalabad. Havelock considering the pass to commence at Huzarnow on the west, estimates its entire length at fifty miles. It lies for the most part through slate rock, and along the bed of a torrent liable to be filled with a sudden fall of rain and then so violent as to sweep away everything in its course. At other times the bed is dry or the water shrunk to a small rill sometimes disappearing under the gravel or running on one side. There are two peculiarly difficult portions of the pass. One of these is close to Ali Musjid, where the road is merely the narrow bed of a rivulet, inclosed on each side by precipices, rising to the height of 800 or 700 feet, in some places to 1 000 or 1 200 at an angle of seventy or eighty degrees, and overhung by the small fort of Ali Musjid. This petty fort occupies the summit of a peaked rock, but is of small value as a military position from want of water and from being commanded by adjacent heights. Its possession was obstinately contested during the late military operations in Afghanistan. The Afghans in garrison evacuated it as soon as they found it commanded by the hostile artillery and the British occupied it, but being ultimately in peril from the Khyberites retreated though with considerable loss. The air in this gorge though dry has been considered remarkably deleterious, as most of the troops posted in it perished by disease. Some however with more reason attribute the mortality to the poisonous nature of the water which is impregnated with antimony. At Lalabeg about midway through the pass expands into a small valley in which is a great trope or artificial mound on the north side of the road. Near Landee Khana, the road is for a great distance a gallery of about twelve feet wide having on one side a perpendicular wall of rock rising to a great height above, and on the other a deep precipice. The pass rises gradually from the eastern entrance but has a steep declivity westward, though the descent is not so great in that direction, as the plain of Jelalabad is more elevated than that of Peshawur. The height of the summit of the pass is 3 873 feet above the sea and about 2 100 above Peshawur. As the Khyberites are a predatory and ruthless race well armed with long rifled matchlocks, jezails, or jingals, which take effect at greater distance than muskets, it is necessary that those who have occasion to use the pass should purchase their forbearance and for this purpose the Durran monarchs pay them 150 000 rupees annually. The slender resources of Dost Mahomed Khan obliged him to reduce this allowance to 20,000 rupees, distributed among 26 000 fighting-men. Nadir Shah is said to have disbursed a sum equal to 100 000 for an unmolested march through the pass but, according to Masson he turned it by taking a southern route through Tira. The Khyber Pass was



the scene of obstinate and sanguinary conflicts during the war in Afghanistan. It was forced by the British after their first occupation of Kabul. A similar attempt, made after the disastrous retreat from Kabul, failed, with great loss, but subsequently, though obstinately defended by a large body of men it was again forced in April, 1842. The eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass is in lat. 33° 58', long. 71° 30'.

**KHYENDWEN** the principal feeder of the Irrawady rises in lat. 26° 28' long. 96° 54' in the northern part of the Burmese territory through which it flows generally in a southerly direction for 470 miles, and falls into the Irrawady on the right side a few miles below the town of Ameymyo and in lat. 21° 48' long. 90° 5'.

**KHYOUKKALOUNG**—A town of Burmah situated on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 24 miles W from Ava. Lat. 21° 55', long. 95° 40'.

**KHYOUK PHYOO**—See **KYOUK PHYOO**.

**KHYOUNGZAH ROUTE** commences at a large village of the same from whence it takes its designation, and leads by a good road in one march to Koungyee in lat. 16° 49' long. 94° 48' a short distance N of Bassein, in the British territory of Pegu.

**KHYR**, in the British district of Allypore, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Mathra to Boolundshahr 82 miles N.N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 56', long. 77° 53'.

**KHYRA** in the hill state of Bhugue, a village on the declivity of a mountain rising from the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea 2,613 feet. Lat. 31° 14', long. 77° 18'.

**KHYRA** in the British district of Mirzapoor, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 31 miles N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor. Lat. 25° 14', long. 82° 20'.

**KHYRABAD** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Setapoor to Sekrora, five miles S.E. of the former, 75° N.W. of the latter. Tieffenthaler describes it, about eighty years ago as a populous town in an extensive plain, studded with numerous ponds, productive of great variety of luxuriant crops, and adorned by a vast number of fruit-trees planted in rows. The cultivation was estimated at that time to yield annually 12,00,000 rupees. Two centuries earlier, it according to the Ayeen Akbery was 10,91,109 rupees. The principal manufacture was fine cotton cloth. Distant N.W. from Lucknow 62 miles. Lat. 27° 52', long. 80° 49'.

**KHYREEGUR**, in the territory of Oude, a town in the north western extremity towards Kumaon is situated on the left bank of the river Ghaggra. Tieffenthaler, describing its condition about eighty years ago states it to be a fortified place, worthy of note, as well on account of its excellent construction as of its size, being four

or five miles in circuit. The defences are built of large blocks of stone below, and above of bricks, of unusual size, but it now lies waste, and infested with tigers and other wild beasts. It was built by an Afghan chief on a site well chosen to check the mountaineers who might threaten Oude from Kumaon or Nepal. The town is two miles N.E. of this great work, the intervening space being overrun with trees and grassy jungle, the haunts of beasts of prey. Distant 110 miles N. of Lucknow. Lat. 28° 26', long. 80° 41'.

**KHYRGAON** in Sindh, a town on the west bank of the Koodun, a branch of the Western Narra, the great offset leaving the Indus near Bukkur and terminating in Lake Manchar from which this town is distant about thirty miles north. Though as Westmacott observes, it has not yet found a place in the map it is of considerable importance having seven mosques, and between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants of whom a fifth part are Hindoos. It has a handsome bazar well supplied with cottons. Lat. 26° 55', long. 67° 50'.

**KHYROO** in the British district of Hurreeah, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the southern frontier towards Loharoo. Lat. 28° 41' long. 75° 58'.

**KHYRPOOR**, in the British district of Shaljahapoor, bent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Fettehgarh, and 80 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 59' long. 79° 44'.

**KHYRPOOR** in Bhawalpoor, a town situated a mile from the left bank of the river Ghara. The sand hills of the Thaur or great sandy desert are, on the east, so close to the town that the extremities of the streets in that direction open on a dreary waste of sand hills, ruined houses, and walls half buried by the sand which is continually encroaching on the cultivated ground along the river. The rapidity of the encroachment may be estimated from the fact, that a few years ago the boundary of the desert was two miles east of the town. In time of inundation the town only intervenes between the water's edge and the desert. The houses are built of unburnt brick, which are found to last long as rain seldom falls. The round domes of the mosques are generally built of the same material the great mosque alone being constructed of burned brick. This last edifice is embellished with tiles varnished of various colours but has been allowed to fall greatly into decay. There is a tolerable bazar containing about 400 shops but the number of these was greater formerly all trade having here, of late years, fallen away considerably. It is, however still a small mart for camels or caravans resorting from the desert to obtain various articles of commerce. The neighbourhood abounds in small ruined mud forts formerly held by petty chiefs, who resented the authority of the ancestors of the present Bhawal Khan. Khyrpoor is in lat. 29° 36', long. 72° 12'.

## KHY-KID

**KHYRPOOR**, a town of Sindh is situated about fifteen miles east of the Indus, in a country of alluvial formation, but in which as *bordering on the Thurr or eastern desert, sand is largely intermixed with the clay deposited by the river.* A large canal, called the *Merwah*, from the Indus, yields water both for irrigation and drinking that obtained from wells being in general brackish unpalatable, and unwholesome. One well in the palace yields very fine water. The canal receives its water a few miles below Boree and in time of inundation by means of numerous ramifications over spreads the country. Part of the water finds its way back, in many small streams, to the Indus, in the lower part of its channel the rest is finally lost by absorption and evaporation. When the river is very low the canal is sometimes destitute of water. The town, originally a military cantonment, grew into importance in consequence of having been selected as the residence of the chief ameer of Northern Sindh. But notwithstanding this, it is but a large collection of mud hovels, with a few houses of a better description scattered about destitute of fort or defence, unless the embattled mud wall inclosing the residence of the ameer can be deemed such. This palace is situate amidst the basars and presents little worth notice except a mosque crowned with a cupola covered with gaudy lackered tiles of various hues. The town is very filthy from this cause together with the heat of the climate, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it is unhealthy. The population is estimated at 15 000. There is no manufacture, except to a very small extent in weaving and dyeing coarse cottons. During the Talpoor dynasty the ameer of Khyrpoor held the northern and finest part of Sindh but as it was much inferior in size to the dominions of their kinsmen the ameer of Hyderabad the former were subordinate though allowed an influential voice in all questions considered to affect the general welfare. The territory subject to the ameer of Khyrpoor was 120 miles long, and of the same breadth. The government it need scarcely be added was a military despotism the power military resources, and revenue being divided in various proportions between a great number of the ruling Beloochee family of Talpoor of whom the eldest in lineage was regarded as the chief. Though mild as affecting life the rule of this multitude of chieftains was in all fiscal matters so oppressive and rapacious as to be productive of rapidly progressive ruin and desolation. The revenue of the Khyrpoor ameer was estimated at 120 000*l.* per annum. The military force appears to have been based on a rude and ill-compacted feudal system the chiefs having allotments of lands on condition of bringing forward and supporting a proportionate force of armed men who were paid partly in money partly in grain. The number of men which might be raised on emergencies was from 10,000 to 12,000. When Sindh was

subjugated by the British forces, a large measure of favour was extended to one of the Khyrpoor ameer, Ali Moored on the ground of his early and consistent adherence to the cause of the conquerors and it was proposed to confirm him not only in his patrimonial lands, but also in others, which had passed into his possession by virtue of a treaty executed in 1842 when he vanquished his brother and nephew and obtained certain concessions as the price of farther forbearance. The extent of these concessions was open to question but Ali Moored having persuaded Sir Charles Napier to adopt that view which best promoted his interest, was admitted to all he claimed. Suspicion however was never altogether lulled and subsequent inquiry proved the ameer's claim to rest on fraud and forgery. The treaty had been written according to Mahomedan custom, upon a leaf of the Koran, and the extent of territory transferred being very small Ali Moored by interpolating some words, contrived to convey to himself one much larger the effect being to invest him with considerable districts in place of small villages. Fearing however that some curious eye might detect the interpolation he subsequently removed the leaf, and caused its place to be occupied by another bearing record to the like effect. This was established before a British commission on the 5th of January, 1858 and on evidence which could not be doubted, the instruments and assistants of Ali Moored being brought forward and confronted with him. But one result could reasonably follow and Ali Moored was of necessity deprived of his ill gotten acquisitions, which were incorporated with the rest of Sindh, as part of the British empire in India. He was however permitted to retain the lands allotted to him by his father an act certainly not of justice but of that liberality of which so many instances are found in the dealings of the British government with native chiefs. Since his connection with the British government, Ali Moored has abolished slavery within his territory. Khyrpoor is about 18 miles S W of Boree the road from which place is good Lat. 27 30' long 68 48

**KHYTOOPARA**—A town in the British district of Pubna, Bengal gov of Bengal 112 miles N E of Calcutta Lat. 23 50' long 89 22'

**KIANTHENGSAH**—A town in the Tenasserim provinces, 158 miles S by E of Moulmein. Lat 14 17' long 98 18

**KICHIWARA**, in Malwa, a district so named, because inhabited by Kich Rajpoots. It lies between lat 23 40'—24 16' long 76 16'—77 11. Detailed information respecting it is given in the notice in the alphabetical arrangement of Rajpoots, its principal place

**KIDDERPORE**, in the British district called the Twenty four Pargunnahs, Bengal gov of Bengal, a small town almost adjoining Cal-

# KID-KIR

outis, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. It is described by Heber as a large village in the vicinity of which are several considerable houses inhabited by Europeans, and considered to be remarkably dry and salubrious. There is here a dockyard, formerly belonging to Mr. James Kyd but now the property of government. A factory has also been recently erected, and thus the means are concentrated within the dock establishment for the efficient repair of the government steamers. Distance from Fort Wilman, S E, four miles Lat 22 30 long 88 24

**KIDWARRA** or **KULWARI** in the British district of Allypore, bent gov. of the N W Province, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore cantonment, and 30 miles N of the former Lat 27 34, long 78 7

**KILA DOWLA** in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 48 miles E from the left bank of the Indus 141 miles W by N of the town of Lahore Lat 31 54 long 71 49

**KILLADEE**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpore situate nine miles from the left bank of the Waun Gunga river and 46 miles ESE from Nagpore Lat 20 56, long 79 49

**KILNER GHAT**—A pass on the Bombay and Agra road, constructed over the Vindhya range of mountains, under the superintendence of Captain Kilner in compliment to whom it has been named. The return of traffic passing over this ghat exhibits a gradual annual increase the amount of tolls received having been doubled between the years 1845 and 1852. Later accounts continue to show a progressive increase. Lat. 22 22 long 75 35

**KILPOOREE** in the British district of Bareilly bent gov. of the N W Province, a town on the route from Pilibesheet to Almorah 27 miles N by W of the former Lat. 29 long 79 47

**KIMLASA** in the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Tehree to Ojauy 50 miles S.W. of former, 170 N E of latter. It is of considerable size, and has a fort on a hill Lat. 24 12, long 78 25

**KIMLIA**, in Bussahir a pass over the range of the outer Himalaya, bounding Kanawur to the south. It is rarely passable but during May June and part of July afterwards, the snow is treacherous and many flocks of sheep and herds of goats, with the people in charge of them, have sunk in the soft and melting mass, and perished. It is therefore little frequented after the periodical rains have set in. Its elevation above the sea is probably about 17 000 feet. According to local information, this snow bed could bear a person's weight for the first half of July, early in the morning, before the sun casts a heat sufficient to melt it, but at other times is impassable. A peak

two or three miles south west of the pass, was by the great trigonometrical survey ascertained to have an elevation 19 481 feet above the sea. The pass is in lat. 31 14', long 78 28

**KIMSUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a village on the route from Jessulmere to the town of Nagor and 123 miles N W of the latter Lat 26 58 long 78 27

**KINCHINGUNGA**—A mountain of the Himalaya range, situate in the territory of Sukhum and presumed to be the second loftiest summit in the world. Its elevation is 28 176 feet above the level of the sea. That of Mount Everest, recently discovered, exceeds 29,000 feet. Lat 27 45 long 88 2

**KINEYREE**, in the Barsee Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab 41 miles SSW of the town of Lahore. At this place in May 1848 the troops of the Khan of Bahawalpore having effected a junction with Captain Edwardes and General Courtlandt sustained an attack from Moolraj (the rebel of Mooltan) which resulted to the complete discomfiture of the latter Lat 29 36 long 71 12

**KING**—An island situate 10 miles W from the coast of Tenasserim. Length north to south 26 miles breadth east to west 10 miles. Though infested by tigers and snakes it is inhabited, and affords plenty of large straight timber fit for masts and several parts of shipbuilding. Lat 12 31 long 93 28

**KINGRI**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh 91 miles N E by N from Kangra, and 147 miles S E by E from Surinagar Lat 33 4 long 77 18

**KINIKOTE**—A town in the native state of Cutch, seven miles S E from the great Western Runn and 48 miles E N E from Bhooj Lat. 23 28 long 70 25

**KINJUR**, in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 82 miles S W by W of the town of Mooltan. Lat 29 55, long 71 8

**KINTALEE**—A town in the British province of Arracan, bent gov. of Bengal, 209 miles S.S.E. of Arracan. Lat 17 57, long 94 85

**KINTALEE**—The name of a pass leading over the Youmadong Mountains, from the town of the same name, on the coast of Arracan to the interior of the British district of Pegu. Lat 17 59 long 95 5

**KIOWOONG**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, bent gov. of Bengal, 83 miles N N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 45, long 88 81

**KIRBASSAH**—A town in Nepal three miles from the right bank of the Jimru river and 198 miles W by N from Khatmandoo Lat. 28 25 long 82 10

**KIRRE**, in Sirhind, a village on the route

# KIR—KIS

from Kurnal to Loodhana, and 36 miles N W of the former town. It is a small collection of houses, pleasantly situated. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 001 miles. Lat. 30 8, long 76 40'

**KIRRFANUGGUR.**—A town in the native state of Ootah 14 miles S.E. from the great Western Runn and 63 miles E.N.E. from Bhoj. Lat. 23 30' long 70 40

**KIRSTNAPATAM**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 82 miles N of Madras. Lat. 14 17, long 80 11

**KIRTYNASSA**—A considerable offset of the Ganges river flowing from the parent stream in lat 23 30' long 90 3 and, holding a south easterly course for eighteen miles through the British district of Ferozepore and twenty five miles through that of Dacca falls, in lat. 23 10 long 90 32, into the Megna, as the Brahmapootra is called in the lower part of its course.

**KIRUTPOOR, or KEERUTHPOOR**—A town in the British district of Bynour, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces distant N from Bynour 80 miles. Lat. 29 30', long 78 16'

**KIRWAH** is the territory of Seronj, a possession of the family of Ameer Khan, a small town on the route from Tehart to Dujeta 81 miles S W of former 185 N E of latter. Lat. 24 long 77 53

**KISHENGHUR, or KRISHNA GURH** in the Punjab a strong fort, about 10 miles E of the Indus, and on the route to Cashmere through the Dab Pass. It is of a quadrangular form and regularly built, though the walls are only of mud. Vigne observes, 'Krishna Gurh is the finest specimen of a regular square mud fort that I have seen in the Punjab. Lat. 34 4 long 72 53

**KISHENGUNGA, or SINDEH**, in the Punjab, a large river, which rising in Lat. 34 48' long 75 4 in the mountains forming the north-eastern boundary of Kashmir sweeps round the north of that valley and after a course of about 120 miles, falls into the Jaulm at Masufurabad in lat. 34 23, long 73 22, being little inferior there to the principal stream. It was formerly crossed by a wooden bridge but this has been destroyed, and the communication is now kept up by a ferry

**KISHENGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 81 miles N E of Purneah. Lat. 26 4 long 87 50'

**KISHENGURH**, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi, by Bawari to the town of Alwar and 28 miles N E. of the latter. It is situate near the Kishengurh pass, which lies through a range of low rocky mountains, and is traversed by a bad road. Supplies are procurable in this town, and water may be obtained in abundance from wells. Lat. 27° 49', long 76 47

**KISHENGURH** in Rajpootana a small state named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north west and north by the territory of Joudpore on the east by the territory of Jeypore and Ajmere and on the south and south west by the British district of Ajmere. Kishengurh lies between lat. 25 50'—28 50 long 74 50'—75 15. The area is estimated at 724 square miles. It is in general a barren country having a soil of unproductive clay, except where overspread by rocky hills, of which the principal is a range near the middle of the country extending from south east to north west. The cultivation of the lower parts of the district might, however be much increased as water is there found near the surface. The wild vegetation is of a repulsive aspect, being principally euphorbias, which overspread the craggy hills. The population estimated at the rate proposed by Sir John Malcolm of ninety-eight to the square mile would amount to upwards of 70 000

The family of the rajah is Rajpoot, of the Rahtore tribe and an offshoot of the family of Joudpore. Kulliam Singh, rajah of Kishengurh in 1818 entered into a treaty with the British government, the latter stipulating to afford protection the former to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government and to act in subordinate co-operation with it to abstain from entering into negotiations with other states without its sanction, to refrain from aggression to refer disputes to the arbitration of his British ally and to furnish troops when required, according to his means. The rajah with whom this treaty was concluded soon manifested eccentricities sufficient to warrant the belief that he was not of sane mind. In 1820 he left his capital under an alleged impression that the British authorities were about to interfere in the internal administration of his dominions and proceeded to Delhi, there to represent his case. It was explained to him that no such danger existed, and he appeared satisfied with the explanation. Shortly afterwards, he despatched troops to attack two of his principal dependants, himself proceeding again to Delhi there to await the result of the movement. The effects of these disturbances were soon felt injuriously in the British district of Ajmere where depredations were committed by one or both the belligerent parties. It was thereupon represented to the rajah that the British government would hold him answerable for the conduct of his officers and their troops, as well as for his own intimation which seems to have caused him some alarm for upon receiving it, he quitted Delhi with some raw levies, which he had made, demanded the assistance of his remaining dependants, and marched in person to reduce those in arms against him. His nobles had, however no inclination for assisting in the destruction of members of their own order whose interests were identified with theirs, and they accordingly deserted him, attempted to gain possession

mon of the capital and avowed their intention to depose the ruling prince and set up his infant son. The rajah then fled to Ajmere, and invoked the arbitration of the British government. The chiefs made a similar appeal. The British authorities enjoined an immediate settlement of disputes by arrangement between the contending parties, which after a time, was apparently effected. But this pacification was not lasting. The rajah soon after the temporary adjustment again quitted his territory. On the urgent remonstrance of the representative of the British government, he returned but never succeeded in effecting a reconciliation with his discontented chiefs and probably never attempted it in sincerity. Eventually in 1832 he abdicated in favour of his son, and retired to the British dominions on an allowance of 36 000 rupees per annum a sum significant of the small resources of the state in comparison with its extent and population.

**KISHENGURH** the principal place of the small native territory of the same name a town on the route from Dasserabad to Hanesse, 21 miles N. E. of the former 222 S. W. of the latter. It is situated on the south west side of a range of hills of gneiss and granite, which have a direction from south-east to north-west and is surrounded by a high and thick rampart of masonry. Within the town is the residence of the rajah a large and strongly fortified structure but in rather a rude style of architecture. Adjoining is a large tank and there are gardens fenced with hedges of cactus. The town once considerable is now in many places ruinous. Lat. 26 33, long 74 57.

**KISHENGURH** in the Rajpoot state of Jessalmere, a fort and village in the desert, close to the frontier towards Bahawalpore and 80 miles N. W. of the town of Jessalmere. Lat. 27 40' long 70 36'.

**KISHENNUGUR**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 104 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23 46 long. 87 29.

**KISHENPORE**—The chief station of the Governor-General's agent for the south western frontier and commissioner for Chota Nagpore. Here is a jail for both civil and criminal prisoners. About a mile and a half south of this place is Dorunda, the present head quarters of the military within the district. An experimental coffee plantation was formed in the vicinity of the town in 1844, and samples of the produce were sent home and submitted to brokers and merchants, by whom they were highly esteemed. The object of the experiment having been answered, by demonstrating that the climate and soil of the district were well adapted to coffee-cultivation the plantation was disposed of by the government. Lat. 23 28' long 85° 20'.

**KISHNUGUR**, in the British district of Nuddea, lieutenant gov. of Bengal and the seat of the civil establishment of the district, a town

on the route from Calcutta to Berhampore, 64 miles N. of former and 54 miles S. of latter. This town has the advantage of valuable water-carriage, being situated on the navigable river Jellinghee ten miles above its confluence with the Hooghly navigable down wards to the sea. It is noted for its manu facture of fine muslins, highly prized even at present, when similar fabrics are produced in Britain in such perfection and cheapness. The price, however is high and the patterns, though tasteful printed in only a single colour. Here also are modelled in a sort of cement small figures, illustrative of the great variety of castes and classes of the population of Hindostan. One of the government colleges has been established here. The town is in lat. 23 24 long 88 28'.

**KISHOONPOOR** or **KISHENPOOR** in the British district of Futehpore lieutenant gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, 25 miles S. E. of the town of Futehpore. Lat. 26 39 long 81 4.

**KISHTAWAR**, in the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, a town situated on the southern slope of the Himalaya, and in a small plain near the left bank of the Chenab, which here rushes through a ravine having precipitous sides of gneiss rock about 1 000 feet high. A little up the river and on the opposite side from the town is the confluence of the Maru Wardwan a considerable river from the north. It is a town of ill built flat-roofed houses with an insignificant bazar and a fort. There are trifling manufactures of shawls of inferior quality and of coarse woollens. The population consisting of Mahometans and Hindoos are proverbially poor the place having suffered excessively from the oppression of the Sikhs since the expulsion of the rightful rajah who ruled over the surrounding territory which bears the same name and whose power extended northwards as far as Ladakh. Kishtawar is situated 5 000 feet above the sea and in lat 33 18 long 76° 46'.

**KISHUNEE**—A town in the territory of Oude on the right bank of the Gomtee river and 50 miles E. S. E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26 34, long 81 44'.

**KISHUNGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 36 miles W. N. W. from Jeypoor and 64 miles N. E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 9' long 75 25.

**KISING**—A town in Nepal, situate three miles from the left bank of the Gunduck river and 83 miles W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 46 long 83 56'.

**KISRY**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guccowar, 83 miles S. by E from Rajkote, and 103 miles S. W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 21° 9' long 71 9'.

**KISHEN DAKA TALAO** in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village and halting place on the route from the city of Delhi to Muttra, and 11 miles

S. of the former Supplies may be collected from the vicinity, and water is abundant. Lat 28 30' long 77 21'

**KISSERAGURH.**—A town of Bundelcund in the native state of Chutteeputr situate 73 miles N.E. by E from Saugur, and 94 miles N by W from Jubbulpur. Lat. 24 28' long 79 49'

**KISSERAGURH.**—An island of the Mergui Archipelago situate off the coast of Tenasserim length N to S. 20 miles, breadth 10 miles Lat 11 34', long 98 36'

**KISSUNPUR** in Sirhind in the British district of Ferozepore, a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozepore and 32 miles W of the former town It is situate close to the left bank of a large offset of the Sutlej and in a level open country partially cultivated Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,134 miles Lat. 30 55' long 75 18'

**KISTNAGERRY**—A town in the British district of Kurnool presidency of Madras 23 miles S.W. of Kurnool Lat 15 34', long 77 58'

**KISTNAGHERY** in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a fort situate on a 'tremendous rock' 700 feet in perpendicular height and remarkably bare and steep It is supplied with water from reservoirs within the fort and at the base of the rock there are springs, which supply the petty or town Distance from Salem N. 60 miles Madras, S.W., 150 Lat 12 32' long 78 17'

**KISTNAH** or **KRISHNA** a river rising in the Deccan at Mahabulshwar on the eastern brow of the Western Ghats at the elevation of 4,500 feet above the level of the sea and in lat 18 1' long 78 41' Though ultimately falling into the Bay of Bengal, its source is only about forty miles east of the western coast of the peninsula, or of the shore of the Arabian Sea. Taking a south easterly course of about 145 miles through the territory of Sattara, and thence dividing that province from the jaghires of the Southern Mahratta country for the further distance of ten miles it near Bangalore, in lat. 16 50' long 74 38' on the right side, receives the Wurna, flowing from the west From that confluence flowing south east for 153 miles, alternately between and through the jaghires of the Southern Mahratta country, Sattara, and the British district of Belgaum, it on the right side receives the Gutpurba, and thence holds a similar course for thirty five miles, separating the collectorates of Sholapore and Belgaum, to lat 16 10', long 76 18' where it arrives at the territory of the Nizam. Though its source has a considerable elevation, the country through which it flows in the upper part of its course does not appear to have a rugged aspect, being described as 'one extensive plain to the south east and north west, whilst the ridges of hills on the north and south are barely visible, and at a distance The banks of the river [Kistnah],

which are deep and shelving are composed of black earth, with mixed sand The country undulates, and presents here and there hilly ranges of broken basalt Some parts of it consist of extensive plains, covered by a little stunted grass serving as pasture to numerous flocks [herds] of antelope In its course through Belgaum it on the right side as before mentioned, receives the river Gutpurba and twenty two miles lower down the Mulpurba, besides several small torrents on the right and left The river skirting the territory of the Nizam for about ten miles passes into it and holds through it a course north east for about sixty miles to Lekur in lat 16 32' long 77 3' where it turns south east and, flowing in that direction twenty five miles on the left side receives, in lat 16 24' long 77 41', the Beema, a large tributary from the north west, and continuing to flow in a south easterly direction eighty miles farther receives on the right side, in lat 15 58' long 78 19' the Tumboodra, a considerable river flowing from the south west and thence flows circuitously but generally north-east, for 180 miles, through the rocky gorges of the Eastern Ghats, to Reversalab, in lat. 16 50' long 80 10', where it turns south east, and at Chentaply ten miles lower down, leaves the recesses of the Ghats, and enters the plain In this part of its course between the confluences of the Tumboodra and Chentaply it receives on the left side from the territory of the Nizam some important tributaries as the Indree, the Pedawa, the Hullea, the Yase or Musi the Palair and a few miles below its entrance into the plain it receives, on the same side, the Moonyar a very considerable stream During its course through the mountains its tributaries, though numerous, are all unimportant From the confluence of the Tumboodra to that of the Palair it forms the boundary between the territory of the Nizam lying either north or west, on the one side, and on the other the territory of Kurnool and the British district of Guntoor The channel of the Kistnah is deep, its banks varying in height from thirty to fifty feet and Heyne observes that it has very steep, indeed almost perpendicular banks during its whole course, which renders it altogether useless for agricultural purposes such as watering the countries through which it flows Both the banks are higher than the adjoining country as has been ascertained by barometrical observations." From Chentaply where it enters the plain it holds a course of seventy miles south-east to Boburanka, in lat. 16 5' long 80 56' where it parts into two arms, the one flowing north-east thirty miles, and falling into the Bay of Bengal at Point Divy in lat. 15 57' long 81 15' the other flowing south twenty five miles, and falling into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 1. 46' long 80 53' including between them a delta traversed by a third branch sent off from the southern arm and by some watercourses from the main branches. The total length of course

of the Kistnah is 800 miles. It is subject to two periodical inundations annually the first and principal, caused by the south west monsoon precipitating its heavy rains on the Western Ghats, Mysore and other elevated tracts above the upper parts of the river's course, takes place at the end of summer the other periodical inundation occurs in October being caused by the local rains brought by the north east monsoon and is comparatively insignificant. The Kistnah in consequence of the rapid declivity of its waterway and rockiness of channel cannot be navigated even by small craft for short distances and the manner of crossing ferries is by means of large, wide circular baskets made of bamboo and rendered water tight by lutes sewed on the outside of the framework, and having the seams secured by being overlaid with resin.

An extensive system of irrigation in connection with this river is now in progress, and has been estimated to cost 150,000. The object is proposed to be effected by means of an embankment or dike thrown across the river at the head of the delta and by thus accumulating the waters, to extend the benefits of irrigation to large portions of the districts of Masulipatam and Guntoor.

**KISTNAPOOR**—A town in the British district of North Arcot presidency of Madras, 130 miles W by S. of Madras. Lat. 12° 52', long 78° 27'.

**KISTNARAJPOOR**—A town in the Mysore on the left bank of a branch of the Cauvery river, and 18 miles W N W from Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 31' long 76° 30'.

**KIMUN or KISHNEE**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Fatehgarh and 25 miles N E of the former. Lat. 27° 2' long 79° 19'.

**KITTPOOR**, in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay a town formerly of great splendour but now in decay situated 26 miles S E. of Belgaum. This town was the scene of a formidable insurrection in 1832 which, however, was happily suppressed by the zeal and intrepidity of two patells, named Linga Gowah and Krishen Row whose services on the occasion were acknowledged on the part of government by grants of land. Lat. 16° 36', long 74° 51'.

**KIU**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, situated 149 miles N N E from Kangra, and 135 miles E from Srinagar. Lat. 33° 59', long 77° 19'.

**KIVALUR**—A town in the British district of Tanjore presidency of Madras, 168 miles S by W of Madras. Lat. 10° 47', long 79° 48'.

**KIVENTHA** in Arracan a village on the route from Mamboo to Aeng and situated on the Mue river. It is at this village that the

road diverges one branch leading to Nhembe-given. Lat. 20° 18' long 94° 22'.

**KOAHDA or CHUTENEA**—A small river, rising in the district of Boghelkhand territory of Rewa, in two branches, the Odda and Silar, on an elevated plateau the first named in lat. 24° 35' long 81° 50' the Silar, in lat. 24° 35' long 81° 50'. The elevation of the source above the sea must exceed 1,000 feet as that is the elevation of the stream at the cascade of Bouth twenty miles lower down. At that cascade it is precipitated a depth of 400 feet over the brow of the Kutra ridge and continuing a northerly course of about fifteen miles, during which it is joined by the Goorna is discharged, on the left side, and in lat. 24° 07' long 81° 57' into the Bilund, a tributary of the Sone. Jacquemont, who in the dry season crossed it within a few miles of its source, styles it a rather considerable rivulet.

**KOANG** a tributary of the Sone river rises in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory in lat. 23° 30' long 82° and flowing in a westerly direction for forty miles falls into the Sone in lat. 23° 20' long 81° 31'.

**KOARA FORT** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer a village on the route from Boree, in Sind to the town of Jessulmeer from which it is distant 38 miles W. It has a small stone fort. Lat. 27° 7' long 70° 26'.

**KOATPULLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situated six miles N from the right bank of the Tandoor river and 53 miles W from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 22' long 77° 45'.

**KOBELASPOOR**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 55 miles S. by W of Silhet. Lat. 24° 9', long 91° 37'.

**KOCHANG**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 60 miles S E by E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 56', long 85° 36'.

**KOCHECHOO** in the British district of Humeerpoor lieutenant gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from Banda to Gwalior 67 miles W of the former. It is situated on the river Dhasan and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 20° 34', long 79° 29'.

**KOCHELAK BOOEEREA**—A town in the British district of Durrung, province of Assam 57 miles N E by E. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 55' long 94° 47'.

**KOCHELACOTAH**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 50 miles W N W of Ongole. Lat. 15° 50' long 79° 25'.

**KOCHUS**—A town in the British district of Shahabad lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 76 miles W S W of Dinapore. Lat. 25° 10', long 84°.

**KODAMUNGLUM**—A town in the native state of Travancore territory of Madras, 112 miles N by W from Trivandrum, and 68

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miles SSW from Comstoor Lat 10 4, long 76 42

**KODUMUDY**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, 64 miles E. of Coimbatore Lat 11 4 long 77 57

**KODUNDOOR**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras 45 miles S.S.E. of Coimbatore Lat 10 23 long 77 13

**KODUNGALLOOR**—See CHANGANORE

**KODUNGUL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate seven miles from the left bank of the Tandoor river and 60 miles WSW from Hyderabad. Lat 17 6 long 77 41

**KOEL**, or **KOYLE**—A river rising in the mountainous tract on the southern frontier of the British district of Chota Nagpore about lat. 23 8' long 83 58. It holds a course generally northerly and, receiving several torrents right and left, passes into the native state of Sirgooja and the British districts Palamow and Behar and falls into the river Son on the right side in lat. 24 31' long 83 54 having a total course of about 140 miles. Valuable coal fields have been discovered at Singra and some other places on its banks.

**KOELAOR**—A town in the territory of Oude situate on the right bank of the Gogra and 52 miles E from Lucknow Lat. 26 51 long. 81 50

**KOENT** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore and 34 miles W of the latter Lat 26 22' long 79 56

**KORREEPOOR** in the British district of Jounpore lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces, a village situate in a patch of territory surrounded on all sides by that of Oude 25 miles N of Allahabad. Lat. 26 2' long 82 24

**KOGOON**—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Pegue situate 90 miles E from Rangoon and 51 miles N from Amherst. Lat 16 50' long 97 39

**KOH**, or **CHOIA**, a river of the British districts of Kumaon and Bijnour, rises in the most southern range of the Himalaya mountain system, near Sungoor fort, at an elevation of about 6400 feet and in lat 29 55 long 78 43. It takes a course of about eighteen miles in a south westerly direction to the southern frontier of Kumaon where it passes into the plain of Hindoostan at Kotdwara having an elevation of 1342 feet above the sea. From this place it runs in a direction, first southerly and subsequently south-easterly a distance of about forty five miles to its junction with the Western Ramganga, in lat 29 17, long 78 42. It was forded by Webb at Kotdwara, in March, when it was two feet deep and fifteen yards wide, with a rapid current

**KOHAT**—A town of Northern India, in the hilly tract north of the Salt range of moun-  
tains, and in the valley of Kohat which is about seven miles in diameter populous, fertile, well watered by the river Teo and by numerous springs. The town, which is surrounded by a wall is meely built but has a good bazar and a fine mosque. Its beautiful situation and the luxuriant vegetation of the surrounding country render it a delightful place. The great route from Peshawar to Kala Bagh passes through Kohat as does also westward an important route by Bungnah to Khorasan. Kohat is the capital, not only of the pergunnah of the same name but of an extensive and fertile valley which for administrative purposes has recently been formed into a separate district of the Punjab. At Sheikh which is situate a few miles east of the town are springs of naphtha and very rich and extensive deposits of sulphur. The British government are about to construct a chain of fortresses in the Kohat Pies, with the view of controlling the wild tribes in the vicinity. Kohat is in lat. 33 32' long 71 27

**KOHNGAM**—An island 20 miles E from the coast of Siam, two miles long by one and a half broad. It is situate 255 miles S.S.W. of Siam Lat 11 21 long 100 5

**KOHRAR KHAS**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Bandah, 36 miles W of the former Lat 25 8' long 82 4

**KOI** or **KHOE** in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansae to Ludiana, and 48 miles S of the latter town. It is situate in a country slightly undulated tolerably fertile and partially cultivated. Distant NW from Calcutta 1064 miles Lat 30 17 long 76 56

**KOILA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and 15 miles NW of the former Lat. 26 29 long 81 43

**KOILAH** in the jaghire of Jujhur, district of Dadree lieutenant gov. of the NW Provinces, a village on the north eastern frontier towards the British district of Rohtuk Lat. 28 44 long 76 19

**KOILCONDARH**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 65 miles SW from Hyderabad and 62 miles N by W from Kurnool Lat. 16 41 long 77 50

**KOILKOONTIA**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 61 miles NW of Cuddapah Lat 15 18, long 78 23.

**KOKREE**, a river of Bombay rising in lat. 19 22' long 73 57 a few miles east of the Malsey Ghat, and, flowing for fifty miles in a south east direction, through the British districts of Poona and Ahmednuggur, falls into the Goor river, in lat. 18 52' long 74 20



# KOK--KOL.

**KOKREET**—A town in the British prov-  
ince of Tenasserim, situate 60 miles N of  
Moulmein Lat 17 20' long 97 42'

**KOKSAL**—A town in the British district  
of Patna, lieut. gov of Bengal 98 miles N E  
by N of Calcutta. Lat. 25 48 long 89 16'

**KOKUR**, in Cashmere, a celebrated spring  
at the northern base of the Panjal of Banthal,  
bounding the valley on the south. It gushes  
with a copious volume of water out of six  
orifices at the bottom of a limestone cliff. A  
considerable stream is thus formed which flows  
into the Bureng river. The water is celebrated  
for its excellence and the Afghan court, when  
established in Cashmere, drank no other  
Koker Nag is in lat. 33 30', long 76 19

**KOKUTNOOR**—A town in the British  
district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay  
32 miles E of Bejeepoor Lat. 16 49', long  
76 16'

**KOKUTNOOR**.—A town in the British  
district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay  
78 miles N E of Belgaum Lat. 16 41', long  
75 16'

**KOLA** in the British district of Kumaon,  
lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces a small fort,  
built of stone and surrounded by a ditch  
situate on a hill on the right bank of the river  
Duhla, on the route from Almora to Koelsee-  
poor 25 miles N E. of the latter Lat. 29 25  
long 79 29'

**KOLABAH**—An island also a portion of  
territory on the Concan coast, the whole sub-  
ject to the presidency of Bombay. The island  
is situate in the Arabian Sea, or North Indian  
Ocean half a mile W of the shore of the Con-  
can, and opposite the town Ah Dagh in about  
lat 18 38' long 72 56'. It appears to have  
been long neglected as a barren rock but the  
active operations of European commerce and  
maritime warfare having shown the import-  
ance of its position it was occupied and forti-  
fied in 1662 by the Mahratta chief Sevajee,  
who there practised as a sea attorney.  
The course of piracy was, after his death,  
pursued by the Mahratta family of Angria,  
and became so formidable and ruinous to the  
commerce of the maritime powers, that in  
1722 an expedition of three British ships of  
the line and a Portuguese land force attacked  
it but the attempt failed in consequence of  
the cowardice of the Portuguese. The pirates  
continued to thrive in their iniquitous avoca-  
tion, and Forbes, who, in 1773, visited Ragoojee,  
the possessor of Kolaba, describes his palace,  
treasury, and other public buildings, gardens  
and stables, 'containing a noble stud of  
Persian and Arabian horses, elephants, and  
camels' adding that "everything about the  
darbar was in princely style"

The tract of country on the mainland is bounded  
on the north by the harbour of Bombay on the  
east by the British district of Tannah, with which  
it is now incorporated as a sub-collectorate on  
the south by Jungerra, and on the west by

the Arabian Sea. It extends from lat. 18 20'—  
18 48' and from long 72 56'—73 12' is  
thirty miles in length from north west to south  
east, and twelve in breadth with an area of  
318 square miles, and a population of 53 721.  
After the overthrow and expulsion of the  
Peishwa, Ragoojee Angria in 1822 concluded  
a treaty with the British government, by which  
he agreed to acknowledge its supremacy and  
was in turn guaranteed protection against  
external attack. Ragoojee Angria died in 1838  
leaving one of his widows in a state of preg-  
nancy. She gave birth to a son, who was  
recognised as chief of Kolaba. The boy died  
in infancy when the legitimate line of de-cent  
to the Kolaba state became extinct and the  
territory lapsed to the paramount power. Pre-  
tensions to the succession were put forth by  
the illegitimate sons of Ragoojee but these  
after due consideration, being ultimately re-  
jected the territory was annexed to the British  
dominions. The country is rich in teak forests  
and other timber. The surplus revenue avail-  
able for the general purposes of the state after  
deducting all disbursements, including pensions  
to the members of Angria's family, amounted,  
in 1844 to 1 27 355 rupees

**KOLACHEE** in the Daman division of the  
Panjab, a town situate 40 miles W from the  
right bank of the Indus and 140 miles N W  
by N of the town of Mooltan Lat. 31 51  
long 70 53

**KOLAD**—A town in the British district of  
Tannah presidency of Bombay 46 miles S E.  
of Bombay Lat. 18 28, long 73 20'

**KOLADYNE RIVER**—The principal river  
of Arracan. It takes its rise near the Blue  
Mountains, in lat 22 27 long 92 51 but  
the highest point to which it has been explored  
is in lat 21 25 or ninety miles above Akyab,  
where its stream is narrow and navigable only  
for canoes. After traversing for some miles a  
mountainous and desolate region it opens upon  
wide and luxuriant plains, whereon are several  
villages, having extensive cultivation in their  
neighbourhood, more especially of rice for  
which the soil is peculiarly adapted, from the  
facilities of irrigation. The inhabitants of these  
sequestered villages consist of Mugs and  
Burmese. The town of Arracan is situate on  
a branch of the river about fifty miles from its  
mouth and up to within a few miles of that  
place it is navigable for ships of 250 tons  
burden. For the last twenty or thirty miles  
of its course it is connected with the rivers  
Myoo and Lemyo by innumerable creeks, by  
means of which much inland communication is  
carried on. It empties itself into the sea close  
to the island of Akyab which is situated  
between this and the estuary of the Myoo.  
The breadth at its mouth is about ten miles.

**KOLANGODU**, in the British district of  
Malabar, under the presidency of Madras, a  
town near its eastern frontier towards the  
British district Combaratore. It is situate in a  
very beautiful country, the mountains on the

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south pouring down fine cascades, and the cultivated fields being interspersed with forests and plantations of fruit-trees. Each dwelling is inclosed by a small garden, and the number of houses has been stated at 1,000. Distance direct from Calicut, S.E. 76 miles. Cananore S.E. 125. Coimbatore, S.W. 32. Madras, S.W. 130. Lat 10 37, long 76 45.

**KOLAPOOR.**—A raj or state under the political management of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north and north east by Sattara, on the east and south by the British collectorate of Belgaum, and on the west by Sawuntwarree and the British collectorate of Rutnagerry. It lies between lat 15 68'—17 17 long 73 47'—74 46' is ninety five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and sixty five in breadth. The area is stated to be 3 440 square miles. It is throughout included within the country popularly denominated the Deccan and is a tract sloping with a rugged surface from the culminating ridge of the Ghauts forming the western boundary towards the east or plain country in the British collectorate of Belgaum. From that circumstance the numerous torrents traversing this rough tract have a direction easterly falling into the Kistnah by the channel of which great river their contents are ultimately discharged into the Bay of Bengal. The Kistnah itself, flowing southward from Sattara touches on this raj a few miles below the confluence of the Wurra, in lat 16 50' long 74 36 and, holding a course very tortuous but generally in a direction south-easterly for about twenty five miles, forms for that distance the boundary between Kolapoor and the Southern Jagheer dars. The Wurra rises at the north west corner of the raj at Tewra, on the eastern declivity of the Ghauts, in lat 17 20' long 73 46 and flowing towards the south east for about thirty miles, forms for that distance the boundary between this raj and the province of Sattara and falls into the Kistnah on the right side. The other streams are mere mountain torrents. The elevation of the highest summits of the Ghauts in the western part of the raj is probably between 3 000 and 4 000 feet the average elevation of the lowest part, or that farthest east varies perhaps from 1 500 to 1 800 feet. The geological formation appears to be throughout volcanic, principally trappean like the rest of the northern section of the Ghauts and the volcanic formation is generally overlaid by laterite, or cellular ferruginous sandstone, which, when disintegrated forms a very fertile soil. The population consists principally of two races,—Mahrattas and Ramooses these last resembling in some respects the Bheel tribe so extensively spread farther north. The Ramooses however are more intelligent than the Bheels, and though actuated by similar plundering habits are much superior in a military point of view. The number of the people has

been returned at 500 000. This however, includes the population of the dependences of Kolapoor viz Vishalgur Kagal, Inchoikurajee, and Bowda. The chief of Inchoikurajee having died without male issue the question of the lapse of the estate to the Kolapoor government has been made dependent on the non-existence of any male descendant of the founder of the ruling family. Should the resumption be sanctioned, the estate of Inchoikurajee will probably be transferred to the British government in liquidation of the debt incurred by the Kolapoor state for the suppression of the mahratta in the year 1844. Kolapoor the seat of government appears to be the only town. The route from Sattara to Sawuntwarree, from north to south passes by the town as does that from south east to north west, from Dharwar to the South Conca. There is also a route from north-east to south west, from Sholapoor to the town of Kolapoor.

The rulers of Kolapoor trace their descent from Sevajee the founder of the Mahratta empire. While Saho, the third in descent from Sevajee, was a prisoner at Delhi his uncle, Rajah Ram, the second son of Sevajee, assumed the government. Rajah Ram died before Saho's liberation and was succeeded by his son Sevajee, who contested the Mahratta supremacy with his cousin Saho. Sevajee did not long survive his father and left his brother Sambajee heir to his pretensions. Sambajee continued the contest for the throne of Sattara with his cousin Saho at length a compromise was effected, by which Sambajee acknowledged Saho a right to the whole Mahratta country except Kolapoor with its dependent territory which was assigned to himself with the title of rajah and the same dignity as that assumed by Saho hence the rajah of Kolapoor was addressed as a superior by the Peishwa. Sambajee died in 1760 without issue. His widow adopted, as her husband's heir a boy named Sevajee, and conducted the affairs of the principality in his name. The piracy which prevailed on the coast induced the government of Bombay to send an expedition against Kolapoor in 1765. The fort of Malwan was captured and retained until certain satisfaction was rendered when it was restored to the Kolapoor state by treaty concluded the 12th of January 1766. In 1804 when Sir A. Wellesley was engaged in settling the Southern Mahratta country the Kolapoor rajah preferred certain claims against the Peishwa. He was told that the British government would arbitrate his claims but would not allow him to invade the Peishwa's dominions. The opportunity was taken to propose an agreement for the suppression of piracy on account of which the Kolapoor ports were then blockaded but it does not appear to have ever been concluded. The subjects of the rajah's maritime districts never desisted from piracy when detected and punishment threatened apologies were offered, with promises of reparation for the past, and abstinence from

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future depredations, but the system of piracy was not effectually suppressed until 1812, when the demand against the rajah on account of plunder of British property amounted to fifty lacs of rupees. During the distracted condition of the Poona government, a hostile conflict was maintained by the states of Kolapur and Sawuntwarree. Latterly Appa Desaiye the Peshwa's general, interfered, and was besieging Kolapur with a view of reducing it to the Peshwa's authority but the differences were arranged by stipulations contained in a treaty concluded by Mr Elphinstone with the rajah of Kolapur by which the territorial rights of that prince in regard to the Peshwa were defined and all claims on his part over the dominions retained by the Peshwa, and over the subjects of that chieftain, surrendered. Malwan and its dependencies were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the British government, the suppression of piracy was decreed, and, in consideration of these conditions, the Company agreed to guarantee the rajah in possession of the territories assigned to him at the same time the British relinquished all pecuniary demands against the rajah. In 1822 the rajah Abba Sing was murdered. He left an infant son, by Tara Bai, usually styled the Dewan but his brother, Bawa Sahib seized the Gudsde and his nephew whose right he had usurped dying soon after he became the rightful rajah. In 1825 the rajah's maladministration and aggressions on the neighbouring jaghiredars, who were under British protection, compelled the armed intervention of the Company's government. A force was accordingly moved into the Kolapur country when hostile proceedings were arrested by the submission of the rajah with whom a new treaty was concluded but scarcely had the British force been withdrawn when the rajah levied troops and renewed his oppression of the guaranteed chiefs. His conduct compelled the British government to take military possession of the country. The rajah at length submitted, and entered into new engagements, contained in a preliminary treaty concluded towards the end of the year 1827 and a definitive treaty (more favourable to him), concluded in 1829. It was deemed necessary that his proceedings should for some be watched by a corps of observation, a precaution justified by the event, the rajah, under the pernicious advice of the minister appointed by the British government, and who proved faithless to the authority to which he owed his power having resumed his previous course of violence. The minister being removed and tranquillity restored, the military force was withdrawn. Nothing of importance occurred till 1839 when the rajah Bawa Sahib died leaving two sons, both young and by different mothers. He was succeeded by the elder Sayajee, usually called Baba Sahib. The mother of the rajah assumed the regency during his minority but it was shortly wrested from her by Tara Bai, the widow of the former rajah, Abba Sing,

and already mentioned as known by the title of the Dewan. This lady was recognised as regent by the British government. She continued to exercise full authority until 1842, when her extreme mismanagement compelled the government as guardian of the young rajah's interests, to interfere. After the complete failure of milder measures, the regent was set aside altogether, and a minister appointed to act under the immediate control of the British government. The Dewan's party discontented from the loss of their nefarious gains, excited a general rebellion throughout the country in 1844. The rebellion was put down by force of arms and the entire management of the Kolapur state assumed, and thenceforward directly exercised by the British government, in the name of the rajah, whose authority in the mean time remains in abeyance.

The military force of the state of Kolapur amounts to between 9 000 and 10 000 men, of various descriptions. If that of the dependent jaghiredars be added the number will be increased to more than 12,000.

**KOLAPUR.**—The principal place and seat of government of the raj or state of the same name. Being in a secluded tract, seldom visited by Europeans, little is known concerning it. When in 1825 a British force advanced to the place the reconnaissance gave the information that the defences were weak and might, without much difficulty be taken by assault. On the rampart were many guns of small calibre from four to twelve-pounders, but there was reason to conclude the garrison had no supply of ammunition. When in consequence of the rajah having again become troublesome, it was once more necessary to march a force against him the place was peaceably delivered up to the British troops the Arabs and Scindians, who constituted the garrison, marching in search of other service, and the rabble which had collected from various quarters dispersing in all directions. Under British authority the physical condition has been scarcely less benefited than the political and civil circumstances of the country of which it is the capital. The town being excessively crowded and unhealthy, a series of measures for its sanitary improvement commenced in 1848 and it has since been officially reported that the place has been tolerably cleansed from its filthiness, and that a plentiful supply of water has been obtained. Further improvement may reasonably be looked for. Distant S.E. from Bombay 185 miles, S from Poona 130 S. from Sattara 70 Lat. 16° 42', long 74° 15'.

**KOLAR.**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay situate 27 miles S of Bejapoor Lat. 16° 28' long 75° 44'.

**KOLARAS,** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindias family a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same

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name, assessed at the annual land revenue of 90 000 rupees. Distant 79 miles S.W. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 25 18', long 77 41'

**KOLASHAGARAPURAM.**—A town in the native state of Travancore, territory of Madras, situate 81 miles N.W. by N. from Trivandrum and 83 miles W.N.W. from Tinnevely. Lat. 9 6' long. 76 25'

**KOLBAREKA.**—A town in the British district of Pacheta, heat. gov. of Bengal, 131 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23 48', long 86 54'

**KOLHUAGAR,** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 10 miles S.E. of Cawnpore, 80 S.W. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 1,000 all Hindoos. Lat. 26 23', long 80 31'

**KOLLAH.**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 31 miles S. by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17 14' long 74 10'

**KOLLATHOOR.**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 41 miles N.E. by E. of Tinnevely. Lat. 9 1', long 78 15'

**KOLRON** in the Kyarda Doon in Sirmoor a village and halting place on the route from Dehra to Nahan, and 64 miles W. of the former town. The hills enclosing the Doon are here so close that they are separated merely by the channel of the Batta. The road in this part of the route is described by Mundy as a rough track, and no supplies can be procured except water from the Batta. This place is called Kolson by Moorcroft, who states it to have been the scene of a severe defeat received by the Rohilla prince Ghulam Kader from Jagat Prakash the rajah of Sirmoor. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,086 miles. Lat. 30 30' long 77 29'

**KOLWAR,** in the district of Sultanpore territory of Oude, a village 70 miles S.E. of Lucknow 10 miles W. of Sultanpore cantonment, half a mile from the right bank of the river Gomtee. According to Butler the population is 1,000, of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 23', long 82

**KOMARPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Purneah, heat. gov. of Bengal, 29 miles S. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 25 23' long 87 41'

**KOMEDPORE.**—A town in the British district of Pubna, heat. gov. of Bengal, 110 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24 3', long 86 9'

**KOMHARSIN** a hill state between the Sutlej and the Jumna, is bounded on the north by Kooloo, from which it is separated by the river Sutlej on the east by Kotgurh and the British districts of Sundooch and Kothkasee, on the south by Bulam and on the west by the district of Goond, one of the tributaries of the state of Keonjhar. It embraces an area of about fifty sq. miles. Its centre is in lat.

31 18 long 77 29'. Except a narrow strip along the left bank of the Sutlej the surface has a considerable elevation that of the town of Komharsin above the level of the sea, is 5,279 feet, of the cantonment of Kotgurh, on the eastern frontier 6 634 of Whartoo, in the same locality, 10 656. The drainage is northwards, by a small stream, into the Sutlej southwards, by two feeders of the river Ghee. The principal crops are wheat, barley various sorts of millet, phaphur and some other species of buckwheat, various esculent vegetables, tobacco and on the banks of the Sutlej ginger and cotton. The poppy is extensively cultivated for opium, which is of very fine quality, and brings a higher price than that of the plains. The seeds yield a sweet oil, much used as an article of diet, and for burning. Hemp is an important product, on account of its fibres, the intoxicating drug obtained from its resinous secretion and its seeds, which yield oil, and are parched and used as food. A hardy species of rice is partially cultivated. Oats grow spontaneously, but are not applied to any use. The fruits are apples of indifferent quality, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, grapes, walnuts, filberts, raspberries, currants, barberries, and mulberries. Bamboos, and some of the tropical fruits, grow on the bank of the Sutlej.

The rana or prince of this state formerly owed allegiance to Bussahur but was dispossessed of his rights by the Goorkhas. On the expulsion of these aggressors, in 1815, he was reinstated by the British. The grant was in favour of Rana Kehur Sing and his posterity. Kehur Sing died without issue in 1839 and according to the strict letter of the endowment, this territory lapsed to the British government but, in consideration of the early attachment of the deceased rana to British interests, and of other circumstances, the grant was renewed in favour of Freetam Singh, a collateral heir. This chief engaged to prevent suttee and to abolish infanticide. The present annual revenue of the state is estimated at 1,000, out of which a tribute of 1444 is paid to the East-India Company.

**KOMHARSIN,** an insignificant village, though the principal place of the hill state of the same name and the residence of the rana or native prince, is situate on a mountain descending precipitously a depth of 2,230 feet to the left bank of the Sutlej. Fraser describes it, at the time of his visit, as "mean and poor," not consisting of "more than a dozen houses, built like the rest of the hill villages, of dry stone and wood, in the Chinese fashion." It has probably improved under British protection as Archer twelve years afterwards, found the rana residing in a large and well built residence, and the surrounding country well cultivated and luxuriantly productive. Elevation above the sea 5 279 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Kurnool and Subashoo, 1 110 miles. Lat. 31 19', long 77 30'.

# KOM-KOO

**KOMTA**, in the territory of Nagpoor, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to the city of Nagpoor 107 miles N.E. of the latter, 467 S.W. of the former. Here after the deposition of Appa Sahib Bhonsla, in 1818 some of his partisans attempted to make head, manning the defences, which consisted of a wall and partial ditch, inclosing a small fort. The garrison amounted to above 2 000, and had two batteries. After the outer defences had been forced, and the fort attacked the garrison surrendered on promise of personal safety. The loss of the besieged was estimated at 400 that of the besiegers at sixty-one. Lat. 21 32', long 80 21'

**KOMULMAIR**, or **KUMULMAIR** in the territory of Oodeypoor in Rajpootana, a pass defended by a fortress on the route from Oodeypoor to Joudpore 50 miles N. of former 90 S.E. of latter. It lies through a succession of deep and rugged ravines in the Aravalli and forms the communication between the more elevated region of Mawar and the plain of Marwar. The fortress was gained for the East India Company in 1818 by bribing the garrison of the ruler of Joudpore to give it up and it was made over to the rajah of Oodeypoor. Elevation above the sea 3,363 feet. Lat. 25 10, long 73 40'

**KONADAH**—A town in the British district of Visnagapatam presidency of Madras, 30 miles N.E. by N. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 13 1, long 83 40'

**KONADOON**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 30 miles S.W. from Hyderabad, and 89 miles N. from Karnool. Lat. 17 6' long 78 11'

**KONAI**—A considerable watercourse of Bengal separating from the Brahmapootra in lat. 25 10' long 89 43 near the town of Mahendrapurje in the British district of Mymensing. Flowing first in a southerly direction for 100 miles, and then communicating with the Ganges by means of a considerable offset, it turns south-east and taking the name of the Dulacerree, it flows for seventy five miles, to lat. 23 13 long 90 33 at which point it reunites with the parent stream there denominated the Megna. The Konai in its course receives several smaller streams and watercourses, such as the Goggot, the Attrae, and the Bunas

**KONAKAGIRI**—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 190 miles S.W. by W. of Madras. Lat. 11 55', long 78 4'

**KONCHPURA**—A town of Assam, in the British district of Camroop, 19 miles W. of Gowhaty. Lat. 26° 7', long 91 26'

**KONDA**, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 666 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water. Lat. 26° 20', long. 83 9'

**KONDELWUDDY**—A town in Hyden-

abad or dominions of the Nizam, situate four miles from the right bank of the Godavery river and 112 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18 48' long 77 45'

**KONDURH** in the British district of Futtehpoore lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town situate 14 miles S.E. of the town of Futtehpoore. Lat. 25 46', long 80 57'

**KONGOODY DROOG**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 128 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 13° 46', long 78 29'

**KONKAN**—See **CONKAN**

**KONKEE**—A river rising in lat. 26 41' long 87 51 in Nepal on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya range of mountains and, flowing in a southerly direction for fifteen miles through Nepal, and fifty miles through the British district of Purneah falls into the Mahananda in lat. 25 51, long 87 48

**KONKEIR**, or **KAKAIR**, in the territory of Nagpoor, a town situate between the right or south bank of the river Mahanuddae and a high rocky hill surmounted by a fortress. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, of which those to the north the east, and the south, are very lofty. Under the Mahratta government, the seminary of which this town is the chief place, was held on condition of furnishing when required 500 troops. In 1809, the rajah was dispossessed of his territory but having joined the rebels in the troubles which arose on the escape of Appa Sahib he retook Kakair and was confirmed in his possession subject only to the payment of a fixed rent of 300 rupees annually. Distant from Nagpoor, S.E. 170 miles. Lat. 20° 16', long 81 33'

**KONKEL NUGGUR**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 55 miles S.W. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 50', long 84 10'

**KONKLY**—A town in the native state of Tatscheer one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, on the right bank of the Braminy river and 112 miles N. from Ganjam. Lat. 21, long 85 10'

**KONNAVERUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery, and 187 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17 36, long 81 21'

**KONNOOR**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 36 miles S.E. of Bejapoor. Lat. 13 30', long 76 13'

**KONUKPOOR**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 86 miles E.S.E. of Silhet. Lat. 24 42', long 92 22'

**KOOREE**, or **KOHARI**—A small river rising in the territory of Gwalior, about 60 miles S.W. of the fort of Gwalior and in lat. 25 44, long 77° 28' It flows first north west, then north-east, subsequently east, and finally south east, having a course semicircular

# KOO

In its general outline, and of 185 miles in length, and falls into the Sude on the left side in lat. 26° 20' long 79° 14'. The route from Agra to Gwahor crosses it at Hingonah lat 26° 32', long 78° 3' and there it is represented with little water banks steep, and cut into ravines but they slope off gradually at the ghat (passage) and form no impediment." It is crossed forty five miles above its mouth, by the route from Etawa to Gwahor and is no doubt there fordable except during heavy rains. The lower part of its course is through Sindous a barren and wild subdivision of the British district of Etawa, and much cut up by deep, steep and very difficult ravines, formerly the lurking places of thugs dacoits and other heinous malefactors but of late years cleared by the energetic operations of the British authorities. This river seems to be identical with the Kewari mentioned by Baber

**KOOATHUREE**, in the British district of Kumaon, the seat of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to the Nepal territory 38 miles E by N of the former lat. 29° 42', long 80° 19'

**KOOCHAUN** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 128 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor and 60 miles N by E. from Ajmeer lat. 27° 10' long 74° 53'

**KOOCH BEHAR**. — A territory in the northern part of that portion of British India which is subject to the lieutenant governor of Bengal. It is under the administration of a Hindoo prince whose ancestor having been expelled from the raj was, in 1773 restored by the British government, on condition of rendering annually to the Company one half of his revenue, the amount to be ascertained and fixed at the time, and to be thenceforth unalterable. The territory is bounded on the north by Bootan on the east by the district of Goalpara on the south and south west by the British district of Rungpore and on the west by that of Dinagpore. It lies between lat. 25° 53' and 26° 32' long 88° 42' and 89° 45' is sixty miles in length from south east to north west and forty in breadth. The area is 1,364 square miles. It is altogether an alluvial and remarkably level country but sloping gradually to the south-east, as indicated by the rivers flowing in that direction. The principal of these are the Durlah, the Neelcomer the Manohar, and the Sonkos or Chonnekosh. This country seems to have been a subdivision of the realm denominated Kamroop. Its early history is fertile in the silly fables which supply the place of facts in Hindoo records. Even for some time after the Mussulman conquests, the state of information is little better. Soon after the East-India Company had acquired Bengal by grant from Shah Alum, their assistance was invoked by the rajah of Kooch Behar. The hereditary minister of this state had rebelled against his master, and, forming an alliance with the Dey rajah (ruler of Bootan) had agreed to make large cessions of territory to

the latter on condition of being supported in his attempts to overthrow his lord. A battalion of native troops, with two pieces of cannon, commanded by Captain Jones, was thereupon sent by the British authorities, in 1773 to the aid of the rajah and this force, after routing the rebellious minister entered Bootan, stormed the hill fort Dalm Koth and ultimately compelled the aggressive rajah and his associates to sue for peace. Many difficulties occurred in the consequent settlement of affairs and it seems to be believed that the ruler of Bootan was treated with much favour. Within the now restricted confines of Kooch Behar (for previous encroachments, together with the recent alienations had greatly reduced its extent) other difficulties presented themselves, arising from claims made by the minister and the commander of the forces to shares of the territory. These claims were not easily susceptible of adjustment, and have remained for a long series of years matter of dispute. Questions of boundaries also arose, but these were settled with comparative ease. Still more recently the British authorities found it necessary to despatch an officer (Captain Jenkins) to investigate complaints, numerous and strongly urged, of the oppressive conduct of the rajah's servants towards the people. Though having the title of rajah, the position of the chief is rather that of a zemindar enjoying the surplus revenue remaining after the payment of a fixed amount of tribute.

**KOOCH BEHAR**, the principal place of the raj or small tributary state of the same name is situated on the river Toresha 45 miles N of the town of Rungpore. Though it appears in the Tibetan legends a place very renowned in Buddhist lore, scarcely anything but the name appears to be known respecting it. Upon the decease of the rajah of Kooch Behar, in 1847 he was succeeded by an adopted son, a boy of six years of age who has been placed for education in one of the government colleges. Distance N.E. from Berhampore, by Dinagpore, 230 miles N.E. from Calcutta, by same route, 348. Lat. 26° 16', long 89° 28'

**KOOCHUT** — A town in the British district of Burdwan, lieutenant governor of Bengal, 80 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 14', long 88° 9'

**KOODAL** — A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 13 miles N.W. by N of Sattara. Lat. 17° 50', long 73° 59'

**KOODLIGHEE** — A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 38 miles N.W. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 53', long 76° 27'

**KOODSOO** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 89 miles N by E. from Jodhpoor, and 113 miles N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 32' long 73° 20'

**KOODWUL** — A town in the native state

# KOO

of Bhurtpoor, 40 miles W S W from Agra, and 18 miles S. from Bhurtpoor Lat. 26 59', long 77 31

**KOODYA** in the British district of Azamgarh, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Azamgarh to Sultanpore cantonment, in Oude, 12 miles W of the former 56 N of Benares. Lat. 26 4, long 82 58'

**KOOHIE**.—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpore situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the West Gunga and 20 miles E.S.E. from Nagpore Lat. 21 2' long 79 26'

**KOOJOODOO**—A town of Assam, in the British district of Sudiya, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 24 miles S. of Sudiya. Lat. 27 30', long 95 45'

**KOOKAY OORNEY**—A town in the British district of Madras presidency of Madras, 51 miles E.S.E. of Madras. Lat. 9 43, long 78 53

**KOOKIWARL**, or **KOOKYWARREE RIVER** one of the mouths of the river Indus, formerly the grand embouchure of that river having a breadth of 1100 yards but now blocked up by a sand bank Lat. 24 5, long 67 38'

**KOOKKOOLOOBAN**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras 56 miles N N W of Ganjam. Lat. 20 8, long 84 45'

**KOOKRESUR**, in the territory of Indore or possessions of Holkar's family a town on the route from Neemuch to Kotah 26 miles E. of former 96 S W of latter It has a good bazar, and is well supplied with water and contains about 800 houses, and a population of about 4000 persons Elevation above the sea 1,112 feet. Lat. 24 26, long 76 20'

**KOOKSEE**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, situate 41 miles S.W. by W from Dhar and 150 miles N.E. by E from Surut. Lat. 22 15, long 74 50

**KOOKUNOOR**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 100 miles E. by S. of Belgaum Lat. 15 30', long 76 2'

**KOOKURMOONDA**—A town in the British district of Candabar presidency of Bombay, 73 miles N N W of Malligaum Lat. 21 51' long 74 7'

**KOOLAU**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansa to Ludiana, and 56 miles S. of the last-mentioned town It is situate in a level well-cultivated country The road in this part of the route is in general good, but liable to become muddy during heavy rains. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,054 miles Lat. 30 10' long 75 56'

**KOOLBURGA**, in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town on the route from Hyderabad through Sholapoor to Poona, 110 miles W of former 210 S.E. of latter It is one of the stations of the force denominated the army of the Nizam, but actually a British force, disciplined and commanded by British officers and under the direction and control of the presidency of Madras. Distance from Madras, N W 280 miles Bombay, S.E. 285 Lat. 17 19, long 76 51

**KOOLGURRAH**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpore on the left bank of the West Gunga river, and 96 miles S.E. by S from Nagpore Lat. 20 4 long 80 1

**KOOLITULLAY**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 21 miles W N W of Trichinopoly Lat. 10 58' long 78 29

**KOOLNA**, in the British district of Jessore lieutenant-gov. of Bengal a town on the river Bhaurub, 35 miles S.E. of the town of Jessore, 75 E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 48, long 89 46'

**KOOLOO**.—See KULU

**KOOLOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 91 miles W by S. from Jodhpoor, and 75 miles S.E. from Jessulmer Lat. 26 3 long 71 43

**KOOLOOHA**, in the British district of Allahabad lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Nagpore ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 42 miles W of former Lat. 25 25', long 81 19'

**KOOLPAC**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Krishna river and 43 miles N.E. by E from Hyderabad Lat. 17 41 long 79 6'

**KOOMAR**—A watercourse, and one of the numerous offshoots of the Ganges which intersect the lower provinces of Bengal. It diverts from the Martabhang in lat. 23 50', long 88 51 and dividing the districts Pubna and Jessore flows in a south easterly direction for seventy miles, and in lat. 23 39', long 89 28' falls into the Nabonganga, or, as it is afterwards called, the Baranah.

**KOOMARKOLI**, in Orissa, a town in the native state of Boud on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate five miles from the right bank of the Bang Nuddoe, and 64 miles S from Sumbulpore Lat. 20 33 long 84 7

**KOOMB**—A town in the British district of Shikarpore province of Sindh presidency of Bombay 92 miles S W of Shikarpore Lat. 27 1, long 67 41

**KOOMBRAH**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansa to Ludiana, and 24 miles N of the former town It is situate in an undulating country of moderate fertility and partially cultivated The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat. 29 25', long 76 5'

**KOOMBABARLA GHAT** a mountain-

pass over the Western Ghats, between Ratnagiri and Satara districts of the Bombay presidency 123 miles S E by S. from Bombay. It is traversed by the new line of road from Kerrar in Satara, to the port of Chiploon. A toll is levied on the passing traffic. Lat. 17° 22' long 78° 48'

**KOOMBHAR** in the territory of Bhurtpore a town 11 miles N W of the city of Bhurtpore. Tiedenthaler describing its condition about eighty years ago states it to be 'a considerable burgh, or rather a small city situate in a plain and surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch. Most of the houses are of plaster but several are of masonry and tiled. Of the last sort is a fine palace of the rajah, situate on a moderate eminence and white-washed. It commands an extensive prospect over the plain and serves as a fortress being surrounded by strong walls.' The soil around this town is much impregnated with common salt which is extracted for alimentary purposes by washing the earth, and allowing the brine thus obtained to be evaporated in shallow ponds by the heat of the sun. Koombhar was founded at the beginning of the 18th century by the advice and with the assistance of Jai Singh rajah of Jeypore or Amber. In 1754, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Mahattas. After the capture of the city of Bhurtpore by the British, in 1826 Koombhar was surrendered to them without resistance. Distant N W of Agra 45 miles Lat 27° 19', long 77° 26'

**KOOMDONG**—A town of Eastern India in the native state of Munseepoor 19 miles N W from Munseepoor and 120 miles S E by S from Nowgong Lat 24° 56', long 93° 47'

**KOOMERI**—A town in the native state of Gwahor or the territory of Sindia's family situate 47 miles N from Sangur and 64 miles N W from Dumeh Lat 24° 30' long 78° 50'

**KOOMHPOOB**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Suharan poor 16 miles W of the former Lat 29° 38' long 78° 28'

**KOONA, or KOYANE**, a river rising in the territory of Oude, about lat. 27° 22' long 82° 11' and running south-east about twenty five miles towards the frontier of the British district of Goruckpore forms for twenty miles from that point the boundary between the dominions of the Company and those of the ruler of Oude. It here sends out a small branch, called the Jehada, which after a course of about three miles joins the Besu which latter stream, after a course of five or six miles, returns the water of the Jehada and discharges its own into the Koyane. That river holding its way through the district of Goruckpore in a direction circuitous, yet generally south-east, for 110 miles, ultimately falls into the Ghogra on the left side, in lat. 26° 16', long 85° 28', after a total course of

about 155 miles. Buchanan describes it as a fine little river which with its numerous branches, fertilizes all the southern parts of the district. In its course it receives, in addition to the Besu, a number of streams and rivulets the Batparoya, the Bengwora, the Pawal the Manavi, the Kathne, the Marora or Manoramur the Bajan, the Keyane, and the Jhijara all of them inconsiderable. Previously to its receiving the Besu, the Koyane has a channel of considerable width, and a stream which, though narrow, is of such depth as to be impracticable for loaded cattle. Lower down, Buchanan in the beginning of January (dry season) found that the Koyane contained a fine stream, which, he continues, 'I could not cross on an elephant without boats.' Referring to a point still farther towards the mouth of the river Buchanan says, 'In November [close of the rainy season], I crossed the Koyane where it was about fifty yards wide, but contained much water being at least six feet deep. In some parts, however it is said to have only a foot and a half of water but at all seasons canoes can pass up and down, and in the rainy season it could be navigated by large boats but, as far as I could learn it is never applied to the purposes of commerce and disputes about the property have prevented the produce of the forests on its banks from being brought to market, except in carts. According to Garden it is crossed by ferry at Lalgaon on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpore, in Oude and probably about forty five miles from its source. It has here a channel seventy yards wide.

**KOONAWUR** a district of Buzahr extending over the northern part of that territory is bounded on the north by the Spiti valley on the east by Chinese Tartary, on the south by Gurwhal and the Buzahr districts of Chocara and Dumow, and on the west by Kooloo. It is about seventy miles in length from south west to north east, forty in breadth and is said to contain an area of 2100 square miles, and extends between lat. 31° 12'—32° 8' long 77° 50'—78° 52'. It is a very elevated and rugged country, consisting of various groups of enormous and lofty ridges, through which the valley, or rather vast ravine of the Sutluj runs, in a direction generally from north east to south west, a distance of about seventy miles from the point where it leaves Chinese Tartary about lat. 31° 50' to the vicinity of Suran, where it passes the south western frontier in lat. 31° 25' long 77° 28'. The principal habitable part of the country lies not so much along the banks of the Sutluj which are generally rocky and precipitous, as in the valleys drained by its numerous feeders the principal of which, on the right side, are the Li or river of Spiti, the Darbung, the Pejur, the Knaheung, the Mel gun, and the Yala on the left, the Hecho, the Taglagkhur, the Tidong, and the Buspa.



The general elevation of the country may be determined from the fact that the bed of the Sutlej necessarily the lowest part as it drains the whole country slopes from the elevation of 10,000 feet, which it has at the north-eastern boundary to about 5,000 being that at Spara, Wodar and Wongta Jhula, near the south western frontier.

The climate in summer is hot in the lower part of the valley of the Sutlej and some times oppressively so, in consequence of the radiation of heat from the inclosing rocks, Cheense and some other places having an elevation exceeding 8,000 feet. The grape attains great excellence, and yields a product resembling raisin wine, and a very strong spirit. In the southern and lower part of Koonawar, the monsoon rains are rather heavy in July, August, and September but as they do not fall to the north of about lat. 31° 30' the rest of the district is, during those months, refreshed only by partial and light showers so that cultivation is successful only in situations on which streams can be directed from the snowy summits. The winter is generally rigorous to such an extent in some places, that for a long period there is no leaving the villages, in consequence of the depth of snow.

The population partakes of both the Mongolian and the Caucasian varieties of the human race. The Koonawars are in general very dark but sometimes display considerable rudeness. They are tall, athletic and well made and in character are said to be frank, hospitable, generous and remarkably free from falsehood and suspicion. Of all the hill people the Koonawars alone gave effectual resistance to the Goorkhas, whom they defeated in action, and so baffled by breaking down the bridges and defending the fastnesses that their invaders entered into a convention by which in consideration of the annual payment of about 7500l. they agreed to abstain from entering the district and to leave unmolested the rajah of Bussahir, who had taken refuge there. In consequence of that good service the Koonawars are peculiarly favoured by the rajah who chooses most of his officers and supporters from them, and assesses them more lightly than his other subjects.

Polyandry is almost universal, and in the northern part, the total disregard of the laws of chastity renders the country one vast brothel. The religion of Koonawar is Brahminism in the south in the north, Lamaic Buddhism in the middle, a mixture of the two systems. There prevails a regularly graduated transition from one to the other. Thus Brahmins are not met with beyond Saharun near the southern boundary where they officiate at the shrine of the sanguinary female divinity Bhima Kali, to whom, at no remote period, they offered human sacrifices. At Kanum, about half way between the northern and southern frontiers, the sacred books are in Tibetan, and lamas are there first met with, but here are venerated, and some attention paid to the distinction of

castes, thus partially amalgamating the two creeds. At Hungrung, on the northern frontier the religion is pure Lamaic Buddhism. There are five distinct dialects spoken in Koonawar. In the north the language is Tibetan and the Kanawari or Milohun dialect, of which a vocabulary is given by Herbert bears a strong resemblance to that language. Gerard, after an elaborate computation estimates the population at 2,850 persons being nearly at the rate of five to the square mile. The principal places are Sungnum and Kanum which are noticed respectively in the alphabetical arrangement.

KOONCH in the British district of Jaloun, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town on the route from Calpee to Gwalior, 42 miles S.W. of the former 82 S.E. of the latter. In May, A.D. 1804, a British detachment engaged in the siege of Attunta Malaya, a small fort, was surprised by a greatly superior force under Amer Khan, the noted Patan freehunter. On this occasion, two companies of native infantry and about fifty European artillerymen were cut to pieces, and two howitzers two twelve pounders, one six pounder, and a number of tumbrils, were carried off by the Patan the remainder of the detachment with difficulty making its retreat to Koonch. About a month after in the same vicinity however the Patan's troops were defeated by the British with signal slaughter. It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery under the name of Kowj as having a fort, and yielding 46,295 rupees annually. The pergunnah of Koonch contains a native jaghira, belonging to Bhuma Bae, which is under British management. Lat. 25° 59' long. 79° 18'.

KOONDA —A town in the British district of Ramgurh, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 45 miles W.N.W. of Hazaribagh. Lat. 24° 12' long. 84° 44'.

KOONDALLEE —A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor, on the left bank of one of the branches of the Warda river and 32 miles W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 7' long. 78° 40'.

KOONDALLY —A town in the native state of Travancore, 117 miles N. from Trivandrum and 60 miles S. by E. from Colmbator. Lat. 10° 9' long. 77° 10'.

KOONDERKEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Budson, 11 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 41' long. 78° 52'.

KOONDGUL —A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghira of Jamkundes, 68 miles S.E. from Belgaum, and 112 miles W. from Ballary. Lat. 15° 35' long. 75° 19'.

KOONDLA, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a town in the district of Kattiwar, situate on the river Neula, a tributary of the Sitromi. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 133 miles, Baroda, S.W., 115. Surat, W., 95,

Bombay N W, 190 Lat 21° 22', long 71 20'

**KOONDUH**, in the British district of Meerut, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Meerut, and seven miles S W of the latter Lat. 28 56 long 77 43'

**KOONDULLA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 13 miles N W from Ajmeer and 98 miles E N E. from Jodhpoor Lat. 26 40' long 74 39'

**KOONEEMOONDAH**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpore 27 miles N E by N from the hill seminary of Jeypoor and 162 miles W from Ganjam. Lat. 19 20' long 82 40'

**KOONGA**—A town in the native state of Patna, 74 miles S W from Sambulpoor and 126 miles N N E from Jeypoor Lat. 20 40', long 88 16'

**KOONGMA**, or **LAKONGMA**, in Bussahr a pass in Koonawur, over a lofty mountain ridge running from north to south and forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires Elevation of the crest of the pass above the sea 14,007 feet. Lat. 31 48 long 78 46

**KOONJBUNGHUR**—A town in one of the native states of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate eight miles from the right bank of the Mahanuddy and 68 miles S. by E from Ganjam Lat. 20 21, long 84 57

**KOONJERRY**—See KATMURA.

**KOONJUH**, a village in the British district of Debra Doon situate on the left bank of the Assu near its confluence with the Jumna. Here was a station of the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,618 feet Lat. 30 28', long 77 44'

**KOONLUS**, in the boundary of the British district of Kumaon, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a ridge of the main range of the Himalaya, on the north-eastern angle of the district, towards Himdres or South western Tibet. It is thus named by the Tartars and Tibetans the Hindus calling it Kailes. There are two peaks on the ridge, both rising far above the lower limit of perpetual snow the higher having an elevation above the sea of 22,618 feet, the other a short distance to the south-east, an elevation of 31,669 The former is in lat. 30 14, long 80 54' the latter lat. 30 18', long 80 58'

**KOONREE**—A town in the territory of Oude, situate five miles W of the right bank of the Gogra, and 53 miles N by E from Lucknow Lat. 27 34, long 81 17'

**KOONSALA**, in Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, is situate amidst forests of oaks, rhododendrons, maples, and amlas, containing however patches of fertile ground carefully cultivated, and producing grain and potatoes, the latter recently intro-

duced into this part of the Himalayan region. Elevation above the sea 7,084 feet. Lat. 30 54', long 78 24'

**KOONY**—A river in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's territory rising in lat. 20 21, long 78° 14' and flowing in a south-easterly direction for seventy miles, falls into the Payne Gunga river on the left side, in lat. 19 48' long 78 49'

**KOONYHAR**, or **KOONERAR**, a small hill state, bounded on the north west by Bhagul, and on all other sides by the outlying territory of the rajah of Patocala. It is about five miles in length and three in breadth and contains an area of twelve square miles. Its centre is situate about lat. 31 6', long 77 4'. It contains two pergunahs or districts. The population is estimated at about 2,500 and the annual revenue at the insignificant sum of \$500 out of which a tribute of 18% is paid to the British government. The rana, or petty sovereign, is said to have about 200 armed retainers, no doubt supported on lands assigned to them on feudal principles. He holds his rny by virtue of a grant made to him by the British government on the conquest of the country from the Goorkhas, in 1815. This prince resides at a small town or village of the same name as the state and occupies a dwelling which, according to Hugel, "scarcely merits the name of house."

**KOOPONG**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan, 163 miles S.E. by S of Aracan. Lat. 18 41', long 94 32'

**KOORABUR**, in the Rajpoot territory of Oodeypoor or Mewar a town on the route from Neerach to Baroda, 68 miles W of former 302 N E of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Elevation above the sea 1,272 feet. Lat. 24 34, long 74 6'

**KOORAH**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 80 miles W W of Elthopoor Lat. 20 58', long 76 23'

**KOORAHUREE** in the British district of Muttra, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 30 miles N of the latter Lat. 27 44 long 77° 50'

**KOORALA**, in the British district of Moradabad, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 38 miles S E. of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, in an open and partially cultivated country. Distant N W from Calcutta 884 miles. Lat. 28 51', long 78 16'

**KOORALLA**, in the Rechna Doab division of the Punjab, a town situate 16 miles from the right bank of the Ravee 45 miles N.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 10', long 74 29'

**KOORANIA**, in Sindh, a village on the

**KOORAR**, in Orissa, a town of Nyaghur one of the petty hill states on the south west frontier of Bengal situate 45 miles N by W from Ganjam, and 68 miles S.W. by W from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 1' long 85°

**KORAWAH** in the British district of Musaffurnugur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 89 miles S.E. of the former. It is abundantly supplied with water from tanks and wells. Lat. 29° 21' long 77° 30'

**KOORDAH**.—See **KROORDAH**

**KOOREGAUM**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor situate 20 miles N.W. from Jeypoor and 118 miles N.W. from Vishnugram. Lat. 19° 14' long 82° 13'

**KOOREJAMPA**—A town in the native state of Bhojan 68 miles N by E. from Goal para, and 83 miles N.W. from Gowhaty. Lat. 27° 5' long 90° 57'

**KOOREPOOR**—A town in the territory of Oude, 53 miles S. by E. from Oude, and 53 miles W. from Amungurh. Lat. 26° 3' long 82° 23'

**KOORELALESAN** in the Simde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 83 miles N.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 20' long 71° 3'

**KOORIE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor and 12 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 56' long 72° 36'

**KOORKULLO**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavary and 142 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 23' long 80° 23'

**KOORMAIL**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate two miles from the right bank of one of the branches of the Godavary, and 96 miles N. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 43' long 78° 49'

**KOOROODA**—A village in Arracan, situate on the left side of the Mayu river about ten miles from its mouth. Lat. 20° 20' long 92° 52'

**KOOROOOL**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 13 miles E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 10' long 77° 48'

**KOORSUNDUH**—A town in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces. It has a population of 6325 inhabitants. Distant S.E. from Muttra 21 miles. Lat. 27° 24' long 78° 6'

**KOORTHUL**, or **KURTHUL**—A town in the British district of Meerut, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, it contains a population of 7,972 inhabitants. Distant N.W. from Meerut 81 miles, N. from Delhi 40 miles. Lat. 29° 14' long 77° 19'

**KOORTHUL**, in the British district of Musaffurnugur lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 49 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 14' long 77° 23'

**KOORTY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 180 miles N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 57' long 78° 27'

**KOORUNDAR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 167 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad and 122 miles S. by W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 27' long 77° 18'

**KOORUNDWAR**—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Koorundwar situate two miles from the right bank of the Kistnah river and 58 miles N. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 40' long 74° 40'

**KOORUNGHA**—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Jushpoor, on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate 80 miles N.N.W. from Sumbulpoor and 92 miles S. by W. from Palamow. Lat. 22° 35' long 83° 35'

**KOORUNTADI**, in the British district of Ghazepore lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges. It has a bazar, and a portion of the government stud on the Ghazepore establishment is located here. Distant 566 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water. Lat. 25° 24' long 84° 2'

**KOORWAKE**—A town in Malwa, the principal place of a native state of the same name on the right or east bank of the river Betwa, on the route from Tehari to Oogen, distant 60 miles S.W. of former, 160 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a large fort, built of stone.

chief of this little territory was stripped of all his possessions except the small portion commanded by the fort of Koorwasee, but on the expulsion of those freebooters in 1817, he regained what he at present holds. His annual revenue is estimated at 75 000 rupees. On the left bank of the Betwa, opposite to this town, and almost united to it, is Borno also a considerable place Lat. 24 6, long 78 5

**KOOSHEEL**.—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Bomra, on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Maltee Nuddee and 12 miles E from Sumbulpoor Lat. 21 27, long 84 11

**KOOSER**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 42 miles S.W. of Ellulpoor Lat. 20 46, long 77 3

**KOOSHAGURH**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, situate on the route from Agra to Mow, 98 miles S.W. of former 317 N.E. of latter. It has a mud fort, with double wall round bastions and a ditch and contains several large buildings of stone. Lat. 26 30, long 76 47

**KOOSHALNUGGUR**.—See FRASERPETT

**KOOSHALPUR** in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kasheepoor to Almora, 18 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the river Koolla, in the Tara or mahar forest extending along the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya. Lat. 29 19, long 79 11

**KOOSH BEHAR**.—See KOOSH BEHAR

**KOOSH TUGI**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 112 miles E of Belgaum. Lat. 15 46, long 76 16

**KOOTKEBUREE**.—A town of North eastern India, situate in the British district of Goalpara, 81 miles W.N.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 26 20, long 90 11

**KOOTLAH** in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town with fort, on the right bank of the Ganges, 18 miles E. of the town of Futtehpore. It is the Cooter of Rennell. Lat. 25 50, long 81 9

**KOOTOOMBEH**.—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 37

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**KOOTUBDEA**, the name of two islands on the coast of Chittagong lying close to each other, and extending together about twelve miles in length. They are low and woody. At the south end there is fresh water close to a tops of trees. Creeks are numerous one called Pilot Cotta Creek forming the division between the two islands, has five or six fathoms water at its eastern entrance and five feet water on the bar, where it joins the sea, on the west side. The centre of the islands is about lat. 21 50, long 91 55

**KOOTUBPOOR** in the British district of Muttra, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawah and 42 miles S.E. of the former. The surrounding country is open, with a clayey soil rather well cultivated. Lat. 27 28, long 78 25

**KOOWANJEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah situate three miles from the left bank of the Abhee river and 40 miles S.S.E. from Kotah. Lat. 24 40, long 76 10

**KOPAREE**.—A town in the British district of Balasore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 156 miles S.W. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21 15, long 88 29

**KOPPELEE NUDDEE**, a tributary of the Kullung river rises in lat. 25 8 long 92 33, and, flowing in a northerly direction during which it forms the boundary between the British districts Jynteah and Northern Cachar falls into the Kullung, in lat. 25 50, long 92 50

**KOPOORTHELLA**.—See KAPOORTHELLA.

**KOPURGAUM**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay situate 69 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19 53, long 74 29

**KOPURTHELLA**.—A town in the Jhalder Doab division of the Punjab about 10 miles from the left bank of the Beas, and on the route from Ludhiana to Lahore. Here Futtah Sing the half brother of Ranjeet, built a magnificent street, a palace and a temple, and near the town commenced and almost completed a mansion in so massive a style that he incurred the suspicions of the maharaja, and was in consequence obliged to fly. Lat. 31 24, long 75 25

**KOR, or KOD**.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 73

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miles S W by S. of Dharwar Lat 14 31, long 75 30'

**KORA**, in Sindh a small town about 15 miles S W of Khyrpoor and on the great route from that town to Hyderabad. The population consists generally of weavers engaged in the manufacture of longees or scarfs and of coarse cotton cloths Lat. 27 22', long 68° 36'

**KORACHAH**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor situate 115 miles S E by E from Nagpoor and 182 miles S E. by S. from Seoni Lat. 20 25 long 80 45

**KORAEEN** in Sindh a village on the route from Sindhkote to Shikarpoor and 23 miles W of the former town It is situate in a low level country overflowed extensively in time of inundation by the Indus from the left bank of which the village is three miles distant Koraeen is in lat. 25 11 long 69 30

**KORAEJEE NA GOTE** in Sindh a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan by the way of Kotree, and 22 miles N of Hyderabad It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, in lat. 25 44, long 68 25'

**KORAN** in the British district of Futtch pore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town or village on the left bank of the Jumna 19 miles S W of the town of Futtchpoor Lat 23 48 long 80 35'

**KORAH KHAS** in the British district of Futtchpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futtchpoor to Etawah 30 miles W N W of the former It has a bazar The town is mentioned by Baber Lat. 26 7 long 80 27

**KORAI**, in the British district of Futtch pore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtchpoor and four miles N W of the latter Lat. 25 57 long 80 45'

**KORAM**, in Sirhind, a town situate in the Cis-Sutlej territory 27 miles S W by S. of Ambala Lat. 30° 5' long 76 35'

**KORAMBAH**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 10 miles S of Lohadugga Lat. 23° 18', long 84 43'

**KORAR**—A town of Bundelcund in the British province of Jhanssee, situate 20 miles E from Jhanssee, and 86 miles W S W from Humeerpoor Lat 25 50' long 78 59'

**KORD**—A town in the Rajpoot district of Godwar situate 105 miles S W by W from Ajmeer, and 53 miles S S E. from Jodhpoor Lat. 25° 35', long 73 24

**KOREA**—A ray within the limits of the territory superintended by the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 28 25', long. 82° 30' its area is 3,225 square miles. The country, when lately visited by the British agent, was reported

to be in a very deplorable state it is computed to yield about 10 000 rupees annually, but the British tribute of 1 600 rupees is paid very irregularly The chief products of the country are lac and wild silk The population is computed to be about 100 000

**KOREA**—A town the principal place of the native state of Korea 153 miles N W from Sumbulpoor, and 135 miles S W by W from Shergahty Lat 28 6' long 82 26'

**KOREA GUNJ** in the British district of Allygurh lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Bareilly to Allygurh cantonment, and 16 miles S E of the latter Lat. 27 50 long 78 22

**KOREE** in Sindh at the south eastern extremity of the seacoast of that country is an arm of the sea, the estuary of the most eastern branch of the Indus, and still receiving part of its waters during high inundations At Cotair twenty miles from the open sea, it is seven miles wide The Koree mouth is in lat 28 40 long 68 25

**KOREE** a river of the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor rises in lat. 25 32 long 78 57 at the town of Deogurh and flows in an easterly direction for 115 miles, forming for a portion of that distance the boundary between Ajmeer and Oodeypoor subsequently traversing a detached portion of Ajmere it falls into the Banas river in lat 25 58', long 75 30

**KOREECH**—See **KHURENCHA**.

**KOREEKOLA**—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Bonar on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate five miles from the left bank of the Bramany river and 70 miles E N E from Sumbulpoor Lat. 21 50', long 85 1

**KOREHGAON**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles E. of Sattara. Lat 17 41 long 74 15

**KORENNE** in the British district of Delhi, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 15 miles N W of the former Lat. 28° 50', long 77 9'

**KORHALEH**—A town in the British district of Ahmednugger presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N N W of Ahmednugger Lat. 19 44 long 74 26'

**KOENRA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 23 miles W S W from Jodhpoor, and 122 miles W by S from Ajmeer Lat. 26° 13', long 72° 45'

**KOROUND**—A town in the territory of Oode, situate on the right bank of the Goomtee, and 28 miles N N W from Lucknow Lat. 27 12' long. 80 49'

**KORUL**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar situate on the right bank of the Nerbedda river and 30 miles S. from Baroda. Lat 21 50' long 78 12'

# KOR—KOT

**KORYGAUM.**—See **CONRYGAUM.**

**KORYNAUR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Soruth on the estuary of the river Singora, a fine stream, which, about two miles lower down, or farther south falls into the Arabian Sea. Here is a considerable fort and there is also a temple of Krishna, worshipped under the singular title of Ranoor or the Resorant and at certain times great multitudes of pilgrims resort to it. Distant from Ahmedabad, S.W. 200 miles Baroda, S.W. 190 Lat 20 47' long 70 40'

**KORZOK**.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere situate 184 miles N.E. by E. from Kangra, and 194 miles E. by N. from Jammu Lat. 32 57, long 78 17'

**KOSAH NAG** in Cashmere, a mountain lake on the north side of the Fata Pangal one of the mountains bounding the valley on the south. It is three quarters of a mile long and 500 yards broad and is replenished from the melted snows of the neighbouring summit, the supply from which is sometimes so abundant as to raise the surface of the water forty feet above its level in the lowest state. It gives rise to the Venhan one of the principal feeders of the Jailum, which last river is also known in some parts of its course by the name of the Venhan. Vigne thus describes its efflux—

Its full, strong torrent is suddenly seen gubbing out from the foot of the last and lofty eminence that forms the dam on the western end of the lake whose waters thus find an exit not over but through the rocky barrier with which it is surrounded. The inclosing rock is a beautiful amygdaloid containing spots of quartz in a dull dark purple-coloured matrix. The lake is held in great veneration by the Hindoos, who call it Vishnu Paudh (the foot of Vishnu) in consequence of a legend that the deity produced it by stamping the ground with his foot. It is, in consequence visited in pilgrimage by devotees for the purpose of performing ceremonial ablutions. The elevation above the level of the sea is estimated by Vigne at 12,000 feet Lat 33 30, long 74 52'

**KOSEMURA**, in the British district of Myspooree *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, a town on the route from the cantonment of Futehgarh to that of Etawa, and 28 miles N.E. of the latter Lat 27 7, long 79 21

**KOSILLA**, or **KOSI**.—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon *lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces*, in lat. 29 52' long 79 34. The elevation of its source is probably considerable, being in the Central Himalaya, and near Pin Nath a summit 7 111 feet above the sea. Receiving numerous small feeders right and left, it holds a southerly course for about thirty miles as far as lat. 29 33' long 79 39', where it receives, on the left side the Bocal, a stream of nearly equal size. It passes from the mountains by a gorge of extraordinary

picturesque beauty and grandeur and with a course so tortuous, that Haber pursuing his way down it, was obliged to ford the stream twelve times in the course of a day's journey. The stream in the beginning of December the season of low water was as high as the middle of the saddle, and very rapid. After a total course of between 140 and 150 miles, it falls into the Western Ramgunga in lat. 28 41, long 79 1'

**KOSLEE**.—A town in the native state of Jhujbur 50 miles W.S.W. from Delhi and 57 miles S.E. by S. from Hansae Lat 28 23' long 76 33

**KOSOOMER**.—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor 11 miles N.W. from Jeypoor and 104 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum Lat. 19 10' long 82 20'

**KOSY** in the British district of Muttra, a town on the route from Muttra to Ferozpoor in the district of Goorgoon, and 29 miles N.W. of the former. It has a good bazar and is abundantly supplied with water. In October, A.D. 1804 it was for a night occupied by the Mahratta chief Holkar in his precipitate retreat from the British army under General Lake who having forced the enemy to continue his flight took the town. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open Lat 27 48 long 77 29'

**KOT** in the Punjab 10 miles E. of the Indus, is a small and poor town. It contains one spacious and fine house belonging to a fakir or religious mendicant. This holy man was the pauper of thirty different villages the inhabitants of which prided themselves on their benevolence in maintaining their mendicant in such state. Von Hügel met him clothed in silk and borne in a palanquin. Kot (the fort) is in lat. 33 59' long 73 45'

**KOTAGERI** or **KOTERGHERRY**.—One of the minor sanitary stations on the Neulgherry hills in the district of Malabar presidency of Madras situate 6 000 feet above the level of the sea. This station is well protected from the violence of the south west monsoon by the Dodabetta range which stands out like a huge wall, to screen it. The annual fall of rain averages fifty inches. Lat 11 27' long 77'

**KOTAGHEER**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate five miles E. from the right bank of the Manjara river, and 96 miles N.W. from Hyderabad Lat. 18 34 long 77 52'

**KOTAGOODDEM**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery and 160 miles E.N.E. from Hyderabad Lat. 18', long 80 52'

**KOTAH**.—A town of Baghelound or Rewah, situate 51 miles S.S.E. from Rewah, and 44 miles N.N.E. from Rohaspur Lat. 23 51, long 81 45'

**KOTAH**, a raj or state of Rajpootana, 523

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named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east and east by the newly formed state of Jhalhawa, the territory of Gwalior and Chupra, a small isolated possession of the noted Patan freebooter Amer Khan on the north west by the Chumbul, dividing it from the state of Bhoondee on the west by a detached portion of Gwalior and on the south by a detached portion of Holkar's territory and Jhalhawa. The raj of Kotah lies between lat 24 30'—25 50' long 75 35—76 56 is about ninety miles in length from north to south, and eighty in breadth. The area of the raj as at present constituted may be estimated at 4 839 square miles. Its surface slopes gently northward from the high table land of Malwa and is drained by the Chumbul and its tributaries the Kalee Sindh the Newaj the Parbaty and some other streams of less magnitude all of which take a northerly or north easterly direction. A range of hills of moderate height, running from south east to north west, formerly bisecting the Kotah territory now forms the boundary between it and part of Jhalhawa. This range is considered to form the boundary between Malwa and Harootee and the route through the Mokundurra Pass is the great outlet between the Deccan and Northern India. Though in general a fertile and highly cultivated country, the climate of Kotah has little to recommend it being sultry in the extreme during the prevalence of the hot winds at the commencement of summer and exceedingly unhealthy during the periodical rains. The population of this raj estimated at the rate adopted generally for Rajpootana (100 to the square mile) would be 433 900.

The raj of Kotah which with Bhoondee, forms the district denominated Harootee was formerly a fief of Bhoondee. During the reign of Rao Ratan chief of the territory last named Kotah was severed from Bhoondee and given to Madhu Singh, the second son of Rao Ratan by the emperor Shah Jahan in reward of his valour and conduct at the battle of Burhan pore. Mindful of the favour conferred upon their father the five sons of Madhu Singh supported their benefactor's cause against his son Aurangzebe and in the battle of Ogein where the latter was victorious four of the brothers were slain, and the survivor left on the field for dead. After the death of Aurang zebe, Ram Singh then rao or rajah of Kotah supported the cause of the younger son Azim against the elder Muzim and was slain in the battle of Jagan, in which the former prince was defeated, and lost his life. Bhim Singh son and successor of Ram Singh, rose high in favour with the sovereign of Delhi and fell in his service, being slain in battle against Nizam ul-Mulk who having revolted against his lord, was intercepted in his march to the Deccan by the Rajpoot rajah. The Mahrattas, confederated with the Jats and the rajah of Jeypore invaded the territory of Kotah in 1744 and invested the city but after a siege of three months, were compelled to retreat

with loss. Somewhat later the internal history of the Kotah state became truly extraordinary. About the year 1771 on the death of a rajah named Goman Singh the entire powers of the government passed into the hands of a chieftain named Zalim Singh in the character of regent, the departed rajah having nominated him to this office during the minority of the heir, Omed Singh, then only ten years of age. Zalim Singh who was originally the hereditary foydar or commander-in chief of Kotah, exercised his new powers with extraordinary ability. He established and maintained a commanding ascendancy over all the states of Rajpootana and whether from indolence or a distrust of himself Omed Singh after the termination of his minority continued in the hands of Zalim Singh the entire and uncontrolled administration of the country retaining only the outward pomp and show of sovereignty which with the most scrupulous attention and subservience were conceded to him by the possessor of the actual power. In 1804 the advance and retreat of the force under Colonel Monson afforded Zalim Singh an opportunity for showing to the British two different aspects of his policy as modified by circumstances. On the advance of Colonel Monson he received him with cordiality and readily afforded supplies and assistance on the disastrous retreat of that unfortunate commander Zalim Singh shut his gates against him influenced by a fear of Holkar whom however, this negative manifestation of hostility to the British cause was insufficient to propitiate the increased chief exacting 10 00 000 rupees (100 000 £) from the government of Kotah as a penalty for the friendly services rendered the English. In 1817 a treaty was concluded between the British government and the state of Kotah which besides the usual stipulations for friendship on both sides, protection on the part of the superior and subordinate co operation on that of the dependent state, the freedom of the latter in its internal affairs, and its renunciation of all external relations except with the British provided that the tribute previously paid by the Kotah state to the Mahratta chiefs shall thenceforward be paid to the British government. This treaty was of course contracted in the name of the reigning prince Omed Singh but the administration had then been for nearly half a century in the hands of Zalim Singh, and the ostensible ruler took no apparent interest in public affairs. A supplemental article annexed about two months after the conclusion of the treaty confirmed the succession to the principality to Keshour Singh the son and heir-apparent of Omed Singh, and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity, but vested the entire administration of affairs in Zalim Singh, by whom it had been so long exercised and after him, in his eldest son, Madhoo Singh, and his heirs, in like regular succession, in perpetuity. It was thus proposed to perpetuate the extra-

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ordinary state of things which had accidentally arisen out of the commanding talents of one man and the supine indifference of another an experiment little likely to be attended with success. The results which might have been anticipated, followed. The rajah Omed Singh died in 1819 and the dissatisfaction of his successor, Keshour Singh, soon became apparent. In December 1820, the prince left Kotah and entered into an extensive series of intrigues directed towards the recovery of the alienated powers of sovereignty. It is the ordinary fate of native princes to trust to agents whose only object is personal advantage and the wandering rajah of Kotah fell into the hands of one of this class whom he deputed to Calcutta, and who by collusion with the principal native servants in the political secretary's office was enabled to persuade his master that his mission was in a fair train, and that government were well disposed towards him. At Delhi the intrigues set on foot were more successful. The treasurer of the residency was enlisted in the cause of the disaffected rajah and by the aid of that functionary large sums of money were raised. Keshour Singh was thus enabled to proceed with 2,000 followers towards Rajpootana where he caused reports to be disseminated to the effect that the measures of the local agent were disapproved by the British government and that the ex-trusted rajah had their approval and support. A while feeling was strongly with him and Keshour Singh soon found himself at the head of 8,000 men. With this force he advanced into Kotah and on the 30th September 1821 ventured to risk a contest with a body of British troops which had been marched thither to support the existing state of rule. The event was destructive of the rajah's hopes: he was defeated his brother killed and his adherents dispersed. The rajah found shelter in the sanctuary of Nathdwara, in Joudpore whence in the December subsequent to the battle he returned to Kotah and was again installed in the paganant sovereignty from which he had fled. A fixed allowance was made for his personal expenses and the support of his dignity and an instrument executed by which the perpetual administration of Zalim Singh and his heirs was again recognised. In 1824 Zalim Singh died. His son Madhoo Singh, seems to have inherited no portion of the abilities of his father and the incongruity of a titular prince and a servant invested with sovereign power was now rendered more glaring by the fact that the latter was an incompetent administrator. To get rid of a system so anomalous, unpopular and unenviable, it was proposed by the British government that Madhoo Singh should resign his pretensions to the administration, and receive in compensation a part of the territory to be formed into a new principality and held by him independent of Keshour Singh and his heirs. From this proposal however Madhoo Singh recoiled, declaring that he should be infamous throughout Rajpootana if he consented to dismember the territories of his master. The proposal therefore, at that time fell to the ground but the inconveniences of the existing system continued to manifest themselves so strongly that the necessity of recurring to it at some time appears to have been constantly before the eyes of government. A few years removed from life both the titular and the actual ruler of Kotah the former being succeeded by a nephew whom he had adopted and the latter by a son. The proposal was now revived, and the difficulties in the way of carrying it out surmounted. The more southern part of the Kotah territory, with a small detached portion on the eastern side were assigned to the descendant of Zalim Singh as a separate principality in supersession of his claim to the administration of the whole country, the remaining portion being thus left to the representative of the ancient rajahs of Kotah who retains the title of his ancestors, with the larger share of their possessions. The chief of the new state is called rana of Jhallowa. The territory assigned to him was estimated to yield a revenue of twelve lacs that retained by the rajah of Kotah, twenty lacs. The latter seems to have improved under the change as, a few years subsequent to the separation the revenue was estimated at twenty five lacs, and it is now reported to amount to twenty eight lacs. An arrangement was made for the assignment of three lacs of rupees annually from Kotah for the formation of a contingent force, under British officers but, in 1844 the demand was reduced to two lacs. The charge rather exceeds this sum. The strength of the force in 1846 was 283 cavalry 66 artillery and 799 infantry total 1148. The native force consists of about 3450 men of every description, and 2000 sebhundes for police purposes. Suttee has recently been prohibited in this state. There is a British political agent for Kotah or Harowtee.

KOTAH, in the Rajpoot tract denominated Harowtee a town, the principal place of a raj or state of the same name is situated on the right bank of the river Chumbul (here crossed by a ferry) and on the route from Numerahel to Seugur. East of the town is an extensive tank, on the bank of which is a well wooded pleasure-ground. The city is enclosed by a strong rampart with bastions and dry ditch. On the side towards the river the rampart runs parallel to the bank and at no great distance from it. At its southern extremity placed within a fortress, and separated from the town is the palace, embellished with numerous cupolas and slender minarets. The terminating bastion to the north is a little fort of itself, and commands the surrounding country on both banks. In the Chumbul, almost at the town, is an inlet, containing the summer residence of the rajah, built in a florid style of architecture. The town is of considerable size, and contains many Hindoo



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temples and some mosques. It is a thriving and rather wealthy place having considerable traffic both in the transit-trade and for supplying the home markets with manufactures. The climate is extremely sultry during the prevalence of the hot winds in the beginning of summer and very unhealthy during the periodical rains, when the air and water are equally deleterious. Distant N from Cochin 140 miles, S.W. from Agra 195, S from Delhi 260 Lat 25 10' long 75 52'

**KOTAKA-SERAE** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Bundia, a town on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor 10 miles S.E. of former, 191 N.W. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Oomrar Lat. 26 9' long 78 11

**KOTANUH** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Jhansd 38 miles W. by N. of the former Kotanh has a population of 6684 inhabitants Lat. 29 6' long 77 15'

**KOTAOOR.**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 54 miles N.N.E. of Tinnevely Lat 9 26 long 78 3

**KOTAR.**—A town in the native state of Travancore, 40 miles S.E. by E from Trivandrum, and 44 miles S.S.W. from Tinnevely Lat 8 9' long 77 27'

**KOTARGO** in Sind, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and eight miles S.E. of Sehwan. It is situate near the right bank of the Indus, and close to the southern extremity of the pass formed by the approach of the Lukkee Mountains to the river Kotargo is in lat 26 16 long 67 57

**KOTARY**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 170 miles N. by W. from Hyderabad, and 106 miles S. from Elchoo poor Lat 19 40' long 77 45'

**KOTAY PEAK**—A mountain in the Western Ghats, at the junction of the boundaries of the British districts Madura and Tinnevely and the native state of Travancore Lat. 9 35', long 77 29'

**KOTAKEM**, in the British district of Malabar, a town situate five miles from the seacoast. Distance from Calicut, N.W., 42 miles Calicut, S.E. 12 Lat 11 50' long 75 28'

**KOTBUND** or **KOTWUN**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village with a fort on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi and 32 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good Lat. 27 50, long 77 28

**KOTDWAR**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village at the southern entrance of the gorge in the Sewalk range, where the small river Koh flows southwards from the mountains to

the plain of Hindoostan. It is a remarkable locality as gold is found there in the sands of the Koh and in that of most of the streams to the westward as far as Hurdwar a distance of nearly thirty miles, and as Herbert observes 'the fact furnishes proof of the actual occurrence of gold in some part of the strata which these rivers traverse' and the weighty opinion of Prinsep (James) is, that extensive veins of the metal are in that vicinity Lat. 29 45 long 78 33

**KOTE** in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from the city of Ahmedabad to Rajkot, 82 miles S.W. of former, 90 E. of latter Lat. 22 38, long 72 15'

**KOTE**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Chenab 13 miles N. of the town of Mooltan Lat. 30 20' long 71 81

**KOTEE** in Bundelcung, a town, the principal place of the jaghire or feudal grant of the same name, on the route from Banda to Rewa, 66 miles S.E. of the former 46 N.W. of the latter. The jaghire is held by an hereditary Bundela chief to whom it was confirmed by the British government in 1810 after its acquisition of Bundelcund. The sunnud or instrument of grant, enumerates eighty-two villages with the lands annexed to them. Lal Madhoo Singh the late chief died in 1852 and was succeeded by his brother Lal Abdoot Singh. Kotee is in lat. 24 45 long 80 49

**KOTEKUTCHWAH** in Sirhind a village on the route from Karnal to Ludhiana, and 45 miles N.W. of the former place. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1010 miles Lat. 30 17, long 76 53

**KOTELI**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the right bank of the Jhelum and 140 miles E. from Peshawur Lat. 34 7, long 74 1

**KOTE ODOO** in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus 88 miles N.W. of the town of Mooltan Lat. 30 28', long 71 4

**KOTESALBAHAN** in the British district of Budaon lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Budaon to Moradabad 21 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 28 15, long 78 58'

**KOTE SOOLTAN** in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 55 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Mooltan Lat. 30 47', long 70 58'

**KOTWEA.**—A town in the British district of Barua, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 52 miles N. of Chupra. Lat. 26 20, long 84 55

**KOTGURH** a small hill state bounded on the north by the river Sutlej, on the east by

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Besmahir, on the south by the British district of Kothkhae, and on the west by Komharan. It is seven miles long about five broad, and contains an area of thirty square miles. Its centre is in lat. 31 19' long 77 33'. Kotguri was one of the petty states formerly recognised under the general appellation of the Bara Thakoornee or Twelve Lordships, occupying the tract between the Sutlej and the Tonse. It would appear to have formerly acknowledged a degree of dependence on the state of Besmahir but by the terms of the sunnud dated the 6th November 1815 granting that province to the reigning family after its conquest by the British, the petty chiefs of Kotguri were declared independent of all but the paramount authority of the British government.

The cantonment for British troops is in the pergunnah or division of Sindooch, and is situated on the brow of the eastern side of a ravine nearly 4 000 feet deep. To the north west the surface rapidly sinks to the depth of 4 000 feet to the left bank of the Sutlej distant about four miles. Lloyd mentions a striking instance of the effect produced on the temperature by this sudden depression of the surface — 'The effect of aspect and elevation upon the cultivation is very remarkable for while on the uplands the produce is green it has been reaped and carried at the base of the valley. Indeed, this is extraordinarily exemplified in two gardens which Captain P. Gerard had at Kotguri one of which is near the house where he resided, and the other in the dell 4 000 feet below. In the lower one, plantains and other tropical fruits are abundant, while in the upper English fruits are equally plentiful.' The climate of this cantonment is pleasant and salubrious. Frost sets in about the middle of October, and continues till March, and during December January, and February, snow falls, and lies in shaded places to the depth of two or three feet. The winters, however, are by no means intolerable being said to resemble those of Europe but to be less severe. During April May and June, the climate is agreeable within doors, and woollen clothing is comfortable, but in places exposed to the direct rays of the sun they are found very powerful. The pergunnah in which the cantonment is situated was retained by the British government as a military station after the conclusion of the Gorkha war in 1815. Elevation above the sea 6 534 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta, by Kurmal and Subathoo, 1,120 miles. Lat. 31 15, long 77 34.

KOTHAR, a small hill state under the superintendence of the Governor General's agent for the Cis-Sutlej territories, is bounded on the east by Subathoo, and on the remaining sides by the states of Mhilog and Bega. It is about five miles long and three broad. Its centre is in lat. 30 57' long 77 1'. It comprises six pergunnahs. The population is estimated at 4 000, and the annual revenue at

7000, out of which is paid a tribute to the British government of 1082. Kothar belongs to a Hindoo rana, who received it from the British government on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815.

KOTHEE, a small hill state, bounded on the north by Bhugee on the east by Mudhan on the south by Simla and Keyonthul, and on the west by a portion of the territory of the rajah of Patana. Its centre is in lat. 31 8 long 77 16. The area of the state is thirty five miles. It consists entirely of a few ridges of considerable elevation with intervening valleys. The drainage is northward, to the Sutlej by the stream termed the Nowla Gad. It is divided into five pergunnahs, is estimated to have a population of 3 000 and an annual revenue of 4000. This petty chieftainship is tributary to the state of Keyonthul.

KOTKHAE, between the Sutlej and the Tonse, one of the hill states in that quarter, and formerly a native possession, is bounded on the north by Besmahir and the British pergunnah of Sindooch, on the east by Besmahir and Turroch, on the south by Poonder, and on the west by Balsun and Komharan. It is about twelve miles from north to south and six from east to west. Its centre is in lat. 31 7, long 77 37. It forms the eastern part of a considerable valley communicating with others of low size penetrating the great range of mountains extending from Wari on the north, to the Chur on the south. On the west side of this range, the Giree and its feeders in the upper part of its course have their origin. On its eastern side, it throws off several large feeders to the Sutlej the Pabar and the Tons. It is generally composed of gneiss and red and white quartz. The south side of the valley is deeply wooded, and in the highest degree romantic and picturesque, being enlivened by the Giree which rising here, pursues its noisy course among huge masses of fallen rocks and precipices, variegated with profuse vegetation. Kothkhae, on the Giree was formerly the residence of the rana, or Hindoo chief, placed over this territory by the British government but the atrocious cruelty and tyranny consequent on the misgovernment of the second prince rendered it necessary, in 1828 to de throne him, and to annex the territory to the British possessions. An annual allowance of 1300 is made to the degraded chief and one of 700 to his relatives and after these deductions, a revenue of 3550 is received by the East-India Company.

KOTKHAE in the British hill state of the same name, the principal place of the district, and the residence of the rana previously to his deposition by the British government in 1828. This village has a picturesque site on the right bank of the Giree, and contains two remarkable masses of buildings, one the residence of the family of the deposed sovereign the other, of a principal secundar or landowner, each being situated on a lofty promontory of

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rock, just affording sufficient area for the houses and offices. Here, also, is a bungalow or stage-house, belonging to the British government. Elevation above the sea 5,616 feet. This little town is thus described by Gerard, who visited it in 1818 — 'It is situated on a most romantic spot, upon the point below which two streams unite to form the Giree. On one side, the rock is 182 feet perpendicular and on the other there is a long flight of stone steps neither of the streams, which are only twenty feet broad, are fordable so by destroying the bridges, the place might be well defended against musketry. The ruins residence is three stories high, and has a most imposing appearance each story projects beyond the one beneath and the top is crowded by a couple of handsome Chinese turrets, beautifully adorned with finely carved wooden work." Lat. 31° 7' long 77° 38'

**KOTI** in Bussahr a village on a feeder of the Pabur, and about six miles from the left bank of that river. It is situated on an eminence rising in the midst of a dell, opening into the valley of the Pabur. The sangs or wooden bridge over the torrent flowing by the village has an elevation of 5,910 feet above the sea. Lat 31° 5', long 77° 58'

**KOTIUM**—A town in the native state of Travancore 82 miles N by W from Trivandrum, and 103 miles S.S.W. from Coimbatore. Lat. 9° 33', long 76° 35'

**KOT KANGRA**—See **KANGRA**.

**KOT KASSIM**, in the British district of the same name, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town situated on the route, by Rewari from Alwar to Delhi, and 69 miles S W of the latter. Lat. 28°, long 76° 48'

The territory of which this town is the principal place forms one of the non-regulation districts, subject to the superintendence of the lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces. It extends from lat. 27° 59' to 28° 7' and from long 76° 41' to 76° 55', and contains an area of seventy square miles. The population is returned at 13,767 of whom 11,719 are Hindoos.

**KOTKIPAR**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situated 141 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor and 118 S.E. from Jabulpur. Lat. 21° 51' long 81° 12'

**KOT KUMALIA**, in the Punjab, a small town six or seven miles from the right or west bank of the Ravee. It has an appearance of antiquity and is built of burnt bricks. There is a fortress, constructed of the same materials, and a bazar. Maason supposes that Kamalia may have been the fortress at which the great Macedonian hero had nearly become the victim of his temerity. Arrian distinctly states that Alexander was marching through the Doab, or peninsula between the Chenab or Acesines and the Ravee or Hydrotas, that he crossed the Hydrotas in pursuit of some Indians who had fled over it, that he again crossed (re-crossed) the same river in pursuit of the fugi-

tives, and there attacked this unnamed city in the storming of the citadel of which he received his wound. This certainly very exactly designates the country in which Kamalia is situated, and affords countenance to Maason's opinion though he states that he had nothing to rely on but his memory. Still there is no sufficient evidence to fix this very town as the actual scene of the event. Kamalia is in lat. 30° 46' long 72° 48'

**KOTKUPPOORA** in Sirhind, a town situated 42 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It lies on the route, by Munk, from Delhi to Ferozpoor and 40 miles S.E. of the last mentioned place. There is a small fort at the north of the town. It was comprised in the possessions which the maharaja of the Punjab held on the left of the Sutlej but is now incorporated with the British district of Ferozpoor. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munk, 1,180 miles. Lat. 30° 36', long 74° 51'

**KOTLA**, in the Barce Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Beas, 124 miles E.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 15', long 76° 4'

**KOTLA** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Ferozabad, 28 miles E by N of the former. Lat. 27° 17', long 78° 32'

**KOTLI**, in the dominions of Ghokab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, a small town among the mountains south of Cashmere, and on the route from Lahore to Cashmere, by the town of Poonch. It contains 100 houses, and is the post for levying the duties on goods introduced into Cashmere through the Poonch Pass. Lat. 33° 28' long 73° 59'

**KOTNUB**, in Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna is situated at the confluence of a torrent with that river and about 150 feet above the water. The houses rudely built of blocks of stone and covered with slabs of coarse slate are situated on a small fertile expanse gently sloping to the foot of a mountain. Altogether the village and its environs have a neat, clean, lively appearance. Lat. 30° 51' long 78° 29'

**KOT POOTELEE** in the Toorawuttee dependency of the Raypoote state of Jeypore, a district so called from kot, or fort, and the adjacent village of Pootlee. The village, with the fort, is on the route from Delhi to Mhow cantonment, and 99 miles S.W. of the former. The fort was an important place at the close of the last century and was held by the Maharrates, before their expulsion from this region by Lord Lake who on that event, granted it to the Shekhawuttee rajah of Keytri. Lat. 27° 45', long 78° 16'

**KOTREE**, in Sindh, a village on the right bank of the Indus nearly opposite Hyderabad, from which it is distant four miles S.W. It is

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important in a military point of view as here is the junction of the routes from Kurrachee, from the Delta and from Sehwan to Hyderabad. It consequently commands, in a great measure, the southern part of Sindh west of the Indus. Here, in the beginning of 1839, was encamped the Bombay division of the British army advancing towards Afghanistan. *Kotree* is in lat. 25° 22' long 68° 23'.

**KOTREE**—A town of Sindh in the British district of Hyderabad presidency of Bombay 106 miles S by E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 54' long 68° 49'.

**KOTTAUM**—A town in the British district of Rayachmundry, presidency of Madras 36 miles N E by N of Samalkotiah. Lat. 17° 29' long 82° 30'.

**KOTTOOPAULDE**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 19 miles N W from Jeypoor in the hill seminary of that name and 118 miles N W from Vizianagaram. Lat. 19° 15' long 83° 16'.

**KOTTOOR**—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor on the south west frontier of Bengal, 123 miles S W from Jeypoor, and 84 miles N by E from Masbypatam. Lat. 17° 29' long 81° 30'.

**KOTTOROH**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a small town on the route from Pokhurn to Balmur, and 28 miles N of the latter place. Lat. 26° 7' long 71° 11'.

**KOTUH** in the British district of Boolund shahur, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situate five miles from the right bank of the East Kallee Nuddes, and 84 miles E of Delhi. Lat. 28° 32' long 77° 50'.

**KOTULUH** in the British district of Goorgoon, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the western shore of an extensive fresh water jhil or lake. Distance S W from Delhi 48 miles. Lat. 28° 1' long 77°.

**KOTYANA**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate on the right of the Bhader river and 67 miles S W from Rajkote. Lat. 21° 39', long 70° 8'.

**KOULSERA** in the British district of Boolundshahur, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and 18 miles S E. of the latter, is situate near the left bank of the Hindon. Lat. 28° 32', long 77° 28'.

**KOUNG-GOOAH**—A town in the British province of Pegue, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and nine miles N from Prome. Lat. 18° 52', long 95°.

**KOWAUN** in the Reschha Doab division of the Punjab, a town situate on the left bank of the Chemunb, 76 miles N E. by N of the town of Meekau. Lat. 30° 59', long 72° 14'.

**KOWLAS**—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, situate 10 miles

from the right bank of the Nerbudda river and 89 miles N W from Barool. Lat. 22° 31', long 76° 49'.

**KOWLASS**, in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam a town on the route from Hyderabad to Nandair 85 miles N W of former 65 S E of latter close to a remarkable hill of granite traversed by a great vein of basalt. Lat. 18° 20' long 77° 45'.

**KOWPOOM**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor, 30 miles W S W from Munseepoor and 112 miles E by S. from Silhet. Lat. 24° 40', long 93° 38'.

**KOWRAH**—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate in the Great Western Runn and 44 miles N by E from Bhoj. Lat. 23° 50' long 69° 50'.

**KOWREKA**, in the British district of Asimgurh, hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Asimgurh to Oude, 17 miles N W by N of the former. Lat. 26° 13' long 83° 7'.

**KOWRIA**—A town of Baghelound, in the native state of Rewah situate on the right bank of a branch of the Sone, and 80 miles S W by S. from Rewah. Lat. 23° 32' long 80° 42'.

**KOWRI ALI SINGH KE**, in Surhind, a village on the route from Hasees to Loodhna, and 65 miles N of the former town. Distance N W from Calcutta 1041 miles. Lat. 29° 59', long 75° 59'.

**KOWROUKIRK**, in Arracan a halting-place on the Aeng route between Natyagain and Aeng. A fine stream issues from the hills close to it. Lat. 20° long 94° 14'.

**KOWTA**—A town in the Southern Mah ratta jaghere of Sanglee, situate 84 miles N N E from Belgauts and 73 miles S E. from Sattara. Lat. 17° long 74° 55'.

**KOWTALL**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 48 miles N N E of Bellary. Lat. 15° 47', long 77° 11'.

**KOYANDOWN** the name of a hill in the island of Ramree (Arracan) and in the neighbourhood of the town of Ramree. It has two temples on its summit. It is sometimes called St. George's Hill.

**KOYER**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Naringa river and 55 miles W N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 38' long 77° 46'.

**KOYLATH**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer and 29 miles S W of the former. Here is a very large and well-filled tank, where is held every October at the full moon a mela or fair much frequented by the superstitious Hindoos, who attribute high expiatory and sanctifying powers to ablation in the water. *Koylath* is in lat. 27° 48', long 73° 1'.

**KOYUL**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate

# KRI-KUH

186 miles E.N.E. from Kangra, and 178 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 32° 54', long 79° 17'

**KRISHNA.**—See **KIRYAN RIVER**.

**KROL** in the hill state of Keyonthal, a peak of the lower and more southerly part of the Himalaya, 12 miles E. of Satabho. According to Jacquemont, it is formed of schistus and greywacke, having at the summit a maccharoid white magnesian limestone, which yields the lime employed in the buildings at Simla. Elevation above the sea 7,612 feet. Lat. 30° 56' long 77° 10'

**KUARA**, or **POOJALEE**, in Bussahr a village on the route from Mussoorie to the Ganse Pass, and 15 miles S. of the latter place. It is situated amidst mountains of great height, near the left bank of the Roopun a deep and rapid river crossed below the town by a wooden bridge thirty five feet in length and above it by one of forty four. This place is described by Herbert as a substantial village of about forty houses. The elevation is nearly the same as that of Dudu situated on the opposite side of the river 8,790 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 12' long 78° 10'

**KUBARA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 11 miles below the city of Allahabad by way of the river. Lat. 25° 20', long 82° 2'

**KUBARAE**, in the British territory of Jaloun in Bundelkund lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces a small town on the route from Banda to Sangur 24 miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazar. Lat. 25° 28' long 80° 5'

**KUCHAREHAUT**—A town of Assam, in the British district of Soobpoor 50 miles S.W. of Soobpoor. Lat. 26° 31' long 94° 8'

**KUCHLA GHAT**, in the British district of Badaon lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a ferry over the Ganges on the route from Agra to Bareilly and 88 miles N.E. of the former. The channel of the Ganges is uncertain here the stream being sometimes single and at other times divided into two or more branches. Lat. 27° 56', long 78° 58'

**KUCHNAR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almorah, and 16 miles N. of the former. Elevation above the sea 741 feet. Lat. 29° 1', long 78° 55'

**KUCHOUNA**—A town in the territory of Oude, 40 miles W.N.W. from Lucknow and 47 miles N. by E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 27° 9', long 80° 28'

**KUCHRAWUD**—A town of Malwa, in the British district of Mundlaipur, 148 miles W. by N. of Bastool. Lat. 22° 5', long 75° 41'

**KUCHRIE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer a halting place on the route from Roree in Sindhi, to the town of Jessulmer, from which it is distant 30 miles in a N.W. direction. There are thirteen wells lined with stone, and

a tank containing good water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27°, long 70° 44'

**KUCHROWLI**, in the British district of Pannepur, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 18 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 27', long 77° 1'

**KUCHURWA**, or **KUTCHWA** in the British district of Miraspoor lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town with a bazar on the left bank of the Ganges 705 miles by water N.W. of Calcutta, or 882 taking the Sunderbund passage, 35 S.W. of the city of Benares, or higher up the stream. It is on the direct route by land from Benares cantonment to that of Miraspoor 19 miles S.W. of the former eight N.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 12', long 82° 46'

**KUCKRUMPILLE**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situated 20 miles S.E. from the right bank of the Godavari river and 96 miles N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 45' long 78° 30'

**KUDDERPOOR**—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay 111 miles S. by W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 21° 29', long 73° 12'

**KUDDI**—A petty jaghire in Bundelkund, containing an area of twenty two square miles with a population of about 2,800. Upon the demise in 1850, of Purneah Bahadur the original grantee, the territory lapsed, under the conditions of the grant, to the British government. Kuddi the principal place, is situated in lat. 25° 20' long 80° 12'

**KUDDUN**—A town of Sude, in the British district of Hyderabad, presidency of Bombay 73 miles S.E. by S. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 39' long 69° 3'

**KUDJOOA**—See **KURWA**.

**KUDKA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Manjira river, and 106 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 28', long 77° 25'

**KUDSEH**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor 37 miles N.W. from Munseepoor and 104 miles S.E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25° 17' long 93° 52'

**KUGGUTNAAD**—A town in the British district of Coorg, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.E.E. of Mertara. Lat. 12° 7' long 75° 59'

**KUGNALI**, or **SACRIFICE ROCK**—A small steep rocky island, lying six miles off the coast of the British district of Malabar. It has been called Sacrifice Rock, 'from the crew of an English ship having been massacred there by pirates, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is famous for edible hardensta, found in the clefts in the rocks'. Lat. 11° 30', long 75° 38'

**KUHLOR**, a small hill state or raj amidst

# KUH—KUJ

the Sub-Himalaya, is bounded on the north by the Sutlej separating it from the Upper Punjab on the east by the petty states of Mangul and Bhagul on the south by that of Hindoor, and on the west by a strip of the Sirhind territory. The rajah was deprived by Ranjeet Singh of that part of his territory lying on the right side of the Sutlej and the state at present consists principally of a narrow belt of land of about six miles in breadth and thirty in length, deeply indented by the winding course of the great river which borders it, and lying between lat 31 10'—31 20 long 76 27—76 55. The area is about 150 miles the general elevation is considerable. At Soonee, about eighteen miles above the frontier of Kuhlloor the bed of the Sutlej is 2 285 feet above the sea, and as its descent in this part of its course averages twenty feet a mile the elevation of the bed of the river at the frontier must be about 1 920 feet. The left bank of the Sutlej for a short distance from the water is tolerably level and fertile as high up as Belaspore and lower down on the western frontier of the district, this flat space expands into the small plain of Makowal communicating at its southern extremity with the Pinjar Dun. A steep ridge rises at no great distance from the river in the north western corner of the district, and holds a south-easterly direction until it joins the Sub-Himalaya. Parallel to this, and separated from it by the Gumbah or Gumbhar river is the ridge of Malown which very steep and difficult, rises to the height of 4 448 feet, and at the fort of the same name has a breadth of only twenty two yards. The country viewed from this height, is represented as very beautiful. The terraced fields are like the steps of some magnificent amphitheatre upon which the produce waves in many hues. These terraces are carried up to the tops of the ranges, and frequently in situations apparently inaccessible. Many elegant little hamlets are scattered up and down the fields and upon the peaks are several small forts, while here and there large pine-woods sweep down in rich dark-green masses intersected by thin rills of the whitest foam or long forkly mountain paths. There is cool, an amenity and perfume in the air and repose which soothes the senses while the immensity of the view expands the mind." The low lands on the bank of the Sutlej are alluvial the mountains and other high grounds consist of recent sandstone gravel, or indurated clay. The climate and products in the low tract in some degree resemble the low ardent parts of intertropical regions and on the high grounds approach to those of the warmest parts of Europe. The rainy season is felt with considerable severity extending through the later summer months, to the end of September or beginning of October. The crops are maize, rice of various kinds, wheat barley various kinds of millet, oil seeds, pulse, ginger turmeric, bang or hemp, cultivated on account of its intoxicating qualities, opium, tobacco, oil

les or red pepper and a variety of esculent vegetables. The principal fruits are peaches, apricots, walnuts, apples, pears, pomegranates, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and barberries. Except the Sutlej the only river of any importance is the Gumbhar or Gumbah, which flowing in a north westerly direction by the hill of Malown crosses the southern frontier in lat 31 14 long 76 50, and after a course of four or five miles, falls into the Sutlej in lat 31 17 long 76 48. A few other streams—the Gumbara, the Sir, the Lohand the Jujur—are little more than large brooks. The only considerable piece of water is the Khundalu Lake. The rajah of Kuhlloor was formerly of much greater importance than at present having then considerable possessions on the right bank of the Sutlej which were wrested from him, as already mentioned by Ranjeet Singh. His possessions to the left of the Sutlej also, were much more extensive than at present as besides Kuhlloor they included twelve lordships or small states yielding an aggregate annual revenue estimated at 13 500. Kuhlloor with the other hill states between the Kali and Sutlej having been over run by the Goorkhas, became in 1814 the scene of obstinate struggle between that power and the East-India Company and here that serious conflict was ultimately decided by the surrender of Ummer Singh, the Goorkha commander-in-chief who had been cooped up in the fortress of Malown. The territories of the rajah of Kuhlloor were included in the subsequent pacification which transferred the hill states to British protection. It is stated to yield an annual revenue of 11 000. The population is estimated at 64 848 the military force amounts to about 400 infantry. In 1850 Rajah Juggut Chund, chief of Kuhlloor, was permitted to abdicate in favour of his grandson and heir Heer Chund. Besides about ninety villages, the territory contains the towns of Belaspore, Kuhlloor Anandpore and Makowal.

**KUHLLOOR**, a small town in the hill state of the same name is situate at the south-western base of the Nina Devi Mountain, and five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Though bearing the name of the state, whence it might be supposed to be the chief place in it, it is in fact of little importance. Belaspore being much larger and the residence of the rajah. Kuhlloor is distant from Calcutta 1,103 miles. Lat 31 15 long 76 40.

**KUJEENAAD**—A town in the native state of Travancore presidency of Madras situate 58 miles S. from Coimbatore and 63 miles E.N.E. from Cochin. Lat 10 15 long 77 11.

**KUJWA**, or **KUDJOA**, in the British district of Fettehpore, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the town of Fettehpore and 20 miles N.W. of the latter. Tieffenthaler describes it a century ago as a large place (gromer Flecken), with a fine series of brick, with vaulted apart-

# KUK—KUL.

seats, and a lofty and beautiful portal on the west side, and another on the east and on the north-east a spacious garden, inclosed with a wall having terraces at intervals. It was built by Aurangzeb, to commemorate his victory gained here over his brother Shuja, who "fled from the field, leaving 114 pieces of cannon and many elephants, to the victor." The name of Aurangabad, which the victor gave to this place, in honour of himself appears to have endured but a short time. It has a bazar Lat 26° 8', long 80° 35'.

**KUKKOR, or KAKORH** in the territory of Jeypoor, district of Oonlara, in Rajpootana, a large town, with a fort in a very picturesque situation on the southern extremity of a range of hills. Close to it is an extensive jhil or small lake which however becomes dry in prolonged droughts. Distant direct from Boudon N.E. 40 miles from Kota, N 60, Jeypoor, S. 65 Lat 26° 2' long 76° 4'.

**KUKRAJA** in the British district of Myspoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village situate on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawah and 38 miles N W of the latter Lat 27° 11' long 78° 35'.

**KUKRALUH** in the British district of Buddaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Buddaon to Furruckabad 11 miles S.S.E. of the former Lat. 27° 64' long 79° 10'.

**KUKRUHTE, or KURET** in Bundelcund, a village in the district of Panna, on the route from Banda to Jabalpur 64 miles S of the former. It has a bazar water is abundant, and supplies are procurable. The country here slopes gently from the plateau on the summit of the range styled by Franklin the Pannah Hills Lat 24° 84' long 80° 21'.

**KUKURAH, or KAKARA**, in the British district of Allahabad, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 14 miles above the city of Allahabad by the course of the river Lat 25° 30' long 81° 49'.

**KUKURRAMUTTA**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar situate 146 miles E from Nagpoor and 184 miles S by E from Rangpur Lat. 20° 65', long 81° 25'.

**KULADGEE**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 71 miles E.N.E. of Belgaum Lat 15° 11' long 75° 35'.

**KULAIRKE**, in Sinde a considerable watercourse, which parts from the right side of the Indus three miles due east of Tatta, and in lat 24° 46' long 68° 2'. It holds a circuitous course first north then west, and then south and in times of inundation has so great a body of water as to inundate Tatta. At such times as the torrents flow down from the hilly country to the north-west, several of them empty themselves into the Kulaure. At the season of low water in the Indus, the

Kulaure becomes completely dry. It holds a course almost due west, and, under the name of the Gharra Creek, falls into the Arabian Sea. Burnes inadvertently states that it is the first offshoot of the Indus on its right bank, but the Western Narra, and many others, leave the right bank far above this place.

**KULALPOOR**, in the Reechna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Ravee 43 miles N.E. by N of the town of Moodtan. Lat. 30° 40' long 71° 58'.

**KULAN COTE, KULIA KOTE or KUL-LAN KOTE** (the Great Fort), in Sinde, is situate near the north or right bank of the Baggaure, or western branch of the Indus, and three miles south of Tatta. To the west are the remains of a suburb, and on the other side the ruined fort is washed by a lake of considerable extent, communicating with the Indus. The site is on a hill of limestone, abounding in marine shells, and everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities. The walls are of mud faced with kiln burned brick, and inclose an area three-quarters of a mile long and 500 or 600 yards broad. It appears to have been constructed with much care and skill and has numerous masonry round towers connected by curtains among other remarkable ruins, are those of a mosque of spacious dimensions. Lat. 24° 42', long 67° 54'.

**KULEAGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Dinajpoor lieut. gov. of Bengal, 27 miles W by S. of Dinajpoor Lat. 25° 30', long 88° 13'.

**KULEEHPUR**—A town in the British district of Sarun lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 65 miles N.W. by N. of Chupra. Lat. 25° 31', long 84° 10'.

**KULEEHPUR**—A town in the British district of Sarun lieut. gov. of Bengal, 47 miles N by E. of Chupra. Lat. 25° 25', long 85°.

**KULEGPESE**—A town of Orissa, in the hill seminary of Jeypoor, 38 miles W.S.W. from Hyaguddah, and 75 miles N.W. by N from Vizianagram. Lat. 19° 4', long 82° 56'.

**KULELLY**—A town in the native state of Travancore presidency of Madras, 52 miles N from Trivandrum and 63 miles N.W. by W from Tinnervelly Lat. 9° 18', long 76° 57'.

**KULGAUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Payne Gunga river, and 98 miles S from Ellichpoor Lat. 19° 47', long 77° 47'.

**KULHOREE**, in the British district of Myspoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Myspoore, and 14 miles W of the latter Lat. 27° 12', long 78° 54'.

**KULIANEE**, in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from the fort of Gwalior

# KUL.

to Banger, 21 miles S. of former, 181 N W of Jhelum, 181 miles N W by W of the town of Lahore Lat 26° 2', long 78° 16'

**KULIANPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a large village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 28 miles N E of the former. It is situated in a level country, rather fertile, and cultivated, but the water which is obtained from wells only, is very brackish. Lat. 26° 4', long 72° 44'

**KULIANPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Hujelles, bent-gov of Bengal 40 miles S W of Calcutta. Lat 22° 10', long 88°

**KULIGAM** in Cashmere, a town the capital of the district of Dooar is situated near the left bank of the river Jhelum here called the Veshau. The road from the Punjab by the Col Narrawa Pass, debouches by Kuligam, and hence is sometimes called the Kuligam Pass. Kuligam is in lat. 33° 37', long 75° 5'

**KULIGAM** is Cashmere, a village at the head of the Lolab valley and near the source of the river of that name, a small tributary of the Jhelum. It is situated at the southern base of the Green Mountains bounding the valley of Cashmere on the north west. Close to it on the east is a circular valley, five miles and a half in diameter inclosed on every side by a verdant range, and having a morass in the centre. Here every evening an incredible number of birds of the *corvus* genus assemble from all parts of Cashmere, to pass the night in the sheltered and warm valley. Kuligam is in lat 34° 33', long 74° 41'

**KULINJERA**, or **KANJRA**, in the raj or state of Banawara, in Rajpootana a small town on the route from Neerunch to Baroda, 99 miles S W of former 139 N E of latter. It has water and supplies in abundance. Here is a fine spacious antique temple now quite deserted. Heber who was informed that it was a Jain temple, describes it as of very complicated and extensive plan covered with numerous domes and pyramids, divided into a great number of apartments roofed with stone crowded with images, and profusely embellished with rich and elaborate carvings. This was formerly a place of considerable wealth and trade, conducted by Jain merchants who were all ruined or driven away by Mahabatta freebooters. Lat. 23° 24', long 74° 28'

**KULKERRE**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bombay 72 miles S S E of Sholapoor. Lat 16° 40', long 76° 21'

**KULLANOOR**, in the British district of Rottuk, bent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hanses to Goorgoon, and 36 miles S E of the former. Lat 28° 50', long 76° 37'

**KULLER KUHAR**, in the Sude Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab a town situated twenty three miles from the right bank of the

Jhelum, 181 miles N W by W of the town of Lahore. Lat 32° 49', long 72° 28'

**KULLELPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly, bent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and six miles N W of the former. Lat 28° 24', long 79° 28'

**KULLIANER**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town with a fort, formerly of considerable strength but now ruinous. Distant from the city of Hyderabad, N W, 106 miles. Lat 17° 51', long 78° 59'

**KULLIANPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, bent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futeehgurb and seven miles N W of the former. Lat. 26° 31', long 80° 18'

**KULLIANPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, bent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futeehgurb and 32 miles N W of the former. Lat 26° 36', long 81° 30'

**KULLOOR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 139 miles E. from Hyderabad and 52 miles N W from Ellora. Lat 17° 13', long 80° 36'

**KULLOOR**, in the Sude Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab a town situated three miles from the left bank of the Indus, 181 miles S by W of the town of Peshawur. Lat 32° 10', long 71° 17'

**KULLOOR** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 92 miles S. by W of the town of Peshawur. Lat 32° 44', long 71° 20'

**KULLSAPAWA**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, 47 miles N by E of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 5', long 79° 1'

**KULLUNG**, a river of Eastern India, rises in lat 20° 4' long 93° 5' on the southern boundary of Toolaram Senahputtee's country and flows north for sixty five miles dividing that territory from the British district of Cachar when it enters the district of Nowgong, through which it flows in a north westerly direction for ninety miles, to its junction with the Brahmapootra, in lat 26° 15', long 91° 55'

**KULLUS**.—A town in the British district of Poonah presidency of Bombay 65 miles E S E of Poonah. Lat. 18° 13', long 74° 50'

**KULLYAVA KOORTY**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 60 miles S from Hyderabad, and 64 miles N E by N from Kurnool. Lat. 15° 40', long 78° 33'

**KULOONJUR**.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, bent-gov of Bengal, 54 miles N E. by E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26°, long. 86° 51'

**KULOBA**, in Sude a village on the western



# KUL—KUM

route from Roree to Hyderabad, and 60 miles S W of the former town. It is situate four miles from the left bank of the Indus, in an alluvial country much intersected by water courses, dug for the purposes of irrigation. Lat 27 11, long 68 13

**KULORAH**, in Sunde, a village on the western route from Sehwan to Larkhana, by way of the Aral river, and seven miles south west of Larkhana. It is situate on the Cheela, a watercourse from the Western Narra river. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though occasionally traversed by small watercourses. Kulorah is in lat 27° 24' long 68° 9'

**KULPANEE**, in the British territory of Sangur and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpore to Nagpore 41 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 40' long 80° 23'

**KULPEE**, or **CALPEE** in the British district called the Twenty four Pergunnahs, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town situate on the left bank of the river Hooghly at the place where it expands into an extensive estuary. Distance from Calcutta, S, 31 miles. Lat. 22° 4', long 88° 18'

**KULPUTTY**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras 38 miles S of Coimbatore. Lat. 10° 28', long 77° 4'

**KULU**, **KULLU** or **KOOLOO**, a small raj or state in the north east of the Punjab consists of a few rugged valleys on the southern slope of the Himalaya, together with the inclosing ridges. It is consequently rough, barren, and thinly peopled. The chief a Rajpoot, before the occupation of the country by the British, suffered much from the tyranny of the Sikh government. The capital is sometimes called Kulu, but is better known by the name of Sutanpore. Kulu lies between lat 31° 20'—32° 33' long 76° 45'—77° 50'

**KULUGA**, a village on the right bank of the Gurrak, in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilleebheet lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat 29° 6', long 79° 47'

**KULU SAIYIDS TOMB**, in the British district of Bynour lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces. It is situate on the crest of that part of the Sewahk range bounding the Pallee Doon on the south, and marks the burial-place of Kulu, a Saiyid, or descendant of Fatima. He fell in command of a Mussulman force, in an unsuccessful invasion of Gurhwal. Lat. 29° 34' long 78° 44'

**KULUTZI KALLACH**, or **KHALETSE**, in Ladakh, one of the largest villages in that country is situate on the right or north bank of the Lodee, which has here a rocky channel only twenty five yards wide. The site is elevated considerably above the stream. Moorcroft observes 'At first sight, the situation appears unfavourable, presenting to the southward a line of towering rocks, and encircled

nearly from east to west by a ridge of brown and barren hills. The cultivated ground is, however, of good quality, though rather in commodiously laid out in terraces. The grain sown here ripens in three months and a second crop of buckwheat, or turnips, is obtained from the same soil.' The population for the most part, are Buddhists, votaries of the Grand Lama of Tibet. At the time of Moorcroft's visit, there was a *sanga* or wooden bridge across the river three-quarters of a mile from the village. It was substantially constructed resting on two scarp'd rocks, and was about thirty yards long. The river was not more than twenty yards broad and was rolling black and impetuously about twelve feet below it. The depth at this time must have been very great as, during the season of low water, a few months after the surface of the stream was forty five or fifty feet below the bridge. Kulutzi is in lat 34° 19', long 76° 58'

**KULWAH**, in Surbund, a town on the route from Hannee to Kurnal, and 41 miles S.W. of the latter place. There is a bazar here but water is scarce in the dry season, the surrounding country is scantily cultivated. It is comprised in the possessions of the rajah of Jheend, a Sikh chief under British protection and control. Distance N W from Calcutta, by Delhi and Hannee 1,015 miles. Lat 29° 20', long 76° 35'

**KUMALGANJ**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futeelgurh, and seven miles S of the latter. Lat 27° 16' long 79° 41'

**KUMALPOOR** in the British district of Ghazepoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore, 36 miles N E of the former 110 S W of the latter. Lat. 25° 23' long 83° 27'

**KUMANPILLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate six miles from the right bank of the Godavery river and 120 miles N E by N from Hyderabad. Lat 18° 48' long 79° 35'

**KUMAON**, including Eastern Gurhwal, a British province under the lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces. It is bounded on the north east by Chinese Territory, on the east by Nepal on the south west by Rohilkand, comprising the British districts Pilibheet, Moradabad, and Bynour, on the west by the British district Dehra Doon, and on the north west by the native raj of Gurhwal. Its form is nearly that of an equilateral rectangle, the diagonals of which lie in a direction nearly from south west to north-east, and from south east to north-west, the extreme points being in lat. 29° 5'—31° 5', long 78° 17'—80° 56'. No country exhibits more extraordinary divergences of elevation, temperature, and climate, than Kumaon. The southern part is either Bhawar (forest lands) extending over the plains, or else Terrai (marsh). The low region com

rising those tracts extends along the whole border on that side, with a breadth varying from two to fifteen miles, and is thus described by Herbert — Along the foot of the mountains, extends a tract called Bhawar which has been always, I believe, reckoned an integral part of the mountains, politically speaking. It is of considerable elevation, and is further distinguished by an almost total deficiency of springs or running streams. It is bounded on the southward by a line of springs or waterheads, which is also the northern boundary of the tract called Terai, one equally distinguished with the former from the southern plain country but occasionally annexed to it, and occasionally to the hills. This tract is remarkable for its moisture as the other is for its dryness.

With the exception of these low lands, and a few similar tracts of small extent stretching along the great rivers in the lower parts of their courses, Kumaon is a mass of mountains, some of which, if not the loftiest known may aspire very nearly to that distinction. The elevation of the surface increases towards the north and north-eastern frontier, the rivers rising respectively in the Byanase the Darna, the Juwahir or Juwar the Niti and Mana passes, flowing south-westerly to pour their waters at various points into the great trunk of the Ganges. The north-eastern frontier is formed by the high ground which divides the drainage-system of the Indus from that of the Ganges, throwing off from the north and north-eastern sides feeders to the Sutlej and from the other the great feeders of the Ganges just mentioned. The elevation of this dividing range or succession of heights is in general very great thus the crest of the Niti Pass is 16 895 feet above the sea, that of Mana more than 20 000, that of Byanase about 15 000. This range forming towards the south the boundary of the table land of Tartary is itself greatly overtopped by groups of gigantic mountains, situated generally thirty forty or fifty miles to the south and south west of these passes, and attaining heights scarcely surpassed by any in the world. Nanda Devi, one of them rises to the elevation of 25 749 feet above the sea, and close to it are two others, having the respective elevations of 23 531 and 23 317 feet, two others, further north west, respectively measuring 23 441 and 23,290 feet eleven others, either in Kumaon or a few miles beyond its frontier, have elevations respectively exceeding 22,000 feet eight others have elevations exceeding 21 000 feet and ten more reach respectively an elevation of above 18,000 feet, so that there are thirty-four summits rising to elevations exceeding 18 000 feet, in a tract not more than 140 miles in length and forty in breadth. These summits are not situated on one extended ridge but form groups separated by very deep valleys, determining the course of the several great torrents or rivers, all discharging themselves ultimately by the trunk of the Ganges. These remote

feeders of the Ganges are on the declivity of the southern buttress of the table-land of Tartary and north, or beyond the highest summits of the Himalaya Mountains, amongst which they make their way down valleys of rapid declivity and extraordinary depth. The more remote of these have their sources at an average elevation probably of about 18 000 feet. Enumerated in a direction from east to west, the principal are the Kalsee, the Eastern Doulh the Goonks or Gorigunga, the Western Doulh the Vishnugunga. Of the valleys down which these streams flow the deepest is that of the Aluknunda river formed by the united streams of the Vishnugunga and Western Doulh and which at the confluence, having an elevation of 4 743 feet above the sea, is bounded to the east by the Nandadevi group rising in a distance of little more than twenty miles, to the elevation of 25 749 feet and on the west by the Badrinath group, rising in a distance of about fifteen miles, to the height of 23 441 feet thus forming an enormous depression of between thirty and forty miles in width irregularly defined with a very varied surface, and having its lowest part more than 20 000 feet below the culminating point on one side, and more than 18 000 below that on the other. These remote feeders of the Ganges soon become swollen by numerous tributaries descending from the great Himalayan heights, and the rivers thus formed take their way through the mazes of the subordinate ranges overspreading the southern tract, and ultimately pass into the plain of Hindoostan by two great channels that of the Kalsee or Gogra on the east, and of the Aluknunda on the west. Inferior to these, and unconnected with them, are some less extensive and less important drainages of the southern and less elevated high lands. Of such the principal are the Kowla, and west of this the Ramgunga but ultimately all are discharged into the Bay of Bengal by the channel of the Ganges.

Kumaon produces gold, which is obtained by searching the sands of the Aluknunda, and of which Captain Herbert obtained particles from a matrix of granite near Kodarnath. The Goorkha government, during its sway, derived a small revenue from the gains of the gold washers, but it has been remitted by the British, as too trifling for notice. Captain Herbert, however considers that by encouragement the pursuit might become more beneficial as well to the rulers as to the labourers he also has a favourable opinion of the lead mines, which formerly it is said, yielded more than the aggregate of the mines of every kind at present. Such views must, however be received with great caution as the value of the copper-mines, respecting which very glowing accounts had been given, has been brought to the test of experiment with very unsatisfactory results. Thus it had been asserted that one mine in Pokree yielded in a single year a return equal to 5,000%, but experiments con-

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ducted there, under able European management, the several years, afforded a return of 780 rupees, against an expenditure of 5164 rupees. The object was in consequence abandoned in 1841. The situation of these mines is almost inaccessible, and the vicinity affords no adequate supply of fuel for smelting. From these mines British copper is cheaper in Kumaon than that of native origin. Some arrangements were, however made in 1852 in view to the working of some of these mines by persons of capital. The principal mines are in the group of Pokree above mentioned, in lat. 30° 20' long 78° 15' and that of Dhampur and Dhoori in lat. 30° 14' long 79° 5'. The others are Gangoli, Sirra, Khorri, and Shor Garang. Iron abounds in this province. Of all the iron districts in India of which anything is known Kumaon is said to be the most promising. Within the last year deposits of surpassing richness have been discovered by Colonel Drummond in the Bhabur district of this province, and that officer is now (1856) in England, endeavouring to form a company to work the iron mines in this quarter of India. In 1850, specimens of plumbago were sent to this country and subjected to examination when it was ascertained that the mineral of this description could not be made serviceable as graphite. A specimen of the pure graphite of Cumberland was subsequently forwarded to Kumaon, as the standard of the mineral for which it would be desirable to search, its value being computed at 3 000<sup>l</sup> per ton.

The climate varies, according to the elevation, from the sufficing and deadly uniformity of the Terra to the perennial snow of the Himalaya. At Haridwar having an elevation of 3 887 feet, the average height of the thermometer at two p.m. was, for January 47°, February 55°, March 61°, April 66°, May, 72°, June, 76°, July 78°, August, 79°, September 75°, October 69°, November 60°, December, 52°. The temperature is subject to great variations. Some years pass without any snow the natives consider that they have reason to expect a snowy season every third year. When it falls, it never lies but on the mountain-tops and ridges, and not even there except they be very lofty, or densely covered with forests. On the Ghagar range which rises on the southern frontier to an elevation of between 7 000 and 8,000 feet, snow lies so late as the middle of May. There do not appear to have been any systematically accurate observations respecting the limit of perpetual congelation, except those recently taken by Lieutenant Richard Stapher, in that portion of the Himalaya lying between the north west frontier of Nepal and the river Satley. From these it appears that the heights crowned with perpetual snow extend from the 77th to the 81st degree of east longitude, and are confined within a belt of thirty five miles in breadth, between the 30th and 32nd degrees of north latitude. The results of this traveller's observations further show

that the snow limit which resists the effect of summer recedes to a higher altitude on the northern or Tibetan slope of the mountains than on the southern or Indian side having an elevation on the former of 18 500 feet, while on the latter it is permanently maintained at about 15 500 above the sea-level.

Kumaon is subject to earthquakes. McNeil land records eight as having occurred from 1881 to 1885. The most severe mentioned in any account that may be relied on as authentic is that of 1803 which demolished a great number of the temples and other substantial buildings of the territory. According to Heber scarcely a year elapses without one or two slight shocks and as a measure of precaution, the residences of the British are seldom built more than one story high.

Of forest trees the most important are the deodar or Himalayan cedar, pines, and fir, of which there are eight varieties, oaks, of which there are six kinds, sal (*Shorea robusta*) rhododendrons, red and white horse-chestnut, teak. Adverting to the tree last named, Traill speaks of an endless variety none common to the plains and others peculiar to the hills. Some of the fir and pines are above two feet in diameter and rise to the height of sixty or seventy feet, free of branches, with a strong clear grain full of turpentine and though somewhat more dense and heavy than those used in Europe, well suited for mizen masts, topmasts, and lower yards of ships of 500 tons burthen. The difficult situation, however of the forests must ever interfere with their produce being made extensively available. Yew trees and pines attain great dimensions in the elevated Himalayan regions. Better saw some on the route to the Niti Pass having a girth of twenty seven feet. The fruit-trees comprise apple pear apricot, cherry walnut pomogranate, mulberry peach mango guava, orange, lemon citrus plantain. There are also grapes, raspberries, barberries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, melons, and pumpkins. The churi or butter tree, a production peculiar to the hills, bears a small edible fruit, from which a fixed oil, resembling butter is obtained.

The zoology of Kumaon is copious and varied. Elephants are numerous in the Terra, and being now protected by the orders of government from wanton destruction, may be expected to increase so as to supply the commissariat. The tiger is a great scourge to the people of Kumaon. In the cooler seasons, it haunts the deep valleys and lower grounds, and in hot weather, or during the rainy season, ascends the hills, and prowls about the villages, which it occasionally enters, and carries off any living being which it may perceive upon. These animals every year destroy from 200 to 300 of the limited population of the province, sometimes causing extensive tracts to be deserted. Government pays a pound sterling for every tiger head brought in, but the number of these animals seems to suffer no decrease.

Leopards are very numerous and destructive to sheep, goats, and especially dogs, but do not molest human beings, except in self-defence. Bears are numerous and mischievous, devastating the crops, but unless very closely pressed showing no disposition to attack their pursuers. For the destruction of these devastating animals, rewards are offered by government. In the snowy districts of the Himalayas, there is a large species of variable colour tawny in summer and nearly white in winter. The cheang, an equine quadruped frequenting the same region though often approached and pursued, has hitherto by its cunning eluded the close examination required for a scientific description. The best account of the animal is probably that given by Weller — I saw what with great difficulty and the aid of my telescope, I made out to be a wild horse (cheang) probably 'wild ass' is the more correct term. This animal seemed about twelve hands high short and compact, and more like a mule, particularly about the tail, which with the mane and face was black, the legs and belly white and the sides and back reddish brown. When feeding the animal looked much like a small punchy native horse, but when alarmed he drew the head up so erect, that he looked far more like a burral or neandhi in which his colour assisted. The head was rather large, and the forehead broad. This animal proved the most cunning I had ever met though they are said to be easily approached when in herds. He never stopped in a hollow, but always trotted briskly through to the next eminence whence he could have a clear view of all around. There if I ran or walked up quickly he would remain till I came within 150 or 200 yards. The spotted axis (*Cervus axis*) a species of elk frequents the higher and more difficult tracts of the mountains.

In the lower warmer and more fertile parts, there are annually two successive crops—the rubber, or that sown in autumn and cut in spring and the kurreef or that sown in spring and cut in autumn. The rubber consists principally of wheat barley oats millet, peas beans, vetch, taro, chickpeas, pigeon peas, and lentils, tobacco, safflower and saucory, flax and plants allied to mustard, and rape to serve as oilseeds, carrot, coriander cumin and the esculent vegetables of Europe. The kurreef crop consists of rice cotton indigo maize, *Holcus sorghum* or Indian millet, jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) koda (*Paspalum scrobilatum*) various tropical legumes, cucumbers and gourds, sesamum for oil, the egg plant, ginger turmeric, and sweet potato. The sugar cane is cultivated to a limited extent. The cultivation of hemp is considerable, and the quality excellent. It is raised both for an intoxicating drug and for the fibre, which is either exported to the plain or manufactured at home into cordage or coarse cloth. The common potato has of late years been introduced by Europeans, and is cultivated to considerable extent. The cultivation of the tea-

shrub and preparation of the leaf have been introduced into Kumaon by the orders of government. The shrubs have thriven well and some samples of the tea have been by good judges declared very fine. Jameson observes,

The experiment, as far as it has been tried, has fully realised the most sanguine expectations. On the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta the tea has been pronounced a very good marketable article; by experienced tea-brokers in London, 'fine-flavoured and strong and equal to the superior black tea sent as presents, and better for the most part than the China tea imported for mercantile purposes. Mr Commissioner Lushington sent a small quantity of the tea across the British frontier to the authorities in Tibet, by whom it was declared to be of superior quality and many inquiries were made as to the locality of the plant.' The green tea plant is also reported to thrive well. Indeed the best hopes are entertained of establishing the tea-plant as an article of profitable cultivation and the merit of this important accession to the resources of the country is attributable to the earnest and truly valuable efforts of Dr Royle by whom the cultivation was first suggested. The object has been pursued with great zeal and judgment by Dr Jameson under whose care the plantations will probably be extended over a wide extent of country.

As several frequented routes from Hindes or Chinese Tartary traverse Kumaon the traffic carried on by its inhabitants is considerable. The most westerly route proceeds up the course of the Alaknunda and its tributary the Bishan ganga, by Joshimath, Badrinath, and Mana. East of that, a route proceeds up the Douli river by the village of Niti and debouches by the Niti Pass. Then in succession eastwards, are the routes proceeding respectively by the course of the river Goriganga, and through the Uta Dhura Pass. 2nd, up the course of the Eastern Douli and through the Dharma Pass, 3rd, up the course of the Eastern Kalas, and debouching by the Bynas Pass. There are likewise some important routes from the plains, penetrating into the interior of the country, and terminating there without any continuation to Hindes such is that by Brinagar and up the course of the Mandakini to Kedarnath the British military route to Lohugut and Potoraguri and that to Almora and Havel bagh. The Bhotias or natives of the mahals or hamlets situate between the culminating ridge of the Himalaya and the frontier of Hindes, have exclusively the right to traffic with it, the Chinese authorities allowing them the privilege, in consequence of paying tribute and allegiance as well to that state as to the British. Thus, the Bhotias take from the traders of the south the merchandises destined to be transmitted from that quarter to Hindes, and, receiving the produce of the great tableland, make their returns in it. The merchandises of the south consists of grain of various

kinds, coarse sugar, sugarcandy, spices, dyes, broad-cloth, cottons, tobacco, hardware, pearls, coral, glass beads, glassware, cabinetware, wooden vessels, and timber. The returns from Hindoo are goat-wool for the manufacture of shawls, sheep-wool, culinary salt, borax, gold-dust, coarse shawls, coarse milks, chauris or tails of yaks, gnosts or Tartarian ponies, tanned leather, resembling the Russian dried fruit, saffron and some other drugs. Besides this transit trade there is a direct one carried on with the plains, by dealers of the district of Kumaon who are remarkable for intelligence and enterprise. One of this class with an investment composed of Tartarian goods acquired by his own capital—iron, copper, wax, ginger, turmeric, and other hill roots, and drugs, sets out for the plains often proceeding to Furruckabad or Lucknow and bringing back cottons, broad-cloth, sugar, manufactures of Hindoos and of Britain and other goods, which find ready market in the hills. The exports from the Terai to the south are considerable, consisting principally of timber, ebony, bamboo, firewood, wooden vessels, charcoal, gum, gumlac, ghee or clarified butter, oil, grain, pulse, oil seeds, sweet potatoes, red pepper and grass for cordage.

The greater part of the population is probably descended from a Hindoo stock migrating from the plains at a remote period and occasionally reinforced by pilgrims and other devotees attracted by the veneration investing numerous shrines and localities in this district. At present the population is mainly divided into Brahmins the descendants of those of that caste among the Hindoo emigrants, Rajpoots and Doms or outcasts. These last perform all the menial offices and exercise the trades considered of inferior character as that of the coppersmith, blacksmith, carpenter, mason, quarrier, miner, tailor and musician. They are, for the most part, hereditary slaves, and have been so from time immemorial. In their physical type they differ from the Hindoo race, as they have black woolly hair, and very black complexions. The Bhotias are another race, distinct in their Tartarian aspect, and their language, which is a dialect of the Tibetan. The general language of the population of Hindoo descent is Hindoo as derived from Sanscrit, without any mixture of Persian but rude and irregular in its inflections. Brahminism is the generally acknowledged faith, but to it is superadded a variety of local superstitions. To every mountain peak, cave, forest, fountain, and crag is assigned in popular belief, its presiding spirit, to which frequent offerings and propitiatory rites are paid by the neighbouring inhabitants, in small temples erected on the spot. This form of superstition is on the increase whilst regular Brahminism is declining. The principal shrines and places of pilgrimage are Kedarnath, Badrinath, Deoprayag at the confluence of the Bhagirath and Alaknanda, Rudraprayag where the latter river receives the Mundagnae, Kurn-

prayag, where it receives the Pindur, Nundaprayag, where it receives the Nandakini and Vishnuprayag at the confluence with the Doulee. When a marriage is contemplated, the sutor invariably pays to the nearest relative of the damsel a sum of money the amount of which varies from twenty-five to a thousand rupees, which are disbursed in the expenses attending the ceremony and the commencement of house-keeping. Polygamy is practiced, and priority of marriage establishes a right of precedence among the wives. The services of the sutor for a given number of years are sometimes accepted in liquidation of the price of the damsel who is borne away by the servitor at the termination of the stipulated time of service. Polyandry has long been discontinued, as well as the atrocious cruelty of burning widows with the corpses of their deceased husbands. All dead bodies are, however, still consumed by fire.

The present British district of Kumaon comprises the former raj or state of that name and a large portion of the neighbouring state of Gurhwal reserved when, on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815 the western part was restored to the hereditary rajah. The reserved territory of Gurhwal and Kumaon proper have been estimated to have each an area of about 5,000 square miles. A more recent estimate gives to Kumaon proper (Gurhwal being excluded) an area of 6,962 square miles. This result was attained by a rough calculation from the parallels of latitude and longitude, and consequently the true superficial area exceeds the statement the figures therein representing the area of the plain surface covered by the hills. The entire population of Kumaon proper has been returned at 164,755 and that of Gurhwal at 132,744 but these returns are based on very loose premises.

In the year 1879, an army sent by Feroz Toghluq, king of Delhi, overran Kumaon and reduced 23,000 of the inhabitants to slavery. Timur in the early part of the fifteenth century made a transient incursion into the south of Kumaon, and some authorities state that the descendants of certain of his troops located there may still be met with in the Bhotiah district Dharma. According to Buchanan, the family of the last rajah of Kumaon was descended from an adventurer, a native of Jhansi a village on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Allahabad, who about 850 years ago succeeded in seizing on the sovereignty of the country. Prinsep states that "neither Akbar nor any of his descendants on the throne of Delhi, made any attempt to add the tract of hills to the Mogul empire." But Buchanan relates that Akbar sent into Kumaon an invading army, which besieged Almora but was defeated by the rajah Rudra, who pursuing his success, advanced into the plain, and made himself master of a considerable tract along the base of the mountains. This was subsequently granted to him in jaghire by Akbar, who treated him with great

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favour, and among other privileges, empowered him to strike money. It is difficult to ascertain the precise date of the conquest of Kumaon by the Goorkhas. The following statement is perhaps the most explicit that exists on the point. So far back as the year 1791 after reducing Kumaon and its dependencies, the Goorkhas made an attempt to subdue the country of Gurwal. In the course of the war which, in 1814 broke out between the Goorkhas and the East-India Company, a British force under Colonel Nicholls penetrated into Kumaon in the beginning of April 1815 and, after a series of skilful manoeuvres and fierce skirmishes, invested the town of Almora, which being surrendered by the Goorkha commander his troops, under a convention, evacuated the whole district of Kumaon and marched home across the river Kales. Several competitors set up hereditary claims to the liberated raj but the government put an end to disputes by constituting it an integral part of the British dominions under the title of the province or district of Kumaon having embodied with the raj of that name the reserved portion of Gurwal, or that part east of the river Alaknunda and Mandakini.

**KUMABARA**.—A town in the British district of Puarra, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal. 46 miles W by S of Madnapoor. Lat. 22° 17' long. 86° 41'.

**KUMAILPOOR**.—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar. Situated 80 miles W from Baroda, and 77 miles E. by N from Rajkote. Lat. 22° 28' long. 72°.

**KUMBACHEN** a river of Nepal, rising on the south western face of the great peak of the Himalayas known by the name of Kang-chang, in lat. 27° 40' long. 87° 5'. It flows along the north western side of a spur of the above-named peak for thirty miles, to lat. 27° 27' long. 87° 32' the point of its junction with the Tamur river.

**KUMBOO**, in Sindh a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana and eight miles S.W. of the former place. It is situated nine miles from the right bank of the Indus and in that scantily-cultivated tract where the fertile alluvial soil adjoining the river degenerates into the *Pat* or desert of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 04' long. 68° 34'.

**KUMBUR**.—A town of Sindh, in the British district of Shikarpoor presidency of Bombay. 54 miles S.W. by W of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 33' long. 67° 58'.

**KUMEREE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the river Jaru, from Almora fort to the Unta Daura Pass. It is situated on the right bank of the Jaru, 35 miles N.W. of Almora fort. Lat. 30° 2' long. 79° 58'.

**KUMHARFANEE**.—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situated 40 miles N. from Nagpoor and 77 miles E. from Bastool. Lat. 21° 43' long. 79° 9'.

**KUMLA RIVER**.—The name given to the Gogaree in the upper part of its course.—See GOGAREE.

**KUMLA GURH**, or **THE FOOL'S FORTRESS** in the north east of the Punjab, and near the left or south bank of the Beas a range of forts, constructed partly out of the natural rock and partly of masonry. They are built on several sandstone peaks, which extend north and south a distance of about three miles. The principal stronghold among them is an isolated rock with precipitous sides, rising about 150 feet above the other peaks about 1000 feet above the Beas and having an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. This range of forts is situated on the summit of a mountain about eight miles long and five broad surrounded by deep ravines, with precipitous sides, 80, 100 or 150 feet high. These strongholds belong to the ruler of Mudi, Sansar Chand, the powerful rajah of Tira and once the rival of Runjeet Singh attacked them in vain and they were considered by the people of the country to be impregnable, until taken by the Sikhs under Ventura. Kumla Gurh is in lat. 31° 48' long. 76° 43'.

**KUMLANOOL**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam. Situated 62 miles S. by W. from Hyderabad and 50 miles N.N.E. from Kurnool. Lat. 16° 29' long. 78° 22'.

**KUMMERGUNJE** in the British district of Bhagalpoor, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a small town on the route from Bhagalpoor to Moonghoor 20 miles W. of former 10 S.E. of latter. Lat. 25° 13' long. 86° 40'.

**KUMMUMETT** in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam a town on the left bank of Moonyar river a considerable tributary of the Kistna. It is the principal place of an extensive secondary or nominal raj held under the Nizam but with so much latitude, that it may be regarded rather in the light of a tributary state. The district is also often called the raj of Paloon Shah from a considerable town with fort which it contains. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, E., 110 miles. Lat. 17° 15' long. 80° 18'.

**KUMMUR**, in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated seventeen miles from the right bank of the Indus, 87 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 53' long. 71° 3'.

**KUMORA DUMORA**, in the jaghure of Rampoor, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, two villages adjoining each other on the route from Bareilly to the city of Rampoor and six miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 41' long. 79° 11'.

**KUMPIL** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Futtahgarh to Budhaon 26 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 37' long. 79° 21'.

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**KUMFIN**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N W of Bellary Lat. 15 25' long 76 40'

**KUMROO**—See **MORRE**.

**KUMUR**, in the Daman division of the Panjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 84 miles S by W of the town of Peshawar Lat. 32 50' long 71 20'

**KUMURDAH**—A town in the British district of Balasore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 86 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21 45' long 87 25'

**KUNADEEA**—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holar, situate 80 miles W from Bhopal and 110 miles W N W from Hoosungabad Lat. 23 21' long 76 10'

**KUNAPOOR** in the British province of Sagor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Batton to Omraoutee, 40 miles S of the former Lat. 21 17' long 78°

**KUNCHABAREE**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 65 miles N E of Purneah Lat. 26 23' long 86 21'

**KUNCHAPOOR** or **CHANDPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 29 miles N E of the latter Lat. 26 24' long 80 6'

**KUNCHUPOOR** in the British district of Sohagpoor, territory of Maugor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Nagpoor, 80 miles S of the former Lat. 23 33' long 81 26'

**KUNDA** in native Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, nearly opposite the confluence of its tributary the Budiar. It is situated on a mountain, rising from the base of which is a spring of fine water from a source choked with lilies. This is by the superstitious Hindoos supposed to be the Ganges which at the prayer of an ascetic, made its way beneath a vast mountain intervening between this spot and Cangoiri, and thus saved the devotees from the laborious journey which he daily took to bathe in the sacred stream. The name in Sanscrit signifies 'drink ing cup' and, according to Hindu mythology the *Ganges* takes its course through the *Kunda* or drinking cup of Brahma. The village is in lat. 30° 45', long 78 19'

**KUNDAHAR**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town 125 miles north-west of the city of Hyderabad Lat. 18 52' long 77 17'

**KUNDAL**—A town in the British district of Bellah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 40 miles N E of Bellah Lat. 23 11', long 91 27'

**KUNDALA**—A town in the British dis-

trict of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 37 miles E S.E. of Bombay Lat. 18 48', long 75° 26'

**KUNDAVELLEK**—A town in the British district of Rayahmundry, presidency of Madras, 20 miles S of Rayahmundry Lat. 16 42', long 81 50'

**KUNDHRY**—A town in the native state of Surgujah, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 41 miles N E. from Surgujah and 71 miles W from Lohadugga. Lat. 23 28' long 83 40'

**KUNDIAPURRA**—A tract inhabited by one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa. Its centre is in lat. 20 17' long 85 17'

**KUNDIE**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 152 miles E by N from Nagpoor and 186 miles S S E from Ramgaurh Lat. 21 30' long 81 28'

**KUNDIPOWNI**—A town of Bundelcund in the British province of Jhansae, situate three miles from the right bank of the Mohwur river, and 22 miles W by N from Jhansae Lat. 25 32', long 78 20'

**KUNEENUH**—A village in the jaghure of Jyghur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 28 18' long 76 22'

**KUNERAH**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 21 miles N E of the former Lat. 2, 23' long 78 15'

**KUNGRA** in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small lake half a mile in length and 200 yards wide with high banks, and water free from weeds. It appears to have been a deep part of the channel of a river the current of which has now taken a different course. This part of the country is yearly extensively flooded by the periodical rains, and as the waters subside, vast quantities of fish find their way to Kungra, and are pursued thither by many crocodiles. The natives believe it to be unathomable and that it was excavated by some god, but Buchanan found the depth of the spot which he sounded to be sixty-two feet Lat. 26 35', long 83 22'

**KUNGULL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Krishna, and 58 miles S E by E from Hyderabad Lat. 16 56', long 79° 18'

**KUNGURH**—A town of Bundelcund in the native state of Punnah, situate 27 miles E. from Punnah, and 47 miles N W by W from Rewah. Lat. 24° 45', long 80 41'

**KI NHER**—A river rising in Bengal, on the southern frontier of the British district of Surgujah, towards the state of Oddeipoor and about lat. 23 15' long 85° 38' It has a direction generally northerly, but slightly inclined to west, and falls into the river Son on the south or right side, in lat. 24 29', long 83 10', after a total length of course of about

# KUN

130 miles, forming for the greater part of the distance the boundary between Falmow and the district of Sargooja.

**KUNJUR** or **KINJORE** in Sind, a lake, or, as it is vernacularly called, a *dund*—an extensive and permanent piece of stagnant water left by the Indus after it has retired to the channel to which it is confined in the season when it is lowest. The *dund* of Kinjore is about three miles westward of the channel and is a beautiful expanse of water. It is one of three, which extend north and south about twenty miles and swarm with fine fish caught with much skill and in great abundance by the fishing population on the banks, and forming their principal subsistence. Lat. 24 55', long 68 8'

**KUNJPOORA**, in Sirhind, a town close to the south-eastern frontier in the space inscribed between the canal of Feroz Shah and the Jumna, from the right bank of which it is distant two miles. It is the principal place of a small district, the annual revenues of which estimated at 5 000 sterling are divided between two sirdars, in the proportion of two-thirds to one and a third to the other but these chieftains have no independent authority. At the battle of Karnal fought in 1739 between the army of Nadir Shah of Persia, and that of Muhammad Shah, of Delhi a division of 20 000 Persian matchlockmen and musketeers concealed among the houses and orchards of Kunjpoora, fell on the flank of the enemy during the height of the engagement and routed them with dreadful carnage. Kunjpoora is in lat. 29 43' long 77 8'

**KUNKAS**—A river rising on the south western slope of the Garrow Hills in lat. 25 25', long 89 43' and flowing in a south easterly direction for 130 miles, through the British district of Myingung falls into the Barak river in lat. 24 16' long 90 56'

**KUNKFEPOOR** in the British district of Myingung, head. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Myingung, and 15 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27 21', long 78 55'

**KUNKHUL**, in the British district of Saharanpoor a large town on the route from Saharanpoor to Hurdwar and three miles E W of the latter place. It is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, in a delightful country and embosomed in trees, crowded with monkeys, regarded by the Hindoos with superstitious favour, and hence so tame, that they intrude into the dwelling-houses and shops, and snatch away any provisions within reach. The town consists principally of a main street, running parallel to the river and consisting of houses substantially built of brick and mortar plastered over and painted in fresco with grotesque and ill executed groups of men and animals. These fantastic representations belong to rich Hindoos from all parts of Hindoostan it being considered a mark of

wealth, as well as of piety, to have a house at this town, which, as well as Hurdwar, is a place of pilgrimage, and in consequence, the holy stream of the Ganges is rendered accessible by numerous ghats, or stairs of cut stone. There are also numerous long low aeras, built of brick, for the accommodation of pilgrims, who lodge there in irregular crowds, interspersed with their cattle, brought to be blessed at the sacred stream. The streets, filthy in the extreme are so deep with black mud, that it is difficult to make way through them. Kunkhul was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1 032 feet. The head of the Ganges Canal is situated a little to the north of the town. Lat. 29 55', long 78 12'

**KUNKUNWAREE**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 44 miles N E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16 21', long 74 58'

**KUNNAUGOODY**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 53 miles E. of Madras. Lat. 9 56', long 79 1'

**KUNNELJRA**—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate 10 miles N from Bhooj, and four miles S of the Great Western Runn. Lat. 23 21' long 69 48'

**KUNNIGHERRY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 140 miles E from Hyderabad, and 67 miles N W from Ellore. Lat. 17 21' long 80 39'

**KUNNIGHERRY**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 37 miles W by S. of Ongole. Lat. 15 25', long 79 33'

**KUNNOJ**, or **KUNNOUJ** the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Furruckabad, a decayed town situate on the Kales Nuddes, a river which falls into the Ganges about three miles below. The Ganges, represented to have formerly touched the town, now flows two miles east of it. The eastern part of the present site is situate on a gentle eminence, the western in the plain. At present it is little more than an expanse of ruins, as described by an eye witness. — For many miles before you enter the present town you travel through jungles interspersed with small fields of tobacco, that consist of brook dust and mortar. To remove all doubt that the rubbish consists of the remains of a town walls and broken gate ways here and there raise their heads, in defiance of time. The greatest part of the standing buildings are ruinous, uninhabited, rent, and tottering to decay. The few poor people now in the place accommodate themselves under mud huts buttressed up against the old walls. Not a great many buildings are entire, whole mountains of unshapely ruins meet your eye in every direction upon a space of ground much larger than the site of London.



# KUN

The principal street is described by Tiedem as half a mile long straight, of moderate breadth, with some brick built houses the whole length of the present town being above a mile, the breadth half that measure. The ruinous fort, situated on a sandhill of slight elevation rather steep on the west side but on the others low and easily accessible, has a brick rampart, but is little worthy of notice, and appears, it is said, of no great antiquity. The buildings at present (or lately) most remarkable are two handsome Mahomedan mausoleums. Some portions of this vast scene of ruins in themselves not very striking but highly interesting from their historical associations, are represented finely by Daniell. Though now thus fallen Kunnoo was formerly one of the chief of Indian cities, as it was also probably one of the most ancient. Elphinstone intimating that in this respect it ranked next to Ayodha or Oude, which he considers the most early in Hindostan. It is not, however mentioned in the celebrated ancient poem of the Mahabharat the era of which is by Elphinstone conjectured to be about 1400 B.C. Hamilton (France) however considers the town to have existed before the first introduction of Brahminism from the west. So remote is its antiquity that some relics of its language have baffled the multifarious acquirements, acuteness and perseverance of Mr Prinsep in his attempts to decipher them the characters in which their legends are graven being wholly unknown. In its palmy state, according to a learned writer of easy belief the circumvallation covered a space of more than thirty miles, and its sovereign led forth an army which in numbers might compete with the most potent which in ancient or modern times was ever sent into the field. Eighty thousand men in 30 000 horse covered with quilted mail, 300 000 infantry and of bowmen and battle-axes 200 000 besides a cloud of elephants bearing warriors. Even Ferozshah, an author of more sober cast of mind states that Kunnoo contained 30 000 shops for the sale of paan [betel leaf], and 60 000 families of public dancers and singers. The era of this prosperous condition he states to be in the reign of Khosrow Purves king of Persia, about the year 590 shortly after which period, North western India is represented as divided into the following states — 1 Kunnoo 2 Meerut 3 Mahavon, 4 Lahore. Long afterwards, and a century before the invasion by Mahmood of Ghizay Kunnoo continued to be the chief city of India. Mahmood took it in 1018 but, appeased by the ready submission of the rajah, left it unimpaired, after a stay of a few days. More decisive was the attack of Shahabuddin Mohammed, sovereign of Ghoor who, in 1194 defeated, near Etawah, Jys Ohund Ray king of Kunnoo and overthrew that monarchy. The remaining history of the place records only a succession of disasters. In 1340 Mohammed Toghluq the frantic tyrant of Delhi, made an excursion towards Kunnoo,

and put to death the inhabitants of that city and the neighbourhood for many miles round. It was in the early part of the sixteenth century the subject of fierce contention between Baber and his Fatan foes, but ultimately fell into the hands of the former who here, in 1528 bridged the Ganges, and crossed it at the head of his army invading Oude. Here, in 1640 Humayun, son and successor of Baber received a decisive defeat from Sher Shah, his Afghan rival, and was in consequence compelled to fly from Hindostan. At present, this once celebrated place contains only 16 000 inhabitants, living in great indigence. Distant S.E. from Futteh gurrh 80 miles, N.W. from Cawnpore 52. Elevation above the sea 494 feet. Lat. 27° 3', long 79° 59'.

**KUNNOOTA**.—A town in the Raypoote state of Jeypoor situate 11 miles E.S.E. from Jeypoor and 50 miles E.N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 50' long 76° 8'.

**KUNNOWHEE** in the British district of Allypurrh lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypurrh to that of Delhi, and 18 miles N.W. of the former. Here is a jhil or shallow lake. Lat. 28° 3' long 78° 2'.

**KUNNUR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 51 miles W.N.W. from Jaulnah and 53 miles S.E. by E. from Malligauum. Lat. 20° 10' long 75° 13'.

**KUNOWEE**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansee to Ludiana, and 56 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a level fertile well cultivated country. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1 056 miles. Lat. 30° 11', long 75° 56'.

**KUNPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypurrh to that of Etawah and 31 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 28', long 78° 19'.

**KUNRAJA**.—A town on the S.W. frontier of Bengal in the recently lapsed state of Odeipoor 12 miles N.E. from Odeipoor, and 96 miles N.N.W. from Sunbulpoor. Lat. 22° 47', long 88° 31'.

**KUNQA** in the district of Banawara, territory of Oude, a town six miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 30 S.W. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 7 000 in cluding fifty Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 22', long 80° 40'.

**KUNTHOOA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the right bank of the Ganges, 865 miles by way of the river from Calcutta, 84 miles S.E. by land from the town of Futteh pore. Lat. 25° 47', long 81° 25'.

**KUNTIL**, in the British district of Mirsaipoor lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Mirsaipoor to Allahabad, three miles W. by N. of the former. This place is the residence of the rajah of the same

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name He is considered the head of the Rajpoot tribe of Guburwar a numerous and powerful clan, and possessed of great local influence and consideration Lat. 26 7, long 82 35'

**KUNTOOL**—A town of Orissa, in the Outtaek mahal of Autgurh situate 16 miles W N W from Cuttack, and 88 miles N N E. from Ganjam. Lat. 20 33' long 85 41'

**KUNU** in Bussabur a village of Koonawar near the right bank of the river Tidung here in summer furiously rapid, and sweeping along suspended in its current, a great deal of fine white sand The noise of large stones hurried along by the torrent is incessant and mingled with the roar of the water produces a sublime effect. The stream is here crossed by a sangra or rude wooden bridge, fifteen feet long Elevation above the sea 11 727 feet Lat. 31 28' long 78 39

**KUNWARA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 81 miles S from Jeypoor and 86 miles S E by E from Ajmeer Lat. 25 46 long 75 50'

**KUNWYE LARKANI**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor situate 124 miles N E. from Jodhpoor and 68 miles N from Ajmeer Lat. 27 27 long 74 39

**KUNY KAIBY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate six miles from the left bank of the Deemah river, and 99 miles S W by W from Hyderabad. Lat. 16 36 long 77 19

**KUPASDEL** in the British territory of Sagur and Narunda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Boorhaunpoor 46 miles S W by S. of the former Lat. 22 11 long 77 20

**KUELA SUNGUM**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 105 miles E by N of Belgaum. Lat. 16 11, long 78 8

**KUPPASUN**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Odaypoor 45 miles N E by E from Oodey poor and 48 miles N W from Neemuch Lat. 24 53' long 74 25

**KUPPELVOY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the right bank of the Moonyar river, and 87 miles E. by N from Hyderabad. Lat. 17 30', long 79 50'

**KUPPILI**—A town in the British district Vinsagapatam presidency of Madras 49 miles N E of Vinsagapatam. Lat. 18 10', long 83 53

**KUPPURWUNJ** in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on a tributary of the river Sabarmantee. It is fortified, and has some trade and a few manufactures Population about 15 000 Distance from the city of Ahmedabad E., 30 miles, Kaira, N E 82 Lat. 23 2, long 73 9'

**KUPSA**, in the British district Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on

the route from the town of Banda to Calpee, 11 miles N W of the former It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water Lat. 25 34, long 80 17

**KUPURWAR**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the left bank of the Raptree four miles above its confluence with the Ghogra. According to Buchanan it contains 100 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of about 600 persons. Distant S E from Goruckpoor cantonment 32 miles Lat. 26 15', long 83 48

**KURAI**, in the British territory of Sagur and Nurbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saugur to Nusseerabad 31 miles W N W of the former Lat. 24 1 long 78 22'

**KURAKUT** a town on the route from Ghaseepore cantonment to that of Jounpore, 40 miles N W of the former, 18 S E of the latter Lat. 25 36' long 83

**KURALER** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 31 miles W of the former It has a bazar Lat. 25 27, long 81 30'

**KURAMBALORE**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly presidency of Madras, 31 miles N by E of Trichinopoly Lat. 11 15 long 78 01

**KURAOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 68 miles W N W from Jodhpoor and 74 miles E by S from Jessulmeer Lat. 26 39, long 72 6

**KURARA**—A town of Bundelcund, in the British province of Jhanssee situate on the right bank of the Mohwur river and 28 miles W from Jhanssee. Lat. 25 25' long 78 15'

**KURATTEEA**, or **CURATTEEA**—An offset of the Attree river quitting the parent stream in lat. 26 4 long 83 41' Flowing in a south-easterly direction for eighty miles, it forms the boundary between the British districts Rungpoor and Dinagpoor. Thenceforward, traversing for 105 miles the districts of Bogra and Pubna, it falls into the Konae river, in lat. 23 58' long 89 40', a few miles before the junction of that river with the Ganges.

**KURAYA**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family a town on the Nun, a small feeder of the river Sindhi, on the route from Gwalior fort to Narwar 24 miles S. of the former 18 N of the latter Lat. 25 54 long 78

**KURCHOLEE**, in the British district of Moradabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to Moradabad and 44 miles S W of the latter Lat. 28 30, long 78 33

**KURCUMBAD**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Barar, situate

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18 miles E. of the left bank of the Haudah river, and 101 miles N W from Sumbalpoor Lat. 23° 21', long 83° 48'

**KURDA.**—See **KURDLAH.**

**KURDAWAD.**—A town in the native state of Indore or territory of Holkar situate 144 miles E from Ahmedabad and 101 miles S. from Neemuch Lat. 23 long 74 50'

**KURDEE.**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay 57 miles NE of Bombay Lat. 19 36 long 73 28'

**KURDEH** in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Khatmandoo 47 miles N E of the former Lat. 27 6' long 83 56

**KURDLAH.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggar, presidency of Bombay situate 81 miles S E by E. of Ahmednuggar. In 1795 an engagement took place between the Maharrattas and the Nizam near this place, to which the latter retreated and being completely hemmed in by the enemy was constrained to accede to an ignominious treaty Lat. 18 40, long 75 34

**KURGOON,** in the territory of Indore or possessions of Holkar a family a decayed town in the tract of Nunsaur of the southern part of which it was the capital. It is surrounded by a wall commenced with stone, and carelessly finished with mud "and has a small citadel the residence of the amildar or officer of the district. It was nearly destroyed during the Maharratta wars in the early part of the present century the number of houses being reduced from 5 000 to 800 scattered amongst heaps of ruins. Distant 5 from Indore 60 miles S from Mow 49 Lat. 21 50', long 75 48'

**KURHUL,** in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Mynpooree 17 miles S. by W of the latter Lat. 27, long 79

**KURHUS,** in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 81 miles S E. of the latter Lat. 29° 16', long 77 4

**KURHETA** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree and 30 miles E. of the former Lat. 27 7 long 78 31

**KURINGA** in British district Banda, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town 25 miles E of the town of Banda 72 W of Allahabad Lat. 25 30', long 80 46'

**KURKOWDA,** or **GHURGODDUH** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village with a small bazar on the route from Allypore to the town of Meerut and 11 miles S of the latter Lat. 28 50', long 77 47'

**KURKUMB.**—A town in the British dis-

trict of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 41 miles W N W of Sholapoor Lat. 17 51, long 75 32'

**KURKUNTEE.**—A town in the Raypoote state of Jodhpoor 110 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 20 miles S. by W from Ajmeer Lat. 26° 45', long 74 48'

**KURMODA.**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 52 miles W by S of Ellichpoor Lat. 21 6, long 76 47'

**KURMPOOR** in Sinde a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and three miles N of the former place. It is situate half a mile from the right bank of a considerable offshoot of the Indus, and near the south eastern edge of a large sand or piece of stagnant water. The surrounding country is low level and fertile. The road in this part of the route is in general good Lat. 26° 25', long 67 56'

**KURMULLA.**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 69 miles N W of Sholapoor Lat. 18 25, long 75 15

**KURNAL** in the British district of Paniput, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the city of Delhi to Ludiana and 78 miles N of the former situate on the right or western bank of the Delhi Canal about fifteen miles above the divergence of the canal of Feroz Shah and surrounded by a ruinous wall Jacquemont describes it as in the interior an infamous sink a heap of every sort of uncleanness amongst heaps of dung brick rubbish and carcases of beasts, are winding paths scarcely passable for horses and having here and there a few miserable huts. I have seen nothing so bad in India, and it is fair to mention, that amongst the natives its filth is proverbial. It has however a handsome mosque overtopping the wall. North of the town and adjoining it, is a cantonment of British troops. The population of the town is returned at 20 178 inhabitants. Here in 1739 Nadir Shah at the head of an army the strength of which is variously estimated by some at 160 000 by others at 70 000 men encountered and routed the forces of Muhammad Shah the Timurian monarch of Delhi. Kurnal is distant 935 miles N W from Calcutta. Lat. 29 41, long 71 3'

**KURNALLI RIVER** rises in Tibet, in lat. 30 43 long 80 47, and flows for seventy five miles in a south-east direction, to the town of Angbarah on the borders of Nepal ten miles beyond which it first turns south west for seventy miles, and subsequently south-east for forty miles to its junction with the Bhyrree on the borders of Oude, through which kingdom it flows for thirty miles in a south westerly direction to its junction with the Gogra, in lat. 28 17, long 81 5

## KUR

**KURNOLEE**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 17 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 118 miles E. of the town of Peshawar Lat. 32 18', long 71 30'

**KURNOOL**.—A British district in the presidency of Madras, bounded on the north by the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistnah, separating it from the Nizam's dominions, on the east and south by the British district of Cuddapah, and on the west by that of Bellary. It extends from lat. 14 55' to 16 18' and from long 77 47' to 79 16' is 110 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and eighty miles in breadth and contains an area of 2 643 square miles, with a population of 273 190. The tract is not included within what are termed the "Regulation districts" power being reserved by legislative enactment of modifying, to any extent that may be deemed requisite the introduction of the ordinary modes of revenue and judicial administration. For the preservation of peace and order a body of irregular cavalry was raised, upon the acquisition of the province by the British. The corps maintains a high degree of efficiency and its formation has conferred additional benefits upon the community by affording employment, which was much wanted by persons of all classes in the country. Kurnool was visited by a tremendous storm in 1851 which occasioned vast injury to works of irrigation and great destruction of human life. The revenue in 1843 was returned at nine lacs of rupees, or 90 000.

Towards the close of the year 1838, while the British were planning the expedition for the restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool, information reached them that military preparations upon an extensive scale had been carried on for some time by the nawab of Kurnool. An investigation followed, the result of which left little doubt that the nawab was one of the originators of a wide spread Mussulman conspiracy for the subversion of British rule in India its development merely awaiting a fitting opportunity which it was anticipated events in the north-west would afford. Recourse to arms became necessary. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining possession of the capital but the nawab, with some hundred of his followers, withdrew from the place. Lieut-Col Dyce, of the 34th Madras light infantry, marched with a force against them, and, after a sharp encounter, succeeded in securing the person of the nawab as well as several other prisoners, and much property. "An immense quantity of warlike stores was found in the town, the greater part having been deposited under the shelter of the zenana. No satisfactory explanation could be given for the accumulation of so vast a quantity of the material of war or for the systematic disguise and concealment under which it had taken place, and as the obvious conclusion was, that the nawab's

proceedings were connected with plans for the subversion of the paramount power it was justly thought that the chief had been guilty of a breach of allegiance and his territory was annexed to the British dominions. The nawab retired to Trichinopoly where it was remarkable that he frequently attended the service of the Missionaries church. Upon the last occasion of such attendance, he was mortally stabbed by one of his Mahometan followers. His eldest son Uluf Khan, received from the British government a stipend of 10,000 rupees per annum, which lapsed upon his demise in 1848. Orders have been given from home for the formation of this province into a separate zillah.

**KURNOOL**.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras 90 miles N E by E. of Bellary. The population has been computed at 20,000 Lat. 15 50' long 78 5

**KUROD** in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town on the left or south bank of the river Tapi, 25 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21 9', long 73 16'

**KURONDE**.—See CALAHANNY

**KURORA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpoor and 30 miles N W of the former Lat. 25° 30', long 81 31

**KUROULEE**, in the British district of Agra, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 15 miles W of the former. It is a small place situated on a low gravelly hill, and surrounded by a ruinous rampart with towers. Around are scattered a few poor gardens Lat. 27 8', long 77 51

**KUROUNTHUH**, a village in the British district of Rohtuk lieut. gov. of the NW Provinces. Lat. 28 48', long 76° 40'

**KURR**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Tanasserim 110 miles N N W of Tanasserim Lat. 13 37', long 98 31

**KURRA**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 29 miles E S E. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 18 54', long 75 8'

**KURRACHEE** is a seaport of Sindh, near the north western extremity of the coast of that country. It is situated near the base of the southern extremity of the Pabb or Brahoeie Mountains, on a level space intervening between them and the sea, and is the only seaport in Sindh for vessels drawing more than ten feet of water. The port is protected from the sea and bad weather by Munoral, a bluff rocky headland, projecting south-eastward from the mainland, and leaving a space of about two miles between the extreme point and the coast to the east. In the harbour and within the entrance are some rocky islets, which are seen from sea over the low isthmus connecting

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the point of Munorah with the coast to the west. There is a good roadstead outside Munorah except during May, June, July and part of August when the south west monsoon blows with such violence as to render anchoring there impracticable. At the entrance of the harbour is a bar having one fathom and a quarter of water when the tide is out, and two and a half or three fathoms at high water spring tides it consequently cannot be safely crossed by ships the draught of which exceeds sixteen feet. About a mile inside the bar there is an extensive bank dry at low water and between this and the western shore is the channel up the harbour. The general depths in the fair track along that side of the bay are from two to four fathoms at low water. The harbour is spacious extending about five miles northward from Munorah Point and about the same distance from the town on the eastern shore, to the extreme western point but a small part only of this expanse admits large ships. Experiments, however, have been authorized with the view of ascertaining the practicability of removing the bar at the entrance and otherwise deepening the harbour. The first voyage from England direct to the port of Kurrachee was made in 1852, by the ship 'Duke of Argyle' of 800 tons. The point of Munorah terminating to the seaward the promontory which landlocks the harbour on the south is rocky and about 150 feet high. On it a fort was built in 1797 which has been said to be so placed that the fire of ships could have no effect on it, because their guns would require to be so greatly elevated, to avoid striking the brow of the hill, that most of the shot must pass over and fall into the sea at the opposite side while at the same time the vessel must approach the headland so close, that musketry protected by the rocks could clear the decks. This opinion however was disproved and that of Lord, that the eleven guns on the fort owing to their partial depression could produce no effect on shipping corroborated by what occurred in the beginning of 1839 when the fire of the Wellesley 74 guns, in an hour dismantled the fort, which was forthwith occupied by the British troops.

The town is three miles from the landing place when the tide is out but it has been rendered easy of access by the formation of a mole and road, constructed at a cost of upwards of 30,000. Before the occupation by the British troops, the fortifications were very mean and irregular being composed chiefly of mud and straw, and in many parts so dilapidated that a horseman might ride to the top of them. In a few places they were found in good repair and partially faced with masonry. The town, with its extensive suburbs, was ascertained by census, in 1813, to contain 18,000 persons. Burnes, in 1830, estimated the population at 15,000 about one-half of them Hindoos, who here carry on an extensive commerce. In 1850, the population amounted to 16,778 persons, and was regarded

as on the increase. In 1853, the town contained 18,789 inhabitants, and the suburbs 8,438 making a total of 27,227. An English school has been opened in the town by the government, and a church has been erected. The native exports are camels, sulphate salt, rice and other grain, ghee or clarified butter, hides, tallow, oil, oil seeds, fish, bark for tanning, alkahee, indigo, cotton. The transit exports from the adjoining countries are saffron and various other drugs, madder and other dyes, alum, wool, silk, Kashmir shawls, dried fruits, lapis lazuli, gems of various kinds, the precious metals, and horses. The imports are metals, hardware, cottons and silks, twist and yarn.

Kurrachee is a position of very great importance whether regarded in a commercial, a political or a military point of view. It has been laid down that a force stationed here, with detachments at Sehwan and Sukkur might hold Sindh in complete subjection. Kurrachee is the only safe port of Sindh. In a commercial point of view, it may be defined the gate of Central Asia, and is likely to become to India what Liverpool is to England. It is also the terminus of the Sindh Railway and will consequently be shortly connected with Hyderabad, and indeed with the whole of Northern India, through which some of the extensions of this railway will doubtless be carried. It has a good route westward to Sonmucane, and consequently ready access to Belouchistan. To the east there is a route to Tatta, along the seacoast, as far as Garrah creek then along the course of the Garrah stream and from the small town of that name directly to Tattah. There is another route from Kurrachee directly through the hilly country to Tattah. Another route conducts to Kotree, on the Indus, opposite Hyderabad another westward of these, through the Lukkee hills, to Sehwan another still farther west, through the same hills, to Shikarpoor.

Burnes and Carless state that there is an inland navigation by means of cross channels from Kurrachee to the Indus but there is little doubt that this is an error as Kennedy who went down the creek in a boat, found that it debouched into the sea nine miles east of the mouth of the harbour of Kurrachee, and in this he is borne out by the manuscript map of the quartermaster general. The ground, however, between the creek and the port is quite level, so that a canal could, without much difficulty, be made, connecting the two waters. The Garrah creek is navigable as far as Garrah village, about forty miles from the sea, and the land intervening between this last place and the Indus, abreast of Tatta, is level, low, of a soft nature, and only twenty five miles across so that the great river might, with little labour and a moderate outlay, be thus rendered accessible from the sea for large vessels. The climate of Kurrachee is cool in proportion to its latitude, and, under British auspices, the town must speedily become a

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most important place. Lat. 24 51, long 67° 2'

**KURRADIKUL**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 57 miles W of Raichoor Lat 16 9' long 76 33'

**KURRAH**, or **KARHA**.—A town on the right bank of the Ganges on the route from Allahabad to Cawnpore and 40 miles NW of the former. It extends about a mile along the bank on the more elevated part of which is an old fort, now a heap of ruins, and was so in the time of Tieffenthader a century ago. This last author mentions that it had a number of ruined houses from which, and from the multitude of tombs crowded around it, some conjecture may be formed of its former populousness. Its celebrity and importance, in the opinion of the native population, resulted from the vicinity of the tomb of a famous reputed Mussulman saint, named Kamal Shuk, who lies buried at the contiguous town of Kamalpur. The ruin of Kurrah commenced when Akbar, towards the close of the sixteenth century, removed the civil establishment to Allahabad, and was completed by Asaf ud Daulah, the nawaab of Oude who destroyed the finest buildings for the sake of the materials which he used in raising edifices at Lucknow. The surrounding country however could not have been very highly cultivated or peopled three centuries ago as Baber mentions, that at that time it abounded in wild elephants, and the people of thirty or forty villages were mainly occupied in their capture. The town itself at the same time, had a fort, the residence of an important Mussulman chief. Distant N W from Calcutta by land 536 miles Lat 25° 41' long 81 28'

**KURBAR**.—A town in the British province of Sattara presidency of Bombay 31 miles SSE of Sattara. Lat. 17 17 long 74 16'

**KURREE** in Guzerat, or territory of the Guanoor presidency of Bombay a town in a picturesque site in a finely wooded country. Here is a palace formerly the residence of Mulhar Row, Guanoor. Population 25 000, many of whom are excellent artisans. Distance from the city of Ahmedabad N W 25 miles, Baroda, N W, 85 Surat N, 155 Bombay N, 310 Lat. 23 18 long 72 19'

**KURBUCKPOOR**, in the district of Sandi territory of Oude, a town on the western frontier, towards the British district of Furruckabad, on the route from Futtahgurh cantonment to that of Setapoor eight miles NE of the former, 74 W of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ramganga (Western), here crossed by ferry. There is a lazar here, and supplies are abundant. Lat 27 27, long 79 47'

**KURBUK**, in the Daman division of the Puryah, a town situate 23 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 84 miles SW by

S of the town of Peshawur Lat. 32 57 long 71'

**KURUMBILA**.—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Mohurbunge, situate 60 miles W by S from Midnapoor, and 60 miles NW by N from Balasore Lat. 22 12' long 86° 30'

**KURUMFOOLKE**.—A river of Eastern India rising in lat 23 8 long 93 6', on the western slope of the Youmadoung range to the north of the Blue Mountain and flowing in a south westerly direction for 130 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the town of Chittagong, in lat. 22 20, long 91 58'

**KURRUNG**.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Nowgong 15 miles N N E. of Nowgong Lat. 26° 33' long 92 56'

**KURSANEH**, in the British district of Myspooree, a small town on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Futtahgurh and 44 miles E. of the former Lat. 27° 44', long 78 48'

**KURSAVA**.—See **KHAWARA**.

**KURSOD**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia a family situate 28 miles W from Oojein and 90 miles S E. from Neemuch Lat. 23 12', long 75 22'

**KURTUL**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Ady gurh, 12 miles N of the latter. Water is obtained from wells Lat. 25 2 long 80 24'

**KURTUR**.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 95 miles N of Madras Lat. 14 27, long 80 13'

**KURUOKDEA**.—A town in the British district of Rangpur lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 60 miles N E by E of Hasareelagh. Lat. 24 27' long 86 11'

**KURUHEEA**, in the British district of Ghazepore lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Chunar to Duna poor 61 miles N E of the former 185 S W of the latter Lat. 25 26' long 83 50'

**KURUJGEE**.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 24 miles N of Boesypoor Lat. 17 9', long. 75 39'

**KURULPETTA**.—A town of the Decoon in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar situate 205 miles SE from Nagpoor, and 25 miles NW from Jugdulpoor Lat. 19 30', long 81 48'

**KURUMBER**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 58 miles W S W of Lohadugga. Lat. 23 10, long 83 55'

**KURUMNABA**.—A river rising in the British district of Shahabad presidency of Bengal and in lat 24 34 long 83 48', near the "village Saradag, close by the southern

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side of the table-land (of South Shahabad) among some stones, above a rice-field. The Kurunnaas issues from a little fountain called Samanchura, and immediately forms a fine rapid streamlet, which notwithstanding its horrible impurity is as clear as crystal. The source is about eighteen miles west of the celebrated fort of Rohtas. Its direction is north west for about fifty miles and in this part of its course it has a rapid stream, which flows even in the driest weather and expands into numerous pools abounding in fish. In lat. 24 51 long 83 15, it turns nearly due north in which direction it flows twenty-six miles, forming the first instance the boundary between the British districts Shahabad and Mirzapoor and then traversing the latter district. In this part of its course it is precipitated a depth of 100 feet down a vast rock, called Chhanpathar and in the rainy season forms a noble cascade, but in the dry season the stream in many sandy places disappears, the channel containing at intervals numerous stagnant pools. In lat. 25 8 long 83 22, it takes a north-easterly direction first intersecting Benares for ten miles, then forming for twenty miles the boundary between that district and Shahabad and finally dividing for forty miles the last-named district from that of Ghazeepoor it falls into the Ganges, on the right side in lat. 25 28 long 83 58, having altogether a course of about 146 miles. About twenty-seven miles above its mouth, and in lat. 25 19 long 83 44 it is joined on the right side by the Durgawati, the latter having rather the larger volume of water. Where traversed, about a mile or two above its mouth, by the route from Chunar to Dinapore it is 100 yards wide with very deep water and steep banks, and is usually crossed by troops by means of a bridge of boats. At Nowbulpoor in lat. 25 18 long 83 32 and fifty-five miles from its mouth it is traversed by the great north western route from Calcutta to Delhi the passage being made by a fine bridge of stone masonry which has replaced one 320 feet in length, constructed of ropes on the suspension principle. The present structure consists of three equal arches, each fifty-three feet in span, piers 30 by 13, roadway twenty-five feet wide and perfectly horizontal. The cost of 10 0000 must be regarded as very low but advantage was taken of an excellent foundation laid in a previous attempt to build a bridge at the same place. The river is subject to violent rain-floods, and has been known to rise twenty-six feet in one night in June, when scarcely any rain had fallen in the plain extending along the Ganges. According to a statement in a late publication, it is navigable during the periodical rains.

**KURUNBAS**, in the British district of Roelundahur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 72 miles S E of Delhi. Lat. 25 18, long. 78 23

**KURUNRUMMA**—A town in the British district of Rangpur, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, situate 38 miles N.N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24 30, long 86 40

**KURUPAM**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, situate 107 miles W S W of Ganjam. Lat. 18 02, long 83 37

**KURVILLA**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 187 miles E S E from Ahmednagar and 105 miles S E. by S. from Jaulnah. Lat. 18 31, long 76 44

**KURWA** in the British district of Ajmeer, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Beawr 20 miles W N W of the former. Lat. 26 14, long 74 32

**KURWAKHERA** in the British district of Etawa, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee and 10 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26 42, long 79 12

**KURVAH**—A town in the native state of Nepal 46 miles S. from Khatmandoo and 43 miles E N E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27 3, long 85 10

**KUSBA** in the British district of Purnea, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town situate five miles N E of the town of Purnea. It contains 1 600 houses a number which according to the usually received average of inmates would assign it a population of about 7 500 persons. Lat. 25 49 long 87 32

**KUSBAH SUCHENDEE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Jalaun 10 miles W S W of the former. Lat. 26 27, long 80 16

**KUSBEH BOLA**, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Dinapore to Ghazeepoor 11 miles E by N of the latter. Lat. 25 34 long 83 49

**KUSBUH SECUNDRA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Lucknow, 49 miles N W of the former. Lat. 25 35, long 83 4

**KUSEEA**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpoor, 110 miles N W of the former. Within a mile of the town is a conical mound, constructed of bricks, and known among the people by the name of Devasthan,—‘place of the goddesses’ and near it the ruin of a solid temple built of brick. The inhabitants have no tradition as to when, by whom, or from what motives, they were raised. At present water and supplies are abundant here. Lat. 26 41, long 83 56

**KUSHBIR**, in Bussahir a village, with a small fort, in the district of Koonawur. It

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is situate on a declivity sloping gradually eastward to the right bank of the Sutlej and surrounded by vineyards. Elevation above the sea 9,284 feet. Lat. 31° 33', long. 78° 19'.

**KUSHEY BONDA**, in the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, a town situate in the British district of Ramguri, on the route from Ramguri to Rewah 21 miles N of the former. Lat. 23° 7', long. 81° 1'.

**KUSHYN**, in Bussahir, a fort near the right bank of a considerable feeder of the river Fober. It is of considerable size, with houses neatly built, and well covered with slate, in a site of little beauty the view from it being confined by surrounding mountains of repulsive aspect. Close to the town are iron mines, containing specular ore embedded in micaceous. This is smelted and rendered malleable at the village but the produce is not considered abundant. Elevation above the sea 6,875 feet. Lat. 31° 11', long. 77° 42'.

**KUSMIR**.—A town in the British district of Sarun, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, six miles N N.E. of Dinapore. Lat. 25° 40', long. 85° 11'.

**KUSMORR**.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Sindh, presidency of Bombay, 71 miles E.N.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 23° 22', long. 69° 41'.

**KUSOWLEAH**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futtehpore, and 42 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 31', long. 79° 4'.

**KUSHAON** in the Sindh Sagur Doab, division of the Punjab, a town situated 26 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 68 miles S.E. by E. of the town of Peabawur. Lat. 33° 27', long. 72° 29'.

**KUSSAREE**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Lucknow and 10 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 23', long. 81° 50'.

**KUSSAUN** in Sahind, a village on the route from Kythul to Jbeend and 28 miles N of the latter place. It is situate amidst bush-jungle so thick that a small force can scarcely find room for encampment. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,008 miles. Lat. 29° 30', long. 76° 29'.

**KUSSEAH** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore and 29 miles N.W. of the former. Heber describes it as a large ruinous village, near a grove of neem trees. Garden describes the surrounding country as well cultivated, but Heber states it to be much wilder, worse cultivated, and worse peopled than any which he had seen in India. Lat. 25° 38', long. 81° 32'.

**KUSSOOR**, in the Punjab, a large town

nine miles from the right or western bank of the Ghara. It is a place of great antiquity is enclosed by a wall, and has several divisions, each surrounded by a separate wall strengthened with bastions. According to tradition there were formerly twelve of these divisions corresponding to the number of the twelve sons of the founder, who assigned one to each. There are several mosques and palaces. The surrounding country abounds in gardens and other well-cultivated spots. The inhabitants are all Mahometans. Hough observes that at this place "an army might make a good stand, as not only are there heights, but each division of the town might be turned into a fortified position." Lat. 31° 9' long. 74° 27'.

**KUSSOWLEE**, a British sanatory station in Baghat, is situate on the route from Pinjor to Simla, nearly due north of the former place, and distant from it about fourteen miles by a circuitous route. This recently-established station is thus described by a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette:—Kussowlee itself is a hill of about five miles in extent considerably detached from the chain of which it forms a part. Its height is about 7,000 feet, the upper part is an undulating table-land and the whole hill does not show any abrupt peak. From the plains the ascent is very sudden, that face of the hill presenting a forbidding aspect, intersected by perpendicular ravines, and showing the strata of clay slate at an angle of 30° or 40°. The road from Pinjor is chiefly cut along this steep hill-side. The northern face of the hill is much less abruptly defined and runs into the ranges that slope to the river Gumber. In a direct line, it is about 20 miles S.W. of Simla, and nearly on a level with it. The soil overlying the rock is light and porous, except in places where decaying vegetation has accumulated a black mould. The timber consists principally of fir mixed with which are a few oaks and rhododendrons. The absence of underwood, and the porosity of the soil quickly absorbing rain, render the air dry and healthful. The principal disadvantage is the want of water. The natural springs are at a distance below the station and the non-retentive nature of the surface precludes the construction of tanks, while from the rocky character of the substratum, it is impracticable to obtain a supply by sinking wells. Hence, during spring and the early part of summer, water must be brought on mules and bullocks from springs a mile and a quarter distant, and 848 feet below the level of the parade-ground. There is no cultivation except in the valleys, where irrigation is practicable, and in such localities the slopes are formed into terraces, supporting successive slips of soil bearing very fine crops of rice and other grain, ginger, turmeric, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. The writer already quoted describes the scenery as fine—"West and south, the view of the plain is boundless, and after the rains, the Sutlej winds along in great majesty, its course



# KUT

being clearly traceable from Roopur to Loodanah, while on the other side the Jumna can be seen. Standing on the summit of the hill, looking down the steep declivity of nearly 6 000 feet, there is one vast map spread before you which in the different lights of morning and evening shows a magic variety of tints and shades. The sun is just now dipping into the Sutley where it runs due west, then gradually to the right, and you will have a view of the plains of the Punjab until you reach the lowest spurs of the mountain range, just where the river issues from the hills. Then comes a group of beautiful varied hills, the highest of which is Soorugghur above Belanpoor. Behind these the white peaks begin to appear and looking north you have the whole snowy rampart rising in uninterrupted majesty for the hills on a level with Simla, or even Wharloo, form but undulations in the foreground of this magnificent panorama. Turn further round, and to the north east you have another group of nearer hills, the most conspicuous of which is Baghat, and behind them the snow appearing at intervals till you reach the east. In that quarter you have lost the snow but there is a beautiful sea of undulating hills, with here and there glimpses of the plains, until, looking south, you come again to an unbroken horizon. In all this landscape there is but one thing wanting the one deficiency which prevents our hills from being absolutely lovely, and that is, the absence of water. No lake, no stream enlivens the view and this makes all the rest like a beautiful face with the eyes shut. A church has been erected here for the accommodation of the Christian community. In 1845, Kussowlee was visited by cholera, which greatly increased the ordinary rate of mortality but its general salubrity appears well established. Kussowlee is distant N W from Calcutta 1,069 miles. Lat. 30 54 long 77 3'

**KUTCHEGUD**—A town situate on the north west point of the peninsula of Kattywar territory of Gussarat, 10 miles S from the Gulf of Cutch and 118 W of Rajkote. Lat. 22° 20', long 69 1'

**KUTCHNAR SURYE**—A town in the native state of Gwahar or possessions of the family of Scandia, situate 83 miles W N W from Saugur and 85 miles S by W from Bhopal. Lat. 24 24, long 77 39

**KUTCROUDA**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Amjherah situate 10 miles S from Amjherah and 126 miles E from Baroda. Lat. 22° 24', long 75° 10'

**KUTCHWA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, and distant N W from Calcutta by the river route 756 miles, S E from the city of Allahabad 52 by the same. Lat. 25 12, long 83° 20'

**KUTHOTERA**, in the territory of Saugur and Nerbudda a town in the British district

of Ramgurr, situate on the route from Ramgurr to Jubbulpore 18 miles W N W of the former. Lat. 22 53, long 80 46'

**KUTI**—A town in the native state of Nepal situate six miles S E, from the left bank of the Bhotiya Coosey river and 63 miles E N E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28 8, long 86 11

**KUTKA UMROAHA** in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares 55 miles E of the former 19 W of the latter. Lat. 25 16' long 83 45

**KUTLUNGEE** in the British territory of Sagur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Nagpore to Ramgurr 68 miles N E of the former. Lat. 21 47 long 79 50'

**KUTOLA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route via Nagur from Jessulmeer to Nussarabad and 142 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27 long 73 16

**KUTOLLEE**, in the territory of Kotah in Rajpootana, a town on the left bank of the river Parbatty and held by a feudatory of the rajah of Kotah. The residence of the feudatory is a lofty edifice, in a handsome Hindoo style of architecture situate on the bank of the river. Distant direct N E of Kotah 50 miles, S W of Gwahar 110. Lat. 25 8½ long 76 35

**KUTPURI**, in the British district of Etawah, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawah and 18 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26 58, long 78 53

**KUTRA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a pass on one of the routes from the city of Allahabad to Rewa, and 63 miles S E of the former. The surface of the country rises from the valley of the Ganges about Mirzapoor to the elevated tracts of Bundelcund and Bughelcund lying to the south west. The ascent takes place in successive plateaus, becoming continually more elevated towards the west, and bounded on the side of the more depressed tracts by ranges of hills of no great relative elevation. The plateau nearest the Ganges is bounded towards it by a ridge traversed by the Tara Pass, and to the south and south west it is bounded by a ridge which forms the face of the plateau that rises over it, and is traversed by the Kutra Pass. The north east side of the Kutra range, towards Tara Pass, is rather steep, yet overstrewn with rubbish of disintegrated rock amidst which grows a stunted forest of trees allied to pines, besides the palpal (*Ficus religiosa*) and *acanthus*. The village of Kutra is situate at the north-east side of the pass, on the left bank of the Sooti, a small river tributary to the Bilund. Into the Sooti are discharged several small streams, which tumble in lofty cascades down the face of the overhanging ridge. At that of Bilohi, twelve

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miles west of the Kutra Pass, the fall is 368 feet, and the escarpment nearly perpendicular. Franklin considers part of the ridge rising above the village to be saliferous and adds, that salt is manufactured on the banks of the Tons. According to Jacquemont however the water of the wells is not salt. The road through the pass is excellent, being carefully laid down from Mirzapoor. Water is abundant, being obtained from the Sooti but supplies must be collected from the adjacent country. Elevation of summit of ridge above the sea 1 219 feet of the village, 520 feet. Lat. 24 51 long 82 11

**KUTRA**—See **MEERANPOOR KUTRA**.

**KUTSHEE**—A town in the British district of Balasore, lieut. gov of Bengal 99 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21 39, long 87 16

**KUTIAJEE** a small river of Sunde rises in the hilly tract between Kurrahee and Sehwan and in lat 25 7 long 67 28. After a course of twenty miles in a north westerly direction, it falls into the river Goorban. Though so inconsiderable in point of size it is in this arid country important for affording a constant supply of good water as even when it has ceased to run the pools in its bed contain considerable quantities.

**KUTTANO** in the British district of Mysore lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village 30 miles N W of the town of Mysore. Lat. 27 24 long 78 37

**KUTTESKERE**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 76 miles E. by N of Belgaum. Lat. 16 4, long 75 41

**KUTTOSUN**—See **MYTHE CAUNTA**.

**KUTTOWLI**, in the British district of Futehpore lieut-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Banda to the town of Futehpore and 11 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 25 52 long 80 44

**KUTTREE**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut-gov of Bengal, 20 miles N.E. by E. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25 20, long 87 17

**KUTTUNGEE** in the British territory of Sagar and Nerbudda, lieut-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Sagar cantonment to Jubulpore 89 miles S.E. of former 22 N W of latter. It has a bazar and is well supplied with water. Here is a considerable quantity of iron, manufactured principally into gun barrels, which are much esteemed and largely exported. Lat. 23° 27', long 79 50'

**KUTTUNGTOLE**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar situate 70 miles N E by E from Nagpoor, and 101 miles S. from Jubulpore. Lat. 21 41, long 80 4

**KUTTUNGY**—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Weir Gange, and

88 miles E N E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21 45', long 80 21

**KUTUBPOOR** in the British district of Allyghur, lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by Khasganj, from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment and 30 miles S.E. of the latter 53 N E of Agra. Lat. 27° 51 long 78 25

**KUTUBUGGA**—A town in the British district of Sumbulpore on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate 19 miles N E by N of Sumbulpore. Lat. 21 41 long 84 10'

**KUTULGARH**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut-gov of the N W Provinces, a fort, formerly garrisoned by the Goorkha troops, situate on the route, by Rameswar, from the cantonment of Pitoragurh to that of Champawut, four miles N of the latter. Webb who surveyed it at the close of A.D. 1815 thus describes it — 'The shape of Kutulgurh fort is irregular, and fitted as it were, to the top of the hill on which it stands. The work is oblong its greatest length from north to south may be about fifty yards, and the breadth half that quantity each extremity is completed by a species of star fort the line connecting these has, at short distances, salient angles, which flank each other with tolerable exactness. The wall is of considerable solidity and is composed of rough stones without cement it is looped and pierced all round, and is nine feet high on the outside. The whole work is surrounded, about fifteen feet beyond the wall by a stockade, the stakes of which are about ten feet above the earth. The whole appears to be in good and defensible order. The access to the fort is most easy from the eastern side, but is, even here, very steep and the latter part by a zig-zag path is within long musket-shot of a detached stockade outside the fort. Close to this stockade is a small Hindoo temple. Water must be obtained from a source covered by a fire of musketry from the stockade, distant 400 feet. Lat. 29 24, long 80 5

**KUTUMBO** in the raj or protected Rajpoot state of Ulwar a small town on the eastern frontier towards Bhurtore. It was bombarded and laid in ruins October 29th, 1803, by the Mahratta army which had escaped from the Deccan, and was flying before the British under General Lake. On the 31st the British general reached the smoking ruins of Kutumbo but found that the enemy had deserted it that morning and pursuit being continued, the fugitive host was next morning overtaken and totally defeated at Laswari. Kutumbo is 60 miles W of Agra, 95 miles S. of Delhi. Lat. 27 19, long 77 8'

**KUVOY**, in the British district of Malabar under the presidency of Madras, a town on an extensive estuary of a river flowing from the Western Ghats. The surrounding country is a sandy plain of no great fertility but suited for the culture of inferior rice and cocoanut-trees. The town is stated to have only about sixty or seventy houses. The inhabitants are Moplahs

# KUW—KYR.

or Mussulmans. Here the English had a factory in 1750 and about that time the French built a fort on the south side of the river. This fort, and another of native construction are now in ruins. Distance N W from Cassanore 18 miles, S E from Mangalore 58. Lat. 12° 6' long 75° 18'.

**KUWA**, in the British district of Futtah pore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the river Jumna, 17 miles S of the town of Futtahpore. Lat. 25° 42' long 80° 52'.

**KYAL PYEY**—A town of Burmah, situate 52 miles from the left bank of the Irawady and 96 miles N E, by N from Ava. Lat. 23° 3', long 96° 50'.

**KYAN NAYAT MYO**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, 96 miles N from Ava. Lat. 23° 15', long 96°.

**KYAR**, or **KYE RIVER**, one of the mouths of the Indus, leading into the Pitty anee. Lat. 24° 34' long 67° 13'.

**KYARDA** in Sirmoor, a village in the Doon or valley of the same name, and on the route from Dehra to Nahan, being 21 miles S E, of the latter place. It is a small place described by Mundy as romantically situated in a dell completely encompassed by woody heights on the summit of the nearest of which are the ruins of what appears to have been a petty Goorkah fortress. The lands comprised in the Kyarda Doon were granted to the rajah of Sirmoor by the British government in 1855, subject to certain conditions, among which were the impartial administration of justice, the abolition of transit duties, and the construction and repair of roads. Elevation of the village above the sea, 1,844 feet. Lat. 30° 28', long 77° 36'.

**KYBYOON**—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river and 60 miles N from Ava. Lat. 23° 42', long 95° 56'.

**KYL**—A town in the north-east quarter of the Punjab, situate in the British district of Spiti, 107 miles E, by N of Kangra. Lat. 32° 17', long 78° 5'.

**KYLASCOTTAH**—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor, on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate 79 miles E, by N from Jeypoor, and 100 miles W, by S from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 14', long 83° 36'.

**KYLEE**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore, situate 21 miles N E, of the former, 125 R. W. of the latter. Lat. 25° 20', long 83° 13'.

**KYMPROO**, a village in Arracan, situate on the right bank of the Lemroo river, near the confluence of one of the feeders of that river. Lat. 20° 35', long 93° 33'.

**KYNETA**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to

Etawa, and 42 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 8', long 78° 31'.

**KYOKOO**—A town of Burmah, situate 20 miles W from the right bank of the Irawady river, and 145 miles S W from Ava. Lat. 20° 24', long 94° 23'.

**KYOONTHUL**—See **KAYONTHUL**.

**KYOUNKDWAIN**—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Tenasserim, 142 miles N by W of Tenasserim. Lat. 14° 7' long 98° 38'.

**KYOUNKYYAH**—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady and 178 miles N by E from Ava. Lat. 24° 20', long 96° 30'.

**KYOUNKMEMO** in the island of Ramree, in Arracan, a village situate on a large creek, by which it has access to the sea. It was at one time much infested by dacoits, but through the exertions of the magistrates it has now become a thriving place.

**KYOUNK PHYOO**, the capital town and principal military station of the island of Ramree, province of Arracan, is situated on its north-western extremity. It derives its designation from Kheouk, signifying white, and Pheo, a stone, on account of the number of beautiful white pebbles which cover the beach in its vicinity. It stands upon the extremity of a sandy plain, which is bounded on the south west by a range of sandstone hills, varying in height from 500 to 2,000 feet. On the east it is bounded by a small creek, which confers upon it superior facility of water-communication with Calcutta, Chittagong &c. It is a healthy spot, and its salubrity is probably in a great measure owing to the protection it receives from the range of sandhills on the south west, forming an admirable barrier against the monsoon which generally approaches with great fury from that quarter. In connection with that of nature, the powerful hand of art has been at work for the last few years and a great improvement has been effected by removing all the dense jungle in the vicinity of the town which generated much dampness, and consequent disease. A judicious system of drainage has also been carried out. Its harbour is said to be one of the finest in the world. Its entrance is so deep and wide as to allow of the safe ingress of the largest-masted ships at any season of the year. Lat. 19° 24', long 93° 34'.

**KYOUNKTEGADEYOUNG**, a village in Arracan, situate on the left bank of the Coladyns river, a few miles S of Ferguson's route. Lat. 20° 50', long 93° 9'.

**KYOUNGTHA**, a pass in the British district of Pegu, on the route over the Youmadoung Mountains, connecting the seacoast of the Bay of Bengal with the interior of Pegu. The crest of the pass is 20 miles N N W of Bassein, in lat. 17° 2', long 94° 45'.

**KYRABAD**, in Rajpootana, a town of 552

**Kotah**, situate on the route from Neemuch to the city of Kotah, 78 miles N E. of former 44 S.W. of latter. It has a bazar and water is abundant. The number of houses is estimated at 400. Lat. 24 37', long 76

**KYRAGURH**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 114 miles E by N from Nagpoor and 102 miles S from Raigarh. Lat. 21 20' long 80 55'

**KYRANUH** in the British district of Mnsuffnurgur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Mnsuffnurgur to Panceput, 30 miles W by S of the former. It has a population of 16 163 inhabitants. Lat. 29 28', long 77 16'

**KYRE**—A town of Burmah situate on the left bank of the Khyendwen river and 118 miles N.W. from Ava. Lat. 23 2', long 94 45'

**KYREE DERA** in Sude a village on the route from Larkhana to Bagh and 15 miles N of the former place. There is a good supply of water from wells and pools about the village. Lat. 27 44' long 68 7'

**KYREE GURKE** or **KEYRA GHUR-REE**, in Sude a town on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and 44 miles N of the former place. It is situate on the south eastern border of the *Pat* or desert of Shikarpoor is surrounded with a wall and is supplied with water from wells. Lat. 28 6' long 67 67'

**KYRIM**, in Eastern India, one of the Cosya hill states bounded north east and south by the British territory of Jynteah and west by the other Cosya states. It extends from lat 25 10'—25 58', and from long 91 43'—92 11' is 58 miles in length from north to south, and 18 in breadth.

**KYTHUL**, in Sirhind a town the principal place of the territory of Kythul. It is situate in a level fertile country and is irregularly but substantially built of excellent brick. The palace is a lofty building of a striking appearance, rising above a fine grove of trees, overhanging a spacious sheet of water. There are in the town kilns, producing great quantities of sal ammoniac. The last rajah of the country died in 1843 and, leaving no issue, his possessions lapsed to the paramount power in India. At the period of the cession in 1843 the territory comprised 516 villages, and was estimated to yield a surplus revenue of 44 000*l*. Kythul is distant N.W. of Calcutta 1 004 miles. Lat. 29 49', long 76 25'

**KYUAI THE TSAKHAN**—A town of Burmah, situate 38 miles E of the left bank of the Irrawaddy and 126 miles N by E. from Ava. Lat. 23 38', long 96 32'

**KYUNGYAM**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 190 miles E by S from Srinagar and 160 miles N.E. from Kangra. Lat. 33 39', long 78 11'

## L

**LABADOR**—One of the islands situated at the mouth of the Megna river. Its length from north to south is 11 miles, and its breadth five. The centre being in lat. 23 22' long 90 48'

**LABEIRA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilibet, and 13 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 23 28' long 79 35'

**LABRUNG** in Bussahr, a village of the district of Koonawur, is situate near the right bank of the Zong a feeder of the Sutlu and divided by it from the town of Kanum. Gerard describes it as of considerable size. Hutton as 'a small and filthy looking place, built on the edge of a shelving hill. Here is a small fort, belonging to the rajah of Bussahr. It is square about forty feet high and surrounded by a loopholed wall of stones without cement. Elevation above the sea 9,296 feet. Lat. 31 40' long 78 20'

**LACARACOONDA**—A town in the British district of Beerboom, lieut. gov. of Bengal, situate 111 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23 48' long 87 20'

**LACCADIVE ISLANDS**—A cluster off the Malabar coast of India. They extend from lat. 1 50 to 12 20' and from long 72 20' to 74 25' and contain a population of 6 800. The greater portion of these islands are under the uncontrolled management of the Beebees of Cannanore subject to the payment of an annual tribute to the British government of 1 000*l*. This tribute having fallen into arrears the islands have been attached, and are now under the administration of the British government.

**LACHOONG**—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the right bank of the Teesta river and 52 miles N.E. by N from Darjeeling. Lat. 27 40' long 88 47'

**LACKREERGONG**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town, with bazar on the route, by Rajapur ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 16 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25 25', long 81 46'

**LADAKH** or **MIDDLE TIBET**—A very elevated and rugged country north of the Punjab and included within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the present ruler of Cashmere. Excluding the British districts of Spiti and Labool, Ladakh is distributed into five subdivisions, named Nabra, Ladakh, Zaskar, Rukhet, and Punk-Sura-Dras. It is bounded on the north by the unexplored region south of Chinese Turkistan, and the Chinese territory of Khoten, on the north-east by the Chinese territory of Khoten and Chuan than and Rodokh, districts of Great Tibet, on the south by the Chinese territory and Spiti, on the

## LAD

south-west by Lehoul Chamba, and Kishitwar, and on the west by Cashmere and Baltistan. The information obtained by Vigne and Cunningham justifies us in stating the position of Ladakh as being between lat 32° 20'—35°, long 75° 30'—79° 30' and in computing the area at 26 036 square miles. The most important feature in the physical aspect of Ladakh is the great valley of the Indus, which traverses the country through its whole length from south-east to north-west, and divides the great northern range called variously Konehuln Moos Taugh, or Karakorum from the stupendous mountains of Rupshu, Spiti and Zaskar. The most elevated mountains rise to heights little inferior to those of any summits on the face of the globe. The climate is characterized by cold and excessive aridity.

The population is of that variety of the human race called the Mongolian by Blumenbach and his followers and are classed under the general denomination Tibetan. The amount is estimated by Moorcroft at between 150 000 and 180 000 persons but a decrease appears to have taken place since Moorcroft's time and the present amount of inhabitants is presumed to be 125 000. They have the usual features of the Mongolians, but improved by intermixture with the Cashmerian the women especially according to Gholam Hyder are pretty and fair with rosy cheeks. In moral character they are mild, good humoured, peaceable, and honest, but timid, indolent, excessively dirty addicted to intemperance and sexual immorality. Gholam Hyder observes—"They are the most peaceable race of beings in the world very quiet, honest, and hospitable." In consequence of this disposition crimes of violence are scarcely known. Polyandry is common among the lower orders, and, according to the last-quoted authority under peculiarly disgusting circumstances. "In a family of two or more brothers who are poor only one of them marries, and the wife is common to all and no jealousies or quarrels ensue." Primogeniture here has such high privileges that on the marriage of the eldest son the property of the parents passes to him, and they become dependent on him for maintenance, while the younger brothers are little better than servants. The men wear close dresses of woollen cloth and large mantles, which, for the rich, are made of European broad-cloth, for the poor of sheepskin, with the wool inwards. The dress of the grand lama or priest is yellow, that of other lamas of superior rank red, and as these dignitaries wear broad brimmed hats, they closely resemble cardinals in costume. The dress of the women consists of a jacket and petticoat of enormous dimensions, and a sheepskin mantle. When rich, they are loaded with a variety of fantastic ornaments and uncouth jewellery. "A Ladakhi female, in full costume," observes Moorcroft, "would cause no small sensation amongst the fashionable dames of a European capital." The language is Tibetan, according

to Klaproth, the primitive dialect of the aboriginal people inhabiting the vast mountain region between Hindostan and Tartary. It is very rough, and abounds in harsh combinations of consonants, unutterable even by those accustomed to the most rugged tongues of northern Europe. The religion is Lamaism, a form of Buddhism resembling apparently in its moral and spiritual tenets those entertained by the early ascetics and by the Quietists of later date. In the existence of monastic establishments for both sexes, the acknowledgment of a supreme infallible head of the whole religious community and the adoption of pagentry in public worship some seeming resemblance has been traced to the characterisation of the Romish church. Moorcroft describes Lamaism as a strange mixture of metaphysics, mysticism, morality, juggling and idolatry. The transmigration of souls is received as a prominent tenet. The Deity is worshipped in the character of a trinity, but adoration is paid to a great number of inferior beings, represented by a variety of curious idols. The general character of Lamaism appears to be more gentle than that of many other superstitions, and under its influence the terrific Moguls and other Tartars have become a comparatively mild and peaceable race.

Previously to the conquest of this country by the Sikhs the government was a simple despotism which, during Moorcroft's residence, was administered by the khalun or prime minister of the rajah who was himself but a mere pageant at all times the sovereign was liable to be deposed by the intrigues of the influential lamas, and his place supplied by the next in hereditary succession. The revenue was not paid in money the people being bound to support the rajah and his officers, not only by furnishing provisions, and all other things requisite for subsistence but serving as domestic as well as agricultural labourers. They were likewise bound to take the field in case of collision with neighbouring states. Gholam Hyder says, the troops are mostly horsemen, armed with a few matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords, and may amount in all to 2,000 men, the infantry may be about 1,200 men armed with matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords." They are incredibly cowardly, and so ill armed that, according to Moorcroft, on occasion of a war with their neighbours of Baltistan, the infantry had but one matchlock for ten men, and one sword for six. It is not therefore surprising that Ladakh made no resistance to the troops of Gholab Singh, the present ruler of Cashmere, who took possession of it in 1835, and still retains his acquisition.

**LADNO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 126 miles N. E. from Jodhpoor and 81 miles N. by W. from Ajmer. Lat 27° 58', long 74° 28'.

**LADWA**, in Sirhind a small territory formerly the jaghure of a Sikh chieftain, who, in consequence of the non performance of his

## LAE-LAH

feudatory obligations during the Lahore war was deprived of his possessions, which were annexed to the British dominions. Ladwa, the principal place is situate 22 miles N from Karnool in lat. 29 59 long 77 6'

**LAENADOWN**, in the British district of Bangor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Nagpore to Jabulpoor 45 miles S S W of the latter Lat. 22 44, long 79 44

**LAGWAN**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 58 miles S W of Rajmahal. Lat. 24 22', long 87 14'

**LAHAR** in the territory of Gwahor or the possessions of the Scindia family a town six miles E. of the right or E bank of the river Sindh In a.d. 1780 Captain Popham in command of 2 400 infantry a small body of cavalry and a detail of European artillery with a howitzer and a few field pieces besieged this fort, which was found to be much stronger than had been fallaciously represented by the rascals of Gohud who was anxious to have it captured from the Mahrattas It was imperfectly breached, and as the light field pieces could produce no further effect on the defences, the British commander determined to make a desperate attempt at storming By extraordinary efforts, a lodgment was made in the place. 'Dreadful slaughter ensued on both sides The enemy defended themselves with desperation and it was not until the garrison, which had consisted of 500 men was reduced to their killadar and a mere handful of his dependants, that quarter was demanded The British lost 125 men It appears to have been ceded to Scindia by the second article of the treaty of Mustafapoor, on the 22nd November 1805 Lahar is 50 miles W of Calpoa, the same distance E of Gwahor fort 86 S E of Agra Lat. 26 12 long 78 59'

**LAHENEET**, in the British district of Futehpore, lieut gov. of Agra, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 917 miles from Calcutta by the river 107 miles above Allah abad N W from the town of Futehpore by land 15 miles Lat 26 8' long 80 41'

**LAHORE**, a large city in the Punjab, is situate about a mile east of the Ravee river It is surrounded by a brick wall formerly twenty five feet high but which has recently been lowered by the British government Ranjeet Singh ran a good trench around the wall beyond this constructed a line of works round the entire circumference, mounted them with heavy artillery, and gave orders for clearing away such ruins and other objects as might yield shelter to assailants. The circuit of this line of fortifications exceeds seven miles. The fort or citadel occupies the north west angle of the city and contains extensive magazines and manufactories of warlike stores. There are several large and handsome mosques. The Padshah mosque said to have been built by Aurangzebe, is a massive, lofty structure of red sandstone, of great size, and ornamented

with spacious cupoles. It was converted into a barrack by Ranjeet Singh The Vicer Khan mosque is also a fine edifice ornamented with lofty minarets, and covered with varnished tiles, inscribed with Arabic sentences, which are popularly supposed to comprise the entire of the Koran These splendid structures have been desecrated by the Sikhs, who killed swine in them and converted their courts into stables. The Sonara mosque is another splendid building. There are besides many handsome mosques and Hindoo temples. One of the greatest ornaments in the neighbourhood is the tomb of the Mogul emperor Jehangir It is very extensive and beautiful, of a quadrangular figure with a minaret at each corner, rising to the height of seventy feet. The principal material is red sandstone, but there is a profusion of ornaments executed in marble arranged in elegant mosaics, representing flowers and texts of the Koran in Arabic and Persian. These texts consist of a hundred repetitions of the name of God in different modes of expression This beautiful monument is about three miles west of Lahore. It is separated from the town by the river Ravee which has lately swept away part of the wall inclosing the tomb, and threatens speedily to engulf the structure itself Ranjeet Singh gave it as a residence to a French officer of the name of M Amsee who caused it to be cleared out and put in repair but died shortly afterwards His fate was considered by the Mahometans as retribution of his impiety in desecrating the sacred pile, which has since been closed up Another of these huge ornamental tombs is styled that of Anarkalli a youth according to tradition a favourite of one of the emperors, who instigated by jealousy having seen him smile at a lady of the imperial zenana, caused him to be put to death by being built up in a brick cell, and this splendid mausoleum to be raised over him. Unfortunately the tone of Mahometan morals is not such as to render the story incredible Three miles north east of Lahore is the garden of Shah Jahan the Shalimar or 'House of Joy' It is about half a mile long with three successive terraces, rising one above the other, and contains 450 fountains, which throw up water subsequently received into marble tanks Ranjeet Singh barbarously defaced this superb monument of oriental magnificence, by removing a large portion of the marble embellishments to his new capital Amritsar

The streets of Lahore, which are very narrow, contain numbers of lofty but gloomy houses, inclosed within extensive dead walls. The bazars, though numerous, and stocked with profusion of costly wares, are in general contracted and mean. There is an abundant supply of water from wells in the town. The vicinity is fertile and well cultivated, being covered with the most luxuriant gardens and orchards. The great extent and size of the ruins scattered over the adjacent country bear evidence of the former greatness of the city

## LAH-LAK

Von Hügel describes the scene as a huge mass of *sewa*, palaces and ruins which must be seen to form any notion of their multitude and extent. The population is still considerable, the streets being crowded in an extraordinary degree, yet in this respect as well as in regard to trade, Lahore according to Burnes, is greatly excelled by Amritsar which has recently grown up into a successful rival for though Runjeet Singh resided much at Lahore, where he delighted to show his state. Amritsar was both the spiritual and commercial capital of his dominions. The statement of Burnes, however as to the comparative amount of the population of the two cities, has been disputed, and the superiority claimed for Lahore, which even in its decay is a great city. Von Hügel says that it stretches in a semicircular form four or five miles along the branch of the Ravee and yet that if we judge from the ruins it is not one-tenth part the size that it once was. It is very difficult to make even any safe guess at its population but from its extent and the multitudes which throng it, the number can scarcely be less than from 94 000 to 95 000. Thus indeed is a great declension from the amount in the time when it was the residence of the Mogul emperors and was nine miles in length the population then probably was eight or ten times the present number.

Lahore partakes to some extent of the advantages of education and even forms a centre for their diffusion. It is the seat of an establishment which is at once a vernacular school and a college for the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan learning and European knowledge through vernacular media. A portion of the funds of the institution is contributed by the British government, but it is chiefly supported by subscriptions from Bhopal and four other native states the chiefs and people of which regard its maintenance as inseparably connected with British protection and supremacy so that, in the language of Major Cunningham 'it is a kind of nation to contribute to the school'. In 1849 the number of pupils was 641.

Lahore appears to have fallen into the hands of Mahmood of Ghaznee in 1009 on his advance to destroy Hargracut and in 1122 it became the capital of the Gaznevite dynasty. In 1186 it was captured from the last Gaznevite by Sahab-ud-din, the Ghorian monarch. In 1523 it was taken by Sultan Balur whose posterity made it a favourite residence, and raised it to its greatest splendour. In 1748 it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah, the first Durani emperor. In 1769 Runjeet Singh was by Zeman Shah, invested with the government of Lahore, with the title of rajah. He immediately manifested his determination to possess the substance as well as the emblems of power, by expelling three Sikh sirdars, who attempted to retain possession and he thereupon made it one of his favourite places of residence. When, after the death of that chieftain, the enormities committed by those who grasped his power, com-

pelled the English to put an end to his dynasty, Lahore became, with the rest of the Punjab, British. The events connected with its subjugation are related in the *historical sketch* of the Punjab. Lahore is in lat.  $31^{\circ} 36'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 21'$ .

**LAHOREE BUNDER**, in Sindh, a village on the south or left bank of the Bugger, or western branch of the Indus 20 miles from the Pittes mouth. When visited by Alexander Hamilton in 1699 it was the principal port of Sindh, being accessible for ships of 200 tons burthen and at the close of the last century it was the seat of an English factory. It has since fallen to decay in consequence of the contiguous channel having ceased to be navigable. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 32'$ , long  $67^{\circ} 28'$ .

**LAHOUL** in the north-east of the Punjab, a British district, bounded on the north-east by Ladak on the east by Spiti, on the south west by Kulu, and on the west by Chamba and Kishtwar. It is about sixty eight miles in length, and thirty four in breadth, and contains an area of 1 372 square miles. It is situated between lat.  $32^{\circ} 5'$ — $33^{\circ} 8'$  long  $76^{\circ} 45'$ — $77^{\circ} 46'$ . The territory is surrounded by lofty mountains the Ratnaka Pass on the south having an elevation of 13,800 feet, and the Bara Lacha Pass on the north west 16 500 some peaks in the vicinity rising 1 000 feet higher and being covered with perpetual snow. Lahoul is traversed by innumerable torrents, the feeders of the Suraybhaga and the Chandrabhaga the junction of which forms the river Chenab. The elevation of the whole territory must be very great, as Kishtwar above 100 miles lower down the course of the rapid Chenab, is more than 5 000 feet above the level of the sea. There are no towns in this secluded tract, the only collections of habitations being two small hamlets, one called Goshia, the other Tandi, both situate close to the confluence of the Suraybhaga and Chandrabhaga. Notwithstanding the elevation of the surface, good crops of grain are produced.

**LAIDAH**—A town in the British district of Rangpur Govt. of Bengal 52 miles N. E. of Hazareebagh. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 12'$  long  $86^{\circ} 11'$ .

**LAIHRAH** in Sirkund a village on the route from Haussa to Loodiana, and 16 miles N. of the latter town. It is situate in a country having a surface slightly undulated moderately fertile, and comparatively cultivated. Distant N. W. from Calcutta 993 miles. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 42'$ , long  $75^{\circ} 58'$ .

**LAKAHPOOR**, in the British district of Mynpoore heat gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village 20 miles N. of the town of Mynpooria. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 31'$ , long  $78^{\circ} 57'$ .

**LAKAHURRAH** in the Punjab, a village on the route from Lahore to Multan, 50 miles N. E. of the latter city. It is situate on the left bank of the Ravee, about 30 miles above

# LAK--LAL

its confluence with the Chenaub Lat 30 33', long 72 13'

**LAKHWADWA.**—A town in the British province of Aracan situate 28 miles S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 19 30', long 92 58

**LAKHAJUMOGARI**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Marachandi river and 67 miles N.W. by W from Khatmandoo Lat 28 14, long 84 26

**LAKHA MANDAL** in Jaunpur, a ruined town on the right bank of the Jumna, and 300 feet above it. Some celebrity attaches to it in the Hindoo legends, in which it is regarded as one of the temporary residences of the Pandus, so famous in the heroic ages of Hindustan. Lat. 80 44, long 78 7

**LAKNAOTT** in the British district of Subarnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Subarnpore and 15 miles N.E. of the former place. It is situate on the Sendellie, a torrent falling into the Jumna a few miles lower down. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 980 miles. Lat. 29 46 long 77 16

**LAKSA** in the British district of Barasut, lieut. gov. of Bengal a village with a police station situate on the Gograi an offset of the Ganges, which, some miles lower down or farther south is lost in the Sunderbunds. Laksa is distant from Calcutta, E., 40 miles. Lat. 22 44, long 89 4

**LALDERWAZA.**—A pass on the route from Khree to Dehra, over the Sewalik range separating the British districts of the Dehra Doon and Subarnpore. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 2,935 feet. Lat. 80 18 long 77 68

**LALDHANG, or LALL DONG**—A village on the northern frontier of the British district of Bynour, towards Kumaon. Thither in 1774 Fayzullah Khan the Rohilla leader retreated after his defeat by the British in the battle of Tesannah, and, being closely pressed by the victorious army aided by the nawab of Oude entered into a convention acknowledging the supremacy of that potentate. Distance 92 miles N.W. from Calcutta. Lat. 28 62 long 78 28

**LALLE RIVER**—A small tributary of the Dihong rising in lat 28 long 96 1 in the mountainous territory inhabited by the Abor tribes. Flowing in an easterly direction it falls into the Dihong river, in lat. 27 56 long 96 23

**LALLE FORT or LALLNEIR**, in the British district of Bolundshahr lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgung to Meerut, and 61 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28 13, long 78 7

**LALLGLAH.**—A river of Orissa, rising in lat. 19 35, long 83 18, on the northern boundary of the native state of Jeypoor,

through which it flows in a southerly direction for fifty three miles. Subsequently traversing the British district of Vizagapatam in a south easterly direction for eighty miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16 12', long 84

**LALGUNJ**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 18 miles N.N.E. of Dinapore. Lat. 25 50, long 85 12

**LALGUNJ**—A town in the territory of Oude situate 19 miles N.E. from the left bank of the Gogra river and 21 miles N.E. from Oude. Lat. 26 59, long 82 28

**LALITA PATUN**—A town in the native state of Nepal six miles S. from Khatmandoo, and 78 miles N.E. by N from Bettiah. Lat. 27 38 long 85 17

**LAL KANYO** in the Punjab a village situate in the Doab of the two rivers Chenaub and Jhelum and very near their junction. Lat. 31 14 long 72 13

**LALLER** in the Punjab a town in the Doab of Jetch and nearly equidistant from the Chenaub and Jhelum. It is situate in a level desert tract and at the base of an inconsiderable eminence, the summit of which is occupied by a station of fakirs, and is also a much frequented place of pilgrimage. The population of the town is about 5,000. Lat. 31 49, long 72 30

**LALLGUNGE** in the British district of Gornokpore lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small market-town on the route from the cantonment of Gornokpore to that of Sultanpore in the territory of Oude, 43 miles S.W. of the former 67 N.E. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Koonab so that water is abundant. Lat. 26 45, long 82 56

**LALLGUNGE**—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Mirzapore to Saugor, and 20 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate on the plateau, which is slightly elevated above the valley of the Ganges, lying to the north and north-east, and separated from the more depressed tract by the Tara ridge, traversed by the Tara Ghat or pass. Lallgunge has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. An anonymous British traveller describes it as a large place it is styled by Jacquemont a very large village, in a wonderfully sterile country. Gardens states it to be partially cultivated. The road is excellent having been made under the superintendence of the East-India Company's engineers. Elevation above the sea 504 feet. Lat. 25 1, long 82 25

**LALLLOO**, in Sindh, a village on the road from Bukkur to Hyderabad 60 miles S. of the former town. Lat. 26 52, long 68 57

**LALLPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of



# LAL-LAR.

Futtegurh to that of Cawnpore and 29 miles N W of the latter Lat. 26 47', long 80 9'

**LALPORE**.—A town in the British district of Furruck, lieut. gov. of Bengal 21 miles N W of Furruck Lat. 25° 59', long 87 29'

**LALPOOR** in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 19 miles N of the former Lat. 29 5, long 78 54

**LALPOOR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Hallar situate 170 miles S W of Ahmedabad 200 miles W of Baroda. Lat. 22 12' long 70 6'

**LALSOAT**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 43 miles S E. from Jeypoor and 110 miles E. from Ajmeer Lat. 26° 32', long 76 29'

**LAMBIA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor on the right bank of a branch of the Loonee river and 60 miles E N E from Jodhpoor Lat. 26 38 long 73 52'

**LAMBIA** or **CHOTA LAMBIA**, in the territory of Kishengurh, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Agra to Nussurabad, 203 miles S W of former 20 N E. of latter It has a bazar and water is abundant. Lat. 26 24 long 75 6

**LAMEKA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 35 miles N W from Jeypoor and 73 miles N E from Ajmeer Lat. 27 19' long 75 35'

**LAMJUN**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Marschandi river and 80 miles W N W from Khatmandoo. Lat. 26 10' long 84 8

**LANDEE KHANA**.—The most difficult part of Khyber Pass lying about twenty three miles from Kadam the eastern entrance and seven from the western entrance. The pass here descends very steeply to the west, and is both narrow and rugged, so as to be with difficulty practicable for wheel-carriages. It is in one place a mere gallery twelve feet wide, with the lofty rock rising like a wall on the north side, and a deep precipice on the south. In April, 1842, the British army under General Pollock when forcing the Khyber Pass, encamped near this spot. The elevation above the sea is 2468 feet. Landee Khana is in lat 34 10', long 71 10'

**LANBOUR**, in the British district of Dehra Doon, a sanatory station on the ridge bounding that valley on the north was founded for the reception of invalids from Meerut and other cantonments in the plains of the North Western Provinces. It is situate on a ridge running nearly east and west, and is three miles east of the sanatory station of Mussoorie but connected with it by an intermediate straggling series of buildings. Barracks and other public buildings and private residences

are scattered over the rugged ridges and slopes, which form a wild and varied scene, rendered more striking by magnificent views of the distant Himalayas, covered with perennial snow. According to the notice in the Bengal and Agra Guide of 1842, the station contained about that time a church, post-office forty two private dwelling-houses, large hotel library temperance-room hospital, five barracks for invalid European soldiers seven officers quarters mess-room, guard room storehouse and magazine, quarter for steward, quarter for hospital sergeant, godown (storehouse) for commissary stores godown for barrack department, bakehouse, mule-shed. At the same time, the average number of officers doing duty at the depot was eight, of Europeans annually sent up the average number was 110, of those who returned cured, 100. In consequence of the rapid increase of elevation the diminution of temperature is very striking to a visitor from the plains, as the thermometer has been found to fall from 90 to 52 in a journey of two or three hours. The maxima and minima of degrees of temperature during the successive months the variations being taken between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. were,— January 53—81, February 60—82 March 67—44 April 76—55 May 78—58 June, 79—54 July 75—61 August, 72—60 September 70—58 October 69—45 November 58—34 December 56—39. The burial ground of the united stations is situate on the northern face of the western extremity of Landour. The highest point of the station is 7579 feet above the sea. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,028 miles. Lat 30° 27' long 78 10'

**LANGCHEN KHABAB**.—The name given to the Sutly river near its source. See *SUTLY*.

**LANGKONG**.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munnepoor 24 miles W from Munnepoor and 116 miles E. from Silhet Lat. 24 50' long 93 40'

**LANGLO** or **NANGLOER**, in the British district of Delhi lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Rohuk to the city of Delhi and 10 miles W of the latter Lat. 28 40', long 77 7'

**LANJE**.—A town in the British district of Rutnagerah presidency of Bombay, 33 miles S E of Rutnagerah Lat 16 50' long 73 40'

**LANJEE**, in the territory of Nagpore, a town on the route from Haseerbagh to Nagpore, 467 miles S W of the former 107 E. of the latter. It is situate in a difficult country, in a range of mountains stretching southward from the Vindhya range, and called the Lanjee Hills from this town. Lanjee is in lat. 21 32' long 80 38'

**LARGE** a dreary valley north of the Derajat, and separated from the Indus by a prolongation of the Salt range of mountains. It is about forty miles in length and eight or

# LAR-LAY

ton in breadth arid barren, and desert, being visited merely because the great route from north to south along the western side of the Indus, passes through it. The middle part is in lat. 32° 20' long 71° 5'

**LARH** is in the British district of Goruckpore, a market-town and one of the most considerable in that part of the district, having according to Buchanan 1,000 houses. It is situated five miles from the left bank of the Ghogra, two from the left of the Chota Gundack 50 miles S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26° 10' long 84° 2'

**LARKHANA** is in Sindh a town seven miles west of the Indus situated on a considerable feeder of that river and into which it falls about twenty-five miles below Sukkur. The surrounding country which is fertile, populous, and highly cultivated, is probably the finest tract in Sindh. The town is rudely fortified and has a citadel at its western end which during the rule of the Talpoor dynasty, was the head depot of the artillery of the amirs of Hyderabad. Larkhana is one of the principal grain marts of Sindh, and has a good bazar containing 370 shops, well supplied with wares. The principal manufactures are the weaving of silk and cotton and the place derives some commercial advantages from being situated on the great route from Southern Sindh to Catch Gundava, Beloochistan and Kandahar through the Bolan Pass. The population has been estimated at 10,000 or 12,000. Near the town on the banks of the Narra, is a large ruined fortress called Maihota, built on a huge mound. Larkhana is in lat. 27° 30' long 68° 10'

**LASCH**—See **LOSUA**.

**LASWARI**, in the Rajpoot territory of Macherry or Alwar is a village situated on an eminence on the left bank of the Mahnus Nye a small river, hence by some called the Laswari. This village and its vicinity were, on the 1st of November 1803 the scene of one of the most obstinately contested and sanguinary battles recorded, which terminated in the utter defeat of the Mahrattas by the British under the command of General Lake, afterwards Lord Lake. The Mahratta force, consisting of seventeen of Scindia's regular battalions of infantry, amounting to about 9,000 men together with 3,000 cavalry and seventy-two pieces of artillery under the command of Monsieur Dudermaigne, a French adventurer was in hasty retreat attacked by the British general with his cavalry which he had by a forced march brought on five hours in advance of his infantry. In this desperate service, the cavalry suffered dreadfully especially from the powerful and well-served artillery of the Mahrattas but after the infantry came up, the fate of the day became no longer doubtful. The British arms steadily advanced, and by four o'clock in the afternoon, the destruction of the hostile army was complete. Of the British, 172 were killed, and 652 wounded. "The enemy left in the

possession of the British troops the whole of their baggage, camp equipage and baggage, with a considerable number of elephants, camels, and upwards of 1,600 bullocks, seventy-four pieces of cannon of different calibres, forty-four standards of colours, and sixty-four tumbrils completely laden with ammunition. Three tumbrils with money were also captured together with fifty-seven carts laden with matchlocks, muskets, and stores, and some artificeous carts. A medal commemorative of the victory was struck in London in 1851 and presented with the sanction of her Majesty to the surviving officers and soldiers who were present at the engagement.

The Mahnus Nye or stream of Laswari has its origin near the south western frontier towards Jeypore and holding a course generally easterly passes the eastern frontier into the territory of Bhurtpore where it is probably lost in the marshes about Deeg after a total course of 100 miles. When crossed by Jacquemont, in lat. 27° 25' long 76° 45' and at about fifty miles from its source it was found, on the 23rd of February and consequently in the dry season a small river with a gentle current. At Laswari thirty miles farther from the source, it was, on October 21st, and some time after the rainy season found to be a rivulet, the banks of which were very high, and difficult of access. The village of Laswari is 123 miles S. of Delhi, by Alwar. Lat. 27° 33' long 76° 59'

**LATHEE** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere a town on the route from Pokran, in Jodhpore, to the town of Jessulmere and 25 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 2', long 71° 39'

**LAUKKNANG**—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Tenasserim, 164 miles S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 11' long 93° 23'

**LAULGOODY**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 10° 53', long 78° 53'

**LAUT**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situated 10 miles S. from the right bank of the Godavery river 137 miles N.W. by N from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 58', long 77° 21'

**LAWA**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk 21 miles N.W. by N from Tonk and 63 miles E. from Ajmer. Lat. 26° 25', long 75° 43'

**LAWAEN**—See **LOHAI**.

**LAWAH**, in the Rajpoot territory of Oodepore or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Jodhpore, 85 miles N.W. of former 107 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. Population about 3,000. Lat. 25° 12', long 74° 2'

**LAYGEAH**—A town of Burmah, 102 miles E.S.E. from Ava, and 233 miles N.E. from Prome. Lat. 21° 20', long 97° 29'

# LE-LET

**LE**, in Ladakh, or Middle Tibet, of which it is the capital is situated about two miles from the right or northern bank of the Indus, here called *Sinkha-bab*. A narrow sandy plain stretches between the river and a chain of mountains, which rise on the north about 2000 feet and on this level space the town is built. It is inclosed by a wall surmounted at intervals with conical or square towers, and extending on each side to the summit of the mountains. The streets are very irregular and intricate in many places they are covered over. The houses, varying in height from one to three stories, and in some instances extending to more are built partly of stone partly of unburned brick being whitewashed, they have a lively appearance. They generally have wooden balconies in front. The roofs are flat and ill-constructed of the trunks of poplars, covered with a layer of willow twigs, and this with another of straw, a coat of mud overlaying the whole, which at last constitutes a very insufficient defence against rain. The walls taper as they rise, so that the outer surface slopes inwards. The rain and cold are very imperfectly excluded by wooden shutters, or strong curtains drawn across the windows. There are no chimneys, and the wood smoke is consequently offensive and suffocating often producing severe and permanent injury to the eyes. The furniture is very rude, and withal very scanty. The floor sometimes serves for bed, chair and table while sheep, goats, and other stock, set unfrequently lodge in the same room with the family. The palace of the rajah though simple in construction and rude in finish yet being several stories high and having a front of 250 feet, is a conspicuous object. There are several temples as rudely built as the houses. The hereditary rajah a votary of *Lamasana*, was deposed by Ghaleb Singh the present ruler of Cashmere, who now holds the country.

*Le* is important as the great rendezvous for the intercourse between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, and the principal mart for the sale of shawl wool brought from the latter region. It has above 500 houses, and probably 4000 inhabitants. Its elevation above the sea is stated by Moorcroft to be more than 11000 feet, and by Vigne to be about 10000. Lat 34° 10', long 77° 40'.

**LEBONG** in the British district of Kumaon, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a lofty ridge of the main range of the Himalaya. It runs in a direction from south-east to north west, and is crossed by an excessively difficult and dangerous pass over perpetual snow from the mahall or subdivision of Beas on the east to that of Dharma on the west. Webb who crossed it from Beas to Dharma, in June, found a "steep difficult fatiguing ascent, former [lower] part over beds of ice, latter [higher] deep and perpetual snow, frozen hard. Severe oppression in breathing, unable to proceed twenty paces at a time without halting."

Still higher up he found "steep ascent, recent snow in parts knee-deep" and after crossing the crest of the pass, "the whole of this distance [1516 fathoms] excessively steep and perilous descent the snow nearly knee-deep. The declivity was so great, that it was necessary to employ people with hatchets to make small hollows in the snow where hard in which the foot might be placed. As in the ascent all had experienced intolerable difficulty in breathing, so in the descent a violent determination of blood to the head with severe pain, was equally general. The passage of this ghat occupied twelve hours for people who did not carry loads, none of the bearers of baggage came up before the second day, and some loads not till the second evening. The exertions of this day occasioned a general illness in my camp." The crest of the pass is 18042 feet above the sea. Lat 30° 20' long 80° 39'.

**LEELMA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 178 miles W by S. from Jodhpoor and 88 miles S.W. from Jessulmeer. Lat 25° 48' long 70° 24'.

**LEENGRA**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 47 miles S.E. by E of Sattara. Lat. 17° 20' long 74° 41'.

**LEIA** in the Punjab, an important commercial town situated on a small branch of the Indus, about eleven miles eastward of the main stream. It is a place of great business not only in direct but in transit trade, as it lies on the main road from Hindostan to the west, by the Kahere ferry and is besides, the mart for the abundant and rich produce of the surrounding fertile country. The principal articles of sale are indigo madder sugar silk cotton wool, iron, copper groceries of various kinds, ghee or clarified butter and grain. The population is 15,000 and must have greatly increased from the time of Elphinstone who describes it as a poor place containing 500 houses. Lat 30° 57' long 71° 4'.

**LEIPENGA**—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of Sumbulpur, 20 miles N of Sumbulpur. Lat. 21° 44' long 84°.

**LELYP**—A town in the native state of Nepal situated on the right bank of the Tambar river, and 140 miles E by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 24', long 87° 30'.

**LEMYO RIVER**.—See *ARRACAN*.

**LENGLOONG**—A town in the native state of Bhotan 118 miles N.W. from Gowhatti and 106 miles N by E from Goalpara. Lat. 27° 40', long 90° 58'.

**LEROREE**, in the British district of Budayon, head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 37 miles W of the former. Lat 28° 23', long 78° 54'.

**LETKHOK**, the name of a pass leading

# LEY-LIM

from the Arracan coast of the Bay of Bengal over the Youmadoug Mountains, to the Bassein branch of the Iraddy river in the British territory of Pagna. The crest of the pass is about lat. 17 25' long 94° 55'

**LEYRAHGUR.**—A town in the native state of Keunjur on the south west frontier of Bengal 31 miles W.S.W from Keunjur and 81 miles E from Sumbulpur Lat. 21 25' long 85 16'

**LI or SPITI RIVER**, the principal tributary of the Sutlej and at some seasons not inferior to it in magnitude, rises, according to Gerard on the northern slope of the Paralam range which divides its feeders from those of the Chenab, on the south western side, in about lat. 32 39' long 77 44'. Near its source it was forded by Trebeck, the fellow traveller of Moorcroft, and is by him called the Parang La river 'to which frequent supplies were brought by rivulets and rills from the rocks on either hand originating in the snow beds, with which every nook and recess was filled. In one part of the defile, a mass of snow formed a complete bridge across the stream. Flowing circuitously but generally in a south-east direction for a distance of fifty six miles it receives in lat. 32 7' long 78 12' the Peenoo a considerable feeder having a course of about thirty-eight miles and twenty-eight miles lower down at the distance of ninety four miles from their remotest source, the collected waters are joined by the Para or Parati, flowing from the wilds of Rupabu. At the confluence, in lat. 32° 4' long. 78 38' the respective streams were measured in August by Gerard, who found the Spiti seventy two feet wide and the Paramety-eight, and more rapid than the other. Their depths could not be ascertained. At Bhalkur about six miles below the confluence the bed of the river has an elevation of 10 014 feet above the sea and if we allow the length of course so far to be 100 miles, and the elevation of the source to exceed 17 000 feet, the slope of the channel is not less than sixty nine feet per mile. J G Gerard in his passage from Kulu to Ladak, came upon the stream at an elevation of 18 500 feet. From the confluence of the Para the Spiti or La flows about twenty miles in a direction nearly due south to its confluence with the Sutlej receiving in that interval several feeders of which the principal are the Yoolang and Leepak, from the west and by these accessions becomes a very considerable stream, measuring in one part of its course, at Leoo about six miles from the Sutlej in width 274 feet the current being very rapid, and the body of water great. The confluence of the Li and Sutlej in lat. 31 48' long 78 41, and at an elevation of 8 494 feet above the sea, is described by Gerard as very striking. "The character of the gulf at the confluence is certainly one of the wonders of the world. The flanks of the passage are solid granite, stratified as before

observed, and seem perfectly mural. The contrast between the two streams is striking the La issues forth from its almost subterranean concealment in a calm blue deep body to meet the Sutlej but the salutation is scarcely received before it is grasped in the embrace of its impetuous consort. The noise made by the collision of the two streams, and echoed by the surrounding heights, is completely stunning

**LIDUR**, a river of Cashmere, is one of the feeders of the Behut or Jhelum, and by some considered the principal of the streams which unite to form its volume. It rises on the southern slope of the mountain bounding Cashmere on the north east, in lat. 34 5', long 75 48' and at an elevation of probably not less than 14 000 feet. Its current is in consequence very rapid until it reaches the alluvial tract in the bottom of the valley where it becomes a dull and muddy stream. After a course of about forty five miles in a south westerly direction, it falls into the Jhelum, about five miles below Islamabad in lat. 33 45' long 75 16'. At the confluence the volume of water of the Lidur is scarcely inferior to that of the Jhelum

**LILAJUN RIVER** a tributary of the Ganges rises in lat. 23 35', long 84 21. Taking a northerly direction for eighty miles through the British district of Ramgurn sixty miles through Behar and twenty five miles through Patna, it makes a bend eastward, and, flowing for sixty five miles parallel to the Ganges, forms a junction with that river in lat. 25 16' long 86° 10'

**LILHA**—A town in the territory of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Gumtee, 40 miles S.E of Lucknow. Its principal business is in grain, cotton, and dyeing Lat. 26 35', long 81 40'

**LILOKHERI**, in Surhind, a village on the route from Kurnal to Loodiana, and 12 miles N.W of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chitang river or torrent, and is a meanly built place, surrounded by a mud wall within the inclosure of which are two or three lofty watch towers, which overlook the surrounding country. There is a good supply of water from a tank and wells, and the road in this part of the route is good. This village is the principal place of a small district belonging to a chief of the protected Sikhs, and yielding him an annual revenue estimated at 4000 sterling. Distant N.W from Calcutta 975 miles Lat. 29 50, long. 76 59'

**LIMRA** in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Gohilwar, situate on a small river which, forty miles eastward, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. It is the principal place of a subdivision containing five villages, and paying an annual tribute of 1 189 Ahmedabad moos rupees to the Guceowar, and of 300 to the nawab of

# LIM--LOA.

**Jeonagari** Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 105 miles, Baroda, S.W. 110 Surat, N.W. 90, Bombay, N.W. 210 Lat. 21° 47', long 71 37

**LIMREE**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town situate in the prant or district of Jhalawar, on the river Bogwara, tributary to the Mucbu. It was formerly fortified but the rampart inclosing it is fast going to ruin. The town however is extensive, and noted for the number of wealthy capitalists residing in it. The talook or sub division annexed to it contains forty towns and villages, a population of 9 040 and pays an annual tribute of about 1 994 to the British government. The chief is a Rajpoot. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 65 miles, Baroda, W. 90 Bombay N.W. 265 Lat. 22° 33 long 71 47

**LINGAGERRY**—A town in a detached portion of the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras 102 miles W.N.W. of Masulipatam Lat. 16° 53 long 79 52

**LINGARA**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 54 miles W by S. of Ellichpoot Lat. 21 long 76° 48

**LINGAROO**—A town in the native state of Nepal eight miles from the left bank of the Kales river and 77 miles E.N.E. from Almora. Lat. 29 55, long 80 56

**LINGASAGOOR**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate nine miles N.E. of Moodgul Lat. 16 5 long 76 34

**LINGO**—A town in the native state of Sikkim, situate on the right bank of the Teesta river and 34 miles N by E. from Darjeeling Lat. 27 30' long 88 30'

**LINGUMPURRO**—A town in the British district of Rayahmundry, presidency of Madras 18 miles N by W of Samulkotiah Lat. 17 18 long 82 11

**LINGWAR**, in Bussahir a village close to the right bank of the Pabur and a little below the confluence of the Sipoon. Elevation above the sea 8 759 feet. Lat. 31 18' long 78 1

**LINYA**—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, 48 miles S by E of Tenasserim Lat. 11 27', long 99 13'

**LINYA**, a river of the Mergui district of the Tenasserim provinces, rises in lat. 11 17' long 99 13' on the western slope of the mountains forming the eastern boundary of those territories, and flowing first in a northern direction for twenty-five miles, and subsequently north-west for thirty-eight miles, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11 44 long 98 56'

**LIO** in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar is situate on a small rocky eminence, amidst an alluvial expanse of moderate extent, on the right bank of the Li, or river of

Sputi, and at the confluence of the Lipak, a considerable torrent flowing from the west. At the east of the village is an isolated rock sixty feet high and surmounted by a fort, now in ruins. The population of the village consists of Tartar families votaries of Lamaism and a few runs of the same persuasion. The bed of the Li or river of Sputi, is here 2 000 feet, that of the village 9,362 feet above the sea, from which this spot is, by the continuous course of the Sutlej and Indus distant above 1 100 miles, yet even here it is a rapid unfordable river, 277 feet wide. Lat. 31° 53, long 78° 37'

**LIFI** in Bussahir a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate in a sheltered recess of a dell near the left bank of the Tin, a considerable stream which about four miles below falls into the Sutlej. The village has an elevation of 8,700 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 39 long 78 26'

**LIPU KETHAN** in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a very difficult pass on the southern frontier of the Bhotia subdivision of Jwahir. The route here is inclosed between the shoulder of one of the Himalaya mountains rising on the western, and the rapid course of the river Gores on the eastern side and the painful path lies over large fragments of rocks, the peril of the traveller being heightened by the frequent fall of masses dislodged from the impending cliffs, either by the inclement weather or by earth quakes, not unfrequent in this region. On the night, when Webb passed in the end of May 1817 a *crag* shaken down by a shock of earthquake destroyed a trading party of men with a large train of goats. Elevation above the sea 9,127 feet. Lat. 30 10', long 80 17

**LITI**, in Bussahir a torrent on the southern declivity of the Barendra Pass, flowing during the warm season from a vast mass of snow nearly filling the glen above the source. It is remarkable for a fine waterfall where the stream 'rolls over a broken ridge of fine-grained gneiss, in a noble cascade and is immediately buried beneath a bed of snow.' Here is a bungalow or hut to shelter travellers elevation above the sea 11 692 feet Lat. 31 21 long 78 8'

**LOAN** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Nundeejah a feeder of the Gores. Elevation above the sea 12 228 feet Lat. 30 20', long 80 13'

**LOANAR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 43 miles E by N from Janinah, and 109 miles S.W. from Ellichpoot Lat. 19° 58', long 76 35'

**LOAR**.—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Gucoowar situate 96 miles S.S.E. from Rajpote and 170 miles S.W. by S. from Ahmedabad Lat. 20 58', long 71 17'

**LOAWUN**—A town in the British district

# LOC-LOH

of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 71 miles N E by E. of Dinapoor Lat. 26 10', long 86 6

**LOOAPILLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 23 miles E N E from the left bank of the Beemah river and 79 miles S W by W from Hyderabad. Lat. 16 50', long 77 30

**LODREKAW**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar situate 17 miles S W by S from Rajkote, and 140 miles S W by W from Ahmedabad Lat. 22 8, long 70 41'

**LODELL**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate 65 miles N E by E from Hyderabad and 136 miles N W from Guntoor Lat. 18 7 long 79 40'

**LODHO** in the British district of Allypurb lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village situate on the cross route from Coel to Khyr, and eight miles S E of the latter 55 miles N of Agra. Lat. 27 54 long 78 3

**LOGAON**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate nine miles S W from the right bank of the Godavery and 117 miles N W by N from Hyderabad Lat. 18 49' long 77 38

**LOGASSI** or **LUGARI**, in Bundelcund a town, the principal place of a small raj or principality of the same name It is on the route from Calpee to Jabulpore, 86 miles S. of the former 188 N of the latter Supplies may be had but water is rather scarce in the dry season Here is a bazar and a small fort commands the town The raj of which it is the principal place yields a revenue of 15 000 rupees is stated to comprise an area of twenty nine square miles and to contain eleven villages, with a population of 8 000 souls The jagheerदार maintains a force of fifteen horses and 125 foot According to Spry the rajah is of ancient Bundela lineage He was acknowledged by the British government in 1808 by *sunaud or written grant in which he is stated to be of the Boondelah caste and one of the chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, and his possessions are guaranteed to him rent-free on condition of obedience and submission to the government* The town of Logassa is in lat. 26 4' long 79 39

**LOGHUR**—A hill fort in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay distant N W from Poona 26 miles S E from Bombay 43 miles Lat. 18 49' long 73 31

**LOHADUGGA**, in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a military cantonment on the route from Hazareebagh to the city of Nagpore 82 miles S W of the former, 492 N E of the latter It is the sudder or principal station of an assistant to the commissioner for Chota Nagpore and political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal Notwithstanding its importance in this respect and that it has a jail and some other buildings,

for the use of the civil power it is a very inconsiderable place An annual fair has been established in the district of Lohadugga, on the banks of the Soobunreeka, near the frontier of Hazareebagh and Singhbhum with every prospect of success Lat. 23 26 long 84 46'

**LOHAGURRE**—A town in the British district of Jessore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 91 miles E N E of Calcutta Lat. 23 3, long 89 46'

**LOHAIN** or **LOWAN** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, six miles below the city of Allahabad. Above it the river in the dry season is very shallow with a rapid current and a sandy bottom causing great difficulty and obstruction to the navigation especially to craft proceeding upwards Distance N W from Calcutta, by the river, 802 miles. Lat. 25 22', long 81 58

**LOHANE**, in the British district Hurrana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village situate on the eastern frontier, towards Dadros Lat. 23 42', long 76 8

**LOHARA**—A town in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay, 70 miles E N E of Malligaum Lat. 20 42', long 75 32'

**LOHARAPALLEE**—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of Sumbulpore, situate 45 miles W by S of Sumbulpore Lat. 21 15 long 83 20'

**LOHAREE**—A town in the British district of Beerboom lieut. gov. of Bengal, 171 miles N W of Calcutta Lat. 24 13, long 86 29'

**LOHAREE**—A village in the British district Hurrana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29 15 long 76 8

**LOHAREE NAIG** in Gurbhal a stupendous rapid or succession of falls on the Bhageerettee as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course At this point the river is more obstructed than in any part of the course, and here the torrent tears its way over enormous masses of rock that have fallen into it from the mural precipices forming its left bank That precipice is a huge cliff of solid granite, which appears to have been undermined at its foot by the stream, so that the lower part has fallen into the channel while the summit overhangs the vacancy thus formed through which the river rushes The pile of shattered fragments extends for about a quarter of a mile and through and over them the river forces its way in a succession of cascades The scene observes Hodgson 'is full of sublimity and wildness, and the roar of the water is astounding' Lower down, on the right bank, has been another slip of the mountain, but of inferior magnitude Above the fall the river is crossed by a sanga or wooden bridge sixteen paces long and twenty five feet above the stream Elevation of the bridge above the sea, 7,389 feet. Lat. 30 57' long 78 44

# LOH

**LOHARGAON**, in the territory of Bundelcund, a village with bazar on the route from Allahabad to Sagur, by Rewa, 198 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It is situate on a calcareous formation in a slightly depressed tract between two ranges, styled by Franklin the Punna and the Bandar Hills. Adam supposes this depressed tract to have been an extensive basin at one time filled by the water of the river Gange, which, having worn a way for itself northwards through the Punna range, left the alluvial bed of the lake dry. Here was formerly a British military station, to maintain the communication between Bundelcund and the post in Nagpore. When Fitzclarence visited it in 1817 the force consisted of five companies of native infantry 120 Rohilla irregular horse, and two six pounders. The troops have been withdrawn and when Jacquemont passed in 1830 the place was a scene of desolation. Water is obtainable from a tank and two wells of the depth of forty feet, but is rather scanty in the dry season. The jaghiredar of Behut, a town on the river Dhasan 90 miles to the north west, holds also the mowza or rural district of Lohargoon from the East India Company subject to an annual payment of 1,400 rupees. Elevation above the sea 1,260 feet. Lat. 24 28' long 80 24'

**LOHAROO**—A jaghire or feudal dependancy, subject to the lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Hurrana on the east by the jaghire of Jighur on the south and south west by Shekhawuttee and on the west by Beekaneer and Hurrana. It lies between lat. 28 22'—28 50' long 75 44'—76 and has an area of about 200 square miles, with a population of 18,000 inhabitants. On the expulsion of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake from the Delhi territory in the early part of the present century Loharoo was, with some other districts, transferred by him to the chief of Alwar, who granted it to his vakeel or agent, Nawab Ahmad Bukeh Khan. At the same time, Lord Lake conferred the district of Ferozepore, south of Delhi on the vakeel on whose death those possessions descended to his son Shamsooddeen Khan. That person was, in 1836, hanged at Delhi for procuring the murder of Mr William Fraser the British political agent there and his possessions being forfeited, the supreme government conferred Loharoo on his brother, Ameen-ood-deen Khan and Zamsooddeen Khan. The jaghire is ruled by the elder brother, Ameen-ood-deen who pays his brother an allowance of 1,800 rupees annum, as an equivalent for half the net revenues of the estate. Loharoo the principal place, is in lat 28 24' long 76 52'

**LOHARSING**—A town in the British district of Darjeeling, in Northern Bengal, 38 miles S.W. by S. of Darjeeling. Lat. 26 32', long 88 6'

**LOHATEH**—A town of the Decan, in the territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 130

miles S.E. from Nagpore and 170 miles S. from Ramgur. Lat. 20 23', long 80 59'

**LOHAWUT** in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore a village on the route, via Nagor, from Jemulmere to Numersabad and 178 miles W. of the latter. It has two wells 310 feet deep, the water from one of which is good from the other indifferent. The road to the east is heavy, passing among sandhills and thurjungle to the west it is hard and stony. Lat. 26 59', long 72 42'

**LOHGURH** in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozepore and 88 miles W. of the former town. It is situate five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in an open level country, partially cultivated, and well supplied with water. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,127 miles. Lat. 30 59', long 76 20'

**LOHI**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 28 miles N. of the latter. Water is obtained from wells. Lat. 27 47', long 77 51'

**LOHIA** in the jaghire of Rampoor lieut. gov of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, and 29 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28 38' long 79 12'

**LOHSUL**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee 67 miles N. by E. from Ajmeer, and 62 miles N.W. by W. from Jeypoor. Lat. 27 28' long 75 2'

**LOHUGHAT** or **RIKHESUR**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a cantonment for troops stationed to defend the frontier towards Nepal. It is situate on the left bank of the Lohu a small river which, taking a south-easterly direction about twenty miles farther down falls into the Gagra or Kalee river, in lat. 29 30', long 80 21'. Hence the name, signifying ghat ferry or pass, of the Lohu. It is open on the west to the extreme extent of the valley in that direction (about two miles), but on the other sides inclosed by mountains rising above it from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, with very precipitous sides, yet mostly covered with vegetation. There is an abundant supply of fine water from springs and streams. There are here a bazar stores, and bungalows or cottages for the accommodation of those connected with the cantonment which was formerly at Champawut three miles farther south, but removed to its present position which is much more salubrious. Elevation above the sea, of the cantonment, 5,562 feet. Distance S.E. from Almora 30 miles. Lat. 29 24', long 80 9'

**LOHURKOT**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Bareilly, 11 miles S.E.W. of the former. Lat. 29 27', long 79 59'

**LOJAY**, in the native state of Korea, on the south west frontier of Bengal, a town among the mountains of Gondwana 60 miles W of the ruined town of Surjoora, 120 S. of Mirzapoor 480 W of Calcutta by Hazaribagh Lat. 23 10, long 82 20'

**LOKAPOOR**—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghure of Moodhull presidency of Bombay 61 miles E.N.E. from Belgaum, and 66 miles N.E. by N from Dharwar Lat. 16 10', long 75 25

**LOKMANPORE**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 23 miles N.E. by N of Bhagulpore Lat. 26 27 long 86 57

**LOLL BAZAR** in the territory of Cooch Behar a town on the north western route from Raungpoor to Cooch Behar 26 miles N of former and 20 S.W. of latter. The ruined city of Komotapoor a most stupendous monument of rude labour, was situated near this place, on the west or right bank of the Dhorla. Loll Bazar is but an inconsiderable place it is situated in lat. 26 4, long 89 18

**LOLL BAZAR** in the British district of Bogra, lieut. gov. of Bengal a small town the locality of a thanah or police establishment, situate on the river Jalbana, near the northern frontier towards the British district Dinajpoor. Distance from the town of Bogra, N.W. 80 miles from Calcutta, N.E. 180 from Berhampur N.E. 90 Lat. 26 7' long 89 4

**LOMYNE**—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Tenasserim 71 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein Lat. 16 30' long 98 2'

**LONEE** in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in lat. 28 46' long 77 21

**LONERE**—A town in the British district of Candahar, presidency of Bombay 23 miles E.N.E. of Malingaum. Lat. 20 29' long 74 10

**LONEY**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam 33 miles S. by E. of Ellichpoor Lat. 20 44, long 77 48'

**LONJERGOORA**—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Calchandy 31 miles E.S.E. from Joannagudda, and 81 miles W. by S. from Guomsoor Lat. 19 41 long 83 27

**LOODAOWLKE** in the British district of Mynpoore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 26 miles N.W. of the latter Lat. 27 8, long 78 46

**LOODHOWA**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpoore and 18 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 27 46' long 78 21

**LOODHUN** in the Punjab, a village situate on a watercourse connected with the river

Ghara, from the right bank of which it is distant about four miles, and sixty miles south east of Mooltan Lat. 29 51' long 72 27'

**LOODIANA**—A British district forming part of what are called the Cis-Sutlej territories and named after the chief place within it. It is bounded on the north by the Julindeh Duab from which it is separated by the Sutlej river on the east by the British district of Umballa, on the south by the native territories of Patials and other protected Sikh chiefs and on the west by the British district of Ferozpoore it lies between lat. 30° 34'—81 2' long 76 26, and has an area estimated at 720 square miles. It was, however, the opinion of the deputy commissioner in 1848 that this estimate was considerably under the fact, though there then existed no adequate means for correcting it. The population is returned at something under 121,000 but here also there appears to have been error committed, the number being that of males only distinguished into cultivators and non cultivators

A part of this district lapsed to the British government on the failure of heirs in 1836. The remainder came into its possession from encroachments at different periods, during the years 1846 and 1847. The district also received some increase on the dismemberment of the district of Wudnee and the transfer of its territory to others lying adjacent

**LOODIANA** a town of Sirhind, the chief place of the British district bearing the same name, is so called in consequence of having been founded and principally inhabited by the Lodi tribe of Afghans. It is situate on the western brow of an abrupt bluff, rising about thirty feet above the nullah or watercourse, which having its source near Ropur and running west for about fifty miles, in some degree parallel to the Sutlej, falls into it at Wallipura, fifteen miles below the fort. The greater part of the course of this nullah was formerly the channel of the Sutlej which now flows between four and five miles farther north. It is an all built town without a wall, but having a fort on the north side, situate on the bluff rising over the nullah. It was built about 1805 but is of no great strength. The population consists chiefly of Mahomedans, but there is no mosque of any note still it is a thriving place, its residents including several capitalists among whom are bankers corresponding with Amritsar, Lahore, Jagadri, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Cashmere, Attock, Peshawar, Caubool, and Herat and as it lies on one of the principal routes from Delhi to Lahore and Northern Afghanistan, a considerable transit-trade passes through it and over the Sutlej at Fitor. The greater part of the inhabitants are weavers, who manufacture a coarse and very strong cotton cloth, suitable for the clothing of the lower orders, or for tent-cloths, and brought to market at a very low price. A still more important branch of



industry is the manufacture of shawls, conducted by Cashmirians. The quality is greatly inferior to that of the shawls made at Cashmere, and they would not easily find a sale in Europe but are readily disposed of in India, in consequence of their greater cheapness. The population of Loodiana has been returned at 47 191.

Loodiana, in consequence of its position on one of the great routes from Delhi to the Punjab has long been an important place in a military point of view. One of the most formidable hurricanes which had visited the locality within the memory of man occurred at Loodiana in 1846, causing great loss of life and the total destruction of the barracks occupied by the Queen's troops. Here Shah Zeman Doodanee took refuge for many years, after he had been deposed, deprived of sight, and exiled from Cabul, and his brother Shah Shooja also here found an asylum until his departure in 1838 to attempt the recovery of the sovereignty of Afghanistan. Loodiana is distant N W from Calcutta 1 102 miles. Lat. 30 55 long 75 54.

LOOMBOOREE.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor 23 miles N E. by E. from Munseepoor and 146 miles E. from Jyntseepoor. Lat. 25, long 94 21.

LOONA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, situate two miles S. of the Great Western Runn and 41 miles N W from Bhoy. Lat. 23 40' long 69 20.

LOONEE, or LUNI, a river of Western India, has its extreme source in a marshy tract immediately west of Lohkur a town in the British district of Ajmeer, and about lat. 26 37, long 74 46. It takes a south westerly course nearly parallel to the base of the Aravalli range, from the north western declivity of which it receives numerous feeders. Tod crossed the Loonee about lat. 26 and again near Govindgurb nearer its source in lat. 26 29' long 74 31. We crossed a stream half a mile west of Govindgurb called the Sabarnati, which with another the Sabarnati, joining it, issues from the Poshkur lake. The Sabarnati is also called the Loonee. Its bed is full of micaceous quartzose rock the banks are low and little above the level of the country. Bollean crossed it in lat. 25 51 long 73 20' in the beginning of July when, in consequence of the periodical rains it was rushing down with a fierce and turbid stream a quarter of a mile wide but not very deep. Continuing to flow in a south westerly direction through the fertile and well watered tract forming the south eastern part of the territory of Jodhpoor, it, after a course of about 300 miles, passes into the Runn by two mouths, one in lat. 24 42' long 71 11 the other about ten miles more to the south-east, and is lost in that dreary waste. Its total length of course is about 820 miles.

LOONEE, in the Damaun, a village on the

route from Ghaznee to Dera Ismael Khan, about 35 miles W of the latter town. It is situate on a branch of the Gomai river. Lat. 31 50', long 70 12.

LOONGHEE.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawaddy, and 60 miles N from Prome. Lat. 19 39', long 94 59'.

LOPO is Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpoor to 9mils, and 58 miles S E. of the former town. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 087 miles. Lat. 30 38' long 75 13.

LORAPPELY.—A town in the territory of one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate 70 miles E S E from Sumbulpoor and 76 miles N W from Cuttack. Lat. 21 10', long 85 5'.

LOGURKARA in Bhowulpoor, a village on the route from Khanpoor to Sabruteote, and 26 miles N E. of the latter place. Lat. 28 23 long 70 16.

LOROO.—A town in the native state of Jushpoor on the south west frontier of Bengal 83 miles N from Sumbulpoor and 80 miles N W from Lohadugga. Lat. 22 40', long 83 51.

LOSUR, in the north east of the Punjab a village of Spiti is situate near the confluence of the Losur river with the river of Pemo. It is the last inhabited spot which travellers find in ascending the course of the latter river, and has an elevation of about 13 400 feet. Above this part of the valley through which the river flows, the mountains rise in mural cliffs so steep that no snow can rest on their faces though it lies deeply on their tops, which are for the most part flattened forming tablelands. The general character of the soil and atmosphere is excessive aridity, but in some places patches of fertility at the bases of the declivities are rendered productive by means of irrigation. On one of these slopes is situated the village of Losur and the appearance of this singularly secluded place, as described by Gerard is far from repulsive. Lofly as the level of Losur is, there is little in the landscape to betray its position, when viewed in summer embosomed in flourishing crops and herds of shawlwool-goats. Yaks and horses meet the eye upon the high acclivities of the mountains, and an ardent sunshine keeps the air looming from the effects of mirage. The inhabitants are Tibetans or Tartars, of the Mongolian type and their complexions are darker than in the low and sultry plains. When the ground is covered with snow their black figures contrast strikingly and somewhat grotesquely with the dazzling whiteness of the surface on which they move. Losur is in lat. 32 28' long. 77 46'.

LOTOWTEE.—A town in the Rajpoor state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Loonee river and 51 miles E from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26 16', long 73 57'.

LOTUL.—A town in the British district of

# LOT- LUC

Rangpur bent. gov. of Bengal, 67 miles W of Rangpur Lat. 23 39, long 84 29'

**LOTUN**, in the British district of Goruck pore bent. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town near the northern frontier towards the territory of Nepal. Buchanan describes it as containing only seventy poor huts Distance N from Gorakhpur 36 miles Lat. 27 16', long 83 12

**LOUR**, in the territory of Rewa, in Baghel cond, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Jubbulpore and 102 miles S W of the former Elevation above the sea about 1,200 feet Lat. 24 40, long 81 45

**LOURTA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore 46 miles N W from Jodhpore and 136 miles W from Ajmeer Lat. 26 43, long 72 33

**LOWAIN**, or **LOOAHN** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad situate 121 miles S W of former 102 N E of latter It has a large bazar Lat. 26 46 long 76 16

**LOWAR** in the Rajpoot state of Jessul meer a village on the eastern frontier, where it adjoins the territory of Jodhpore A line drawn from this village in a north westerly direction on to Khara, on the western frontier towards Sindh would nearly bisect the territory of Jessulmeer and divide the desert tract extending over the northern part from that of comparative fertility in the south. Lowar is in lat 26 10' long 70 8

**LOWJAH** in the British district of Miranpore bent. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad 46 miles E. of the latter 25 W of the former Lat. 25 15' long 82 39

**LOWEL**—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Chatterpore situate 119 miles W S W from Allahabad, and 60 miles S by W from Humeerpoor Lat. 25 8', long 80 3'

**LOWUN**, or **LOWAH**, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and eight miles E. of the former Lat. 26 51' long 72 8

**LOWUN**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpore or Berar, on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, and 118 miles W from Sumbulpore Lat. 21 31, long 82 11

**LUBOW** or **LABAWA**, in the British district of Myzapore bent. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawa, and 36 miles N W of the latter Lat. 27 9', long 78 37'

**LUBSA**.—See **LAKSA**.

**LUCHAGEER**, in the British district of Allahabad, bent. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town with bazar, situate on the left

bank of the Ganges, 776 miles N W of Cal cutta by the river route 32 S E. of the city of Allahabad. Lat. 25 19 long 82 18'

**LUCHMEENPOOR**, in the British district Moradabad bent. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kashheepoor to Chilkia, four miles N E of the former It is situate at the southern edge of the Terai or marshy forest extending along the southern base of the Sewalik range. Lat. 29 15', long 79 8'

**LUCHMUNGURH** in the territory of Alwar under the political management of the Governor General's agent in Rajpootana, a town, with a fort, near the south-east frontier towards Bhurtpore Though now little noticed or known it was formerly an important and strong place as Pertab Singh the Rao rajah of Machery or Alwar successfully defended himself here against Nujn Khan until the rainy season compelled that powerful chief to raise the siege Distance S W from Delhi 70 miles Lat. 27 23, long 76 56'

**LUCHMUNGURH** in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawatee, a handsome town, built on the regular model of Jeypore It has a fort, situate on a lofty eminence and conspicuous over the country Luchman Singh, from whom it was denominated, founded it in the year 1806 Distance from Delhi, S W, 154 miles from Jeypore, N W, 74 Lat. 27 48 long 75 11

**LUCHMUNPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Aungurh to Sal tanpore cantonment, 56 miles W of the former, 22 S E. of the latter Lat. 26 5', long 82 20'

**LUCHUWALLA** in the British district of Dehra Doon a village on the route from Hurdwar to Dehra, and 20 miles N W of the former town It is situate a mile from the right bank of the Soang, from which it is supplied with water by means of a canal Distance N W from Calcutta 945 miles. Lat. 30 11 long 78 11

**LUCKKEEPOOR**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar situate 18 miles E. of Silchar Lat. 24 46, long 93 6'

**LUCKI DWAR**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan situate on the left bank of the Torasha river, and 64 miles E. by S. from Darjeeling Lat. 26 52' long 89 19'

**LUCKIMPOOR**.—A town of Assam, situate in the British district of Luckimpoor 46 miles N W by W of Seehpore The district of which this town is the principal place contains an area of 2 850 square miles, and a population of 30 000 The town of Luckimpoor is in lat 27 19', long 94 3'

**LUCKIPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Jerdecker river, and 40 miles E. by S. from Darjeeling Lat. 26 57' long 88 65'

**LUCKIPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Bulloah, lieut.-gov of Bengal, 156 miles E. by N of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 57', long. 90° 50'.

**LUCKMEERPOOR**, in the British district of Myspoore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futehgarh and 45 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 45', long. 78° 47'.

**LUCKNOUT.**—See GAEK.

**LUCKNOW**—A district in the territory of Oude, named from the capital. It is bounded on the north by the districts Kharabad and Bahraich, on the east by Bahraich, on the south by Banderwah, and on the south west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British district of Cawnpore.

**LUCKNOW** the capital of the territory of Oude, is situated on the right or south-west side of the Gomtee, which is navigable upwards for many miles above the town, and downwards through its whole course to its confluence with the Ganges. Heber, who saw the stream a short time after the close of the rainy season, styles it "broad and rapid" while Lumsden at precisely the same time of the year describes it as "a paltry and narrow stream." It is all suited for supplying the population with water as that which it furnishes during the rainy season can scarcely be used, in consequence of the great quantity of yellow clay which it holds suspended, and when any great mortality prevails at Lucknow, or along the banks of the river a putrid scum forms on its surface, occasioned by the number of dead bodies thrown into it. At the north western extremity of the city is a bridge, a substantial structure of masonry another to the south east, is formed of boats. A complete iron bridge was in 1816 sent out in sections but the death of the importer having stayed the progress of the undertaking it long remained suspended, in consequence it was reported, of the reluctance of the sovereign to complete a project commenced by a predecessor. At length, after the lapse of about thirty years, the bridge was erected, and now forms a conspicuous ornament of the city as well as a useful addition to the means of transit. The city is represented as displaying a varied lively, and even brilliant prospect, when viewed from a position elevated above the general height of the buildings. Of the continuous mass of erections which extends for about four miles along the bank, the middle part, being about a third of the whole, is considered to be the ancient city founded by Lakshmana, brother of Rama. It is meanly built, the houses having generally mud walls, with roofs of straw and many are no better than booths of mats and bamboo, thatched with palm branches or leaves. The number of brick built houses is small. With few exceptions, the streets, which are generally sunk ten or

twelve feet below the level of the shops on each side, are crooked and narrow.

According to tradition the stronghold of Lucknow was on an eminence, and was demolished by Aurangzeb, who showed his zeal for Islam by building a mosque upon its site. Adjoining this division, and on the south-east of it, is one more recent, said to have been built principally by Asadat Ali the Nawab Vizier, who ruled in Oude from 1798 to 1814. From the division just described there extends towards the south east a handsome street, represented to be a mile in length. Heber describes it as wider than the High Street at Oxford, but having some distant resemblance to it in the colour of its buildings, and Gothic style of the greater part of them. It is called Chinkia Bazar or Chinese Market, and has at each end a handsome gateway. Between this street and the right bank of the Gomtee is the residence formerly occupied by the deposed king.

The part of the city most interesting to a stranger is remote from the palace being separated from it by the ancient and original city, to the north west of which it is situated. This north western quarter is stated to have been principally built by Asaf-ud-doula Nawab Vizier from 1775 to 1797. Its great ornament is the splendid Imambarah which, according to its representation in Salts beautiful view can scarcely be surpassed in the light and elegant style of architecture. Lord Valentia observes respecting it, "The Imambarah, the mosque attached to it, and the gateways that lead to it, are beautiful specimens of this architecture (light, elegant, but fantastic). From the brilliant white of the composition, and the minute delicacy of the workmanship, an enthusiast might suppose that geni had been the artificers" and Heber a critic of high authority on such subjects, observes, "I have never seen an architectural view which pleased me more, from its richness and variety as well as the proportions and general good taste of its principal features." It opens on the Hasan Abad, a broad street, running nearly from south-east to north-west, and parallel to the river. At so great distance is a large mosque, commenced by Asadat Ali, and at his death left unfinished. Three or four miles south-east of the town, and near the right bank of the river, is Constantine, "a strange, fantastical building, of every species of architecture, and adorned with minute stucco fretwork, enormous lions, with lamps instead of eyes, man darms and ladies with shaking heads, and all the gods and goddesses of the heathen mythology." It was built at an enormous expense by an eccentric French adventurer named Claude Martin, who arrived in India a private soldier, and died a major general in possession of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds. His body is deposited in a sarcophagus in one of the lower apartments. Martin had been bred a Romanist, but appears to have retained little of his early creed. A

# LUC-LUK

large share, however of his vast wealth was devoted to charitable purposes, and a college, called after the founder "La Martindale," preserves his memory at the place where his fortune was accumulated and his eccentricities indulged.

Lucknow may be regarded as entitled to an honourable distinction among Indian cities, in possessing an observatory. It was established under the superintendence of Major Wilcox who succeeded in training competent assistants for its management the majority of whom were natives. An hospital and dispensary also afford means for the useful application of European science. A church has been built and a sum of money assigned for its repair. Of the amount of the population of Lucknow nothing certain is ascertainable it is estimated at 300 000. There is a large proportion of Mussulmans among the Hindus and not a few Christians. The city of Lucknow is probably about 850 feet above the sea. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Benares, Jounpore and Sultanpore 610 miles, N W from Allahabad 128 N E from Cawnpore 53 Lat 26 52' long 81°

**LUCKONDA**.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras, 30 miles N by E of Rajahmundry Lat 17 25 long 82

**LUCKOWELLY**.—A town in the Mysore situate on the right bank of the Budra river, and 111 miles N W from Seringapatam Lat 13 41 long 75 42'

**LUCKPUT**.—A town in the native state of Dutch presidency of Bombay situate on the left bank of the Korea mouth of the Great Western Runn the depth of which was considerably increased by the effects of the earth quake of 1819. Luckput is 71 miles N W by W from Bhogy Lat 23 50', long 68 48

**LUCKSHAUM**.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, hnt. gov of Bengal, 180 miles E. by N of Calcutta. Lat 23 14', long 81° 10'

**LUCKWABIE** in Jounpur a village built near the summit of a hill on the right bank of the Jumna, and about 1 060 feet above it. The houses are in general neatly built of stone, and covered with slate. The women are fair and well made, and are distributed economically among the male population, several of whom cohabit with one female by a sort of extraordinary perversion of marriage. Skinner observes—Four seems to be the mystical number, for all that I have questioned on the subject answer, 'We are four and have one wife between us. Here is a temple built of wood, with doors covered with plates of brass, embellished with well executed sculptures of figures of Hindu mythology. Lat. 80° 38', long 78 1

**LUAGAON** in the British district of Futtehpore hnt. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Banda to the town

of Futtehpore and 12 miles S.W of the latter Lat 25 51 long 80° 45'

**LUDHEEA** a river of the British district of Kanauon hnt. gov of the N W Provinces. It rises amidst the mountains, in lat. 29 25 long 79 50', and holding a course generally in a south-easterly direction for about forty five miles falls into the Kalos or Surjoon on the right side, in lat. 29 9', long 80° 19'. It is fordable where crossed by the route from Pillibet to Potoragarh, in lat. 29 10, long 80 14

**LUDHONA**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family situate 46 miles S E from Neemuch, and 214 miles W from Saugur Lat. 24, long 75° 27'

**LUDDOOAREE**.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot hnt. gov of Bengal, 83 miles N E by N of Dinapor Lat. 24° 40' long 80 45'

**LUGAREE** in Sindh a village on the route from Hyderabad to Omroote, and 60 miles W of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the Poornaa river Lat. 25° 13', long 68 48

**LUHOBAB**.—A river rising in lat. 31 34' long 69 48 in the Sulman range of mountains, and, flowing in an easterly direction for about forty five miles, is lost in the valley of the Derajat.

**LUKA** in the Panjab, a town on the route from Ferozpoor to Multan. It is situate in the Doab between the Ghara and the Chinab. Lat. 29 52', long 72 20

**LUK BAWAN** in Cashmere, a village situate at the north western extremity of a long ridge of hills which, extending from the Snowy Panjal, gradually diminish in height and size, till they terminate on the plain. Though now scarcely containing half a dozen houses, Luk Bawan was once a considerable place. Here are the ruins of a large bath and an extensive stone-built tank Lat. 35° 36', long 75 16'

**LUKENWAREE**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 75 miles S.W of Ellohpore Lat. 20 30', long 78 48'

**LUKHNAU**, in the British district of Etawa, hnt. gov of the N W Provinces, a town situate three miles from the left bank of the Jumna, 11 miles S.E. of the town of Etawa, and 73 miles N W of the cantonment of Cawnpore Lat 26 39' long 79 15'

**LUKKEE**, in the Daman division of the Panjab a town situate on the left bank of the Gombela or Tochee river, 116 miles S.S W of the town of Peshawur Lat. 32 30, long 70 51

**LUKKEE MOUNTAINS**, in Sindh, are a considerable range connected with the Hala or Brahoo Mountains of Beloochistan. With

## LUK—LUN

the Juttee the Keerter the Pabb, and some other ranges less known the Lukkee contribute to give character to the singularly wild tract constituting the western part of Sindh extending between Beloochistan and the alluvial tract on the Indus and also between the desert of Shikarpore and Kurrachee. The Lukkee is the most eastern of these ranges and runs from the Juttee south-eastward, towards the high lands opposite Hyderabad, being known in different parts by the various appellations of the Eere Lukkee Daran Lukkee, and Hallar Lukkee. These mountains are in general of recent formation containing a vast profusion of marine exuvie.

The organic remains of former ages," observes Burnes, "are innumerable the asteroid the cockle the oyster the nummule, and almost all kinds of sea-shells, may be collected on the Lukkee range. Huge fissures, apparently produced by earthquakes, traverse this range, which, in the frequent occurrence of hot springs and sulphureous exhalations, exhibit signs of volcanic action. Some parts appear to be of more ancient formation, as they produce lead, antimony, and copper. The elevation of the highest part of this dreary and sterile range is estimated at from 1500 to 2000 feet. Between the town of Lukkee and that of Sehwan the mountain has a nearly perpendicular face, about 600 feet high towards the Indus, between which and the precipice there was at one time a road though in some places so narrow, that only a single camel could pass at a time. In 1859 this defile was washed away by the turbulent river which now sweeps along the base of the cliff. The length of the Lukkee range is about fifty miles. The centre of the range is about lat. 26° long 67° 50'.

**LUKKEE (NORTHERN)** in Sindh, a large town in ruins, on the route from Shikarpore to Sukkur and 12 miles S.E. of the former place. Under the Durani sway it was wealthy and populous, but since it passed into the power of the amirs of Sindh it has fallen into decay. In the time of its prosperity it yielded an annual revenue of 100,000 rupees. It is ten miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 27° 52', long 68° 42'.

**LUKKEE (SOUTHERN)** in Sindh, a town situate a short distance south of Sehwan, close to the west bank of the Indus, and adjacent to the entrance of the Lukkee Pass. Its site is picturesque, being near a lake a mile wide and several miles in length which appears to have been at one time a reach of the Indus. The Lukkee Mountains sloping down to the west of the town, and a little to the north, abut on that river which sweeps along their rocky base. Close to the town is a spring of sulphureous water, which has a temperature of 102° and flows from the base of a calcareous precipice 600 feet high. Lat. 26° 23', long 68° 55'.

**LUKKHOKI**, in the Punjab, a small town in the Doab between the Ghara and the Ravee,

is situate about three miles from the right or west bank of the former river, and on the route from Ferozpoor to Moodtan. Lat. 30° 3', long 72° 57'.

**LUKMESHWUR**—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Meerut situate 80 miles S.E. from Dharwar, and 98 miles W from Bellary. Lat. 15° 8' long 75° 31'.

**LUKTAHA**, in the British district of Allahabad sent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges 789 miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 20 S.E. of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 19' long 82° 8'.

**LUKTUR**—A town in Gujarat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 104 miles W.N.W. from Baroda and 58 miles W. by S. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 50' long 71° 44'.

**LULLEEANA** in the Punjab a village 28 miles S. of Lahore. Lat. 31° 14', long 74° 28'.

**LULOWLEE**, in the British district of Futehpoor sent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Banda to the town of Futehpoor, and 22 miles S.W. of the latter place. Lat. 25° 48' long 50° 36'.

**LUM**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Arun river, and 96 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 29', long 86° 49'.

**LUMBEEA** in Bussahir, a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawur on the south. Thus and three other passes cross the ridge within the space of little more than a mile. Its elevation above the sea is probably between 16,000 and 17,000 feet. It is seldom passed except in May June July, and August, on account of cracks and the snow sinking. Lat. 31° 16', long 78° 20'.

**LUMBREE**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Oomlee on the Cosyn Hills, situate 46 miles S. from Gowhatti, and 79 miles S.E. by E. from Gualpara. Lat. 25° 30', long 91° 39'.

**LUNAWAURA** a small state in the Rewa Caunta division of Gujarat. This principality is situated on the confines of Gujarat, and is a continuation of the mountain tract which forms the north-eastern boundary of that province. It is situate on the left bank of the Myhee, and adjacent to some important passes. The dominions of the nawab of Balasore bound it on the west and south west to the north is the Myhee Caunta territory the states of Soorah and Barraah lie to the east and Godra one of Bendia's Panch mahals to the south. It is situate between lat. 22° 50' and 23° 16', long 73° 21' and 73° 47'. The length is estimated at thirty miles from north to south and the breadth at nearly the same distances. The Panum, a tributary to the Myhee, on the banks of which some of the villages belonging to the state are situated,

flows within a mile of the capital. This small chieftainship having co-operated to the best of its ability with the army under Colonel Murray, in the war with Scindia, of 1803 was admitted by treaty to British protection. Sir George Barlow, in 1806 severed the connection, whereupon it reverted to Scindia, who exacted a tribute from it. In 1819 the right of supremacy over Lunawaura was ceded by Scindia to the British government, the latter guaranteeing the payment of the tribute, on condition that Scindia should immediately withdraw from the state all his troops, karkoons, and other officers and on no account for the future, exercise any interference, either directly or indirectly, in its affairs.

Prior to that event, and the introduction of our superintendence and control Bazo Khan the leader of bands of mercenaries, exercised the chief authority under the direction and countenance of the rajah's mother. This power it is scarcely necessary to say was not used for the benefit of the country the prince was held in a state of dependence and poverty and the people subjected to systematic misrule the cultivators were oppressed and impoverished and the larger share of the revenue engrossed by the chief and his band. The nominal rajah (Futteh Sing) was too young and too much swayed by the presence of the mercenaries, to attempt the exercise of sovereignty and was, moreover alarmed lest the threat of the Ranees to denounce him as a supposititious child should in the event of his taking any measures to lessen her influence be carried into effect. On the expulsion of Bazo Khan by the authority of the British government, towards the end of 1819 the rajah was established in possession of the country which he now holds.

It appears, however that Futteh Sing was not the rightful heir the inheritance being vested in his eldest brother Sheo Sing who had been excluded by the consequences of female jealousy. Purnaub Sing the former ruler of Lunawaura, married two wives, each of whom bore him a son. The children were named Sheo Sing and Futteh Sing. The mother of the latter from family and priority of marriage was the first in rank and distinction, but the date of her son's birth was eight months later than that of the son of the other princess. The latter consequently became heir to the guddee the rights of the firstborn not being invalidated by any inferiority of rank on the part of the mother provided her marriage be lawful and regular. The circumstance of having given birth to an heir of the state excited against the mother of Sheo Sing a feeling of jealousy in the mind of her rival, domestic feuds were the result, and the rajah, apprehensive for the life of Sheo Sing presented his mother with a sum of money, and removed her, together with the child, to the house of a distant relative in the principality of Dongurpoor. Soon after these events, Futteh Sing was born, and four years after-

wards, Purnaub his father died. Through his mother's influence, Futteh Sing was placed on the guddee, whilst Sheo Sing remained at Dongurpoor. His name and birth made him a convenient instrument in the hands of a mahish named Nana, who, some time after Purnaub's death, hired troops, and began to make collections under pretence of maintaining the cause of the rightful heir of the deceased prince. In the course of the disturbance for which the conflicting claims of the two parties afforded a pretext, success fluctuated. Sheo Sing was at one period placed on the guddee, but after a brief occupation was dispossessed by his brother Futteh Sing. The nana of Balsanore then appeared on behalf of the former and brought a body of troops against Lunawaura, which he captured, and retained for the space of a few months during which period Sheo Sing remained in the territories of his ally. The payment of a large sum of money effected the removal of the Balsanore troops, and shortly afterwards Sheo Sing's principal supporter, Nana died. Nana's son with the aid of a party of Bheels and marauders then plundered in Sheo's name, but, after a time made peace with Futteh Sing and took up his residence at Lunawaura. With the defection of this champion the active struggles for securing the government to Sheo Sing ended. Sheo Sing, however submitted his pretensions to Sir John Malcolm, through a razeel whom he sent to make known his claims to the guddee and request British interference in his behalf. To this application an answer was returned to the effect, that our policy was to disturb existing arrangements as little as possible, which policy had consequently led to the recognition of the title of those whom we found in authority. Futteh Sing thus supported retained possession of the guddee.

The family of the chief of Lunawaura may be traced to an early period in the last century. In 1739 an ancestor styled only zemindar, paid a tribute to the authorities in Gzerat. In 1758 his successor Deep Sing was besieged by the Peshwa, and after an honourable defence of his fort, obliged to pay down 60,000 rupees and give hostages for good behaviour. Deep Sing was succeeded by his son Dooryun, and after him came Purnaub the father of Futteh Sing. The Lunawaura state is for the most part composed of villages which have been either usurped from the neighbouring states or granted by their chieftains. It has little or no other resources than its land-revenue, which yields from 80,000 to a lac of rupees. It is subject to the payment of a tribute to Scindia of 12,000 rupees per annum a claim which had existed for more than seventy years, and was paid up to the date 1819 when we became mediatrs, in order to accomplish our object of restoring peace to the country. It pays a Ghans Dana also to the Gulowar, of 6,000 rupees, and is subject to a similar charge of 1,200 rupees to the neighbouring state of

# LUN—LUT

**Balasaura.** The military establishments comprise about 200 horse and foot and the dependent chiefs of the rajah's family who hold upon feudatory principles, arm themselves when required. An officer appointed by the Baroda presidency is maintained at the joint expense of the South and Lunawaura states for police purposes in their respective districts.

**LUNAWAURA**, the capital of the princely state bearing its own name and situated on the information formed by the junction of the Panun with the Myhee river. It is a fortified town and the fortifications and town together are nearly three miles in circumference. Its situation is favourable for merchants proceeding from Rutlam and other parts of Malwa to Ahmedabad and the interior of Guzerat. Many of that remarkable race of men called Borhs reside in Lunawaura, which also contains many artisans, as smiths and carpenters of reputed skill in their respective professions. It is situated in lat 23° 8' long 73° 37'.

**LUNDY RIVER** the name given to the Swat river previous to its junction with the Kabool river.

**LUNGOOR**, a fort in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces. It is situated in the southern or outer range of the Himalaya system on the summit of a lofty conical hill, extremely difficult of access. The enclosing wall is seven feet high and is built of rough stones without cement, and loopholed for musketry. Within are a few huts for the shelter of the garrison but all is now in a ruinous state. In a military point of view it is valueless as it commands no route of importance and water cannot be obtained nearer than half a mile. The Gorkhas, during their occupation made two tanks within the walls but they are unserviceable retaining no water. Elevation above the sea 6,401 feet. Lat. 29° 55' long 78° 42'.

**LUNGRASOO** in Gurwal, a village on the left side of the torrent Aglar and 450 feet above the stream which runs in so steep a channel as to form a succession of cascades. The village is situated on the rugged side of a mountain amidst a few cultivated patches on terraces, formed on the declivity by means of embankments constructed of large blocks of stone. The crops of barley and wheat produced on those narrow surfaces suffice for the scanty population. Elevation above the sea 4,293 feet. Lat. 30° 29' long 78° 12'.

**LUNGUNG**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Jynteah, 40 miles N. of Jynteah. Lat. 25° 40' long 92° 3'.

**LUNMEE**, in the British district of Rangurh in the Sagar and Nerbudda territory, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Rangurh to Rutunpur. 65 miles E.S.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 22' long 81° 49'.

**LURKE**, in the Panjab, a village situated on

the left bank of the Swan river on the route from Attock to Julialpoor, and 50 miles S.E. of the former town. Lat. 33° 33' long 73° 8'.

**LURROO** in Cashmere, on the route from the Basial Pass to Islamabad, and about eight miles S. of the latter place. At the time of Forster's visit, it was a small but very populous town. It does not appear to be mentioned by Vigne or other late travellers and it is not improbable that it may have been completely ruined in the dreadful depopulation which within the last few years, has afflicted Cashmere. Wilson conjectures it to be identical with Lolora or Looloo, mentioned in the Ayceon Akbery. Abulfazel however, states that Looloo was in Kanray or the western division of Cashmere and Lurroo is, according to Forster's account, in the south-eastern part of the valley. Lat. 33° 38' long 76° 16'.

**LUSHKUREE KHAN KE SERAI**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Kurnool to Lodiana, and 19 miles S.E. of the latter place. It is situated in an open and well-cultivated country so that supplies are abundant, and water can be had in large quantities. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,069 miles. Lat. 30° 45' long 76° 12'.

**LUTSAN** in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawa, and 18 miles S. of the former. Lat. 27° 40' long 78° 11'.

**LUTTAULA**, in Sirhind a small town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 84 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situated in an open country, with considerable cultivation and is abundantly supplied with good water from wells. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,069 miles. Lat. 30° 40' long 75° 53'.

**LUTTEEPOOR** in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town, with fort 13 miles S.E. of the fort of Chunar. Here in 1781 Chyett Singh the refractory zemindar of Benares, raised his standard against the British authority but was speedily compelled to fly having previously in cold blood massacred a number of the East-India Company's troops, whom he had made prisoners. Distant S.E. from Mirzapoor 31 miles N.W. from Calcutta 390. Lat. 24° 58' long 83° 7'.

**LUTTIPORE**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal seven miles N. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 17' long 86° 59'.

**LUTTOODHEE**, or **LUTHOODHEE**, in the British district of Ghazepoor, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Ghazepoor cantonment to Chupra, 24 miles E. of the former 58 W. of the latter. It has water from wells, but supplies are scarce and must be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the country is rather good. Lat. 25° 40' long 83° 58'.

# LUT-MAD

**LUTTUMMUR**, in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated 28 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 92 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Peshawar Lat 32 53', long 70 51'

**LUVVARA**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 35 miles N.E. of Sholapur Lat 18° long 78 23'

**LUXAR**, in Jauzsar a village on a ridge rising above the right bank of the Jumna, and about two miles from that river Lat 30 34' long 78 2'

**LYNE**.—A town in the British territory of Pegue on the left bank of the Lyne river and 41 miles W by S from Pegue Lat 17° 35', long 95 40'

**LYNE RIVER**.—The name given to one of the principal branches forming the Delta of the Irawady river It leaves the parent stream in lat 17 55' long 95 20' when, flowing in a south-easterly direction and passing the town of Rangoon it takes the name of that place and falls into the Indian Ocean in lat 16 29' long 95 26' after a total course of 155 miles.

## M

**MAAT** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Allypore seven miles N.N.E. of the former Lat. 27 35', long 77 49'

**MACHERY** in the territory of Alwar, under the political superintendence of the Governor General's agent for Rajpootana, a town two or three miles S.E. of the route from Nusseerabad to Muttra, and 76 miles S.W. of the latter Though at present containing only a few houses, it was formerly the residence of the Rao rajah or Rajpoot sovereign of the territory now better known by the name of Alwar whence that petty potentate was in early official documents of the East-India Company, styled the Maha Rao rajah of Macheri Lat 27 15', long 76 45'

**MACHEWARA**, in Sardin a town on the route from Loodiana to Repur, and 22 miles E of the former place It is situate about 200 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej which formerly flowed close to the town, but about fifty years ago took a direction more to the north Distant N.W. from Calcutta, via Loodiana, 1,110 miles. Lat. 30 55 long 76 17'

**MACHILPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar situate 156 miles W by N from Sangor, and 105 miles N.N.E. from Indoor Lat 24 7, long 76 22'

**MACHEROLE**, in the jaghire of Jaybur lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnaul to Rewarree, and 24

miles N of the latter Water may be had from a tank Lat. 28° 27', long 76° 43'

**MACHUNDEE**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petargurh and 43 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 28 45, long 79° 53'

**MACHURLA**.—A town in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, 70 miles W of Guntoor Lat 16 28', long 79 29'

**MADAGEESY** in the Mysore, a small but well fortified town on the north-east frontier, towards the British district of Bellary It is situate at the base of a rock very difficult of access, and surmounted by a fortress. It was formerly the stronghold of a polygar or land holder who possessed the surrounding country to a wide extent An unhappy woman of the name of Madageesy having performed the rite of suttee, by being burned alive with her husband's corpse, the place received its present name in commemoration of the circumstance. Distance from Seringapatam N., 104 miles, Chitradurg S.E. 60 Lat. 13 50', long 77 15'

**MADANPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a small town formerly the royal residence of Madan, the chief of the Tharus tribe, but now containing only 150 huts It is situate on the Mugnah or Buthooa, a small stream a feeder of the river Raptree, 80 miles S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26 15, long 83° 47'

**MADANPOOR** a village of Oude, in the district of Aldeman situate on the left bank of the river Tons (North eastern), 40 miles S.E. of Oude. Butler estimates the population at 800 of whom 200 are Mussulmans Lat. 26 30', long 82 26'

**MADAPOOR**.—A town in the Mysore, 34 miles N.W. from Seringapatam and 102 miles E from Mangalore Lat. 12° 48', long 76 24'

**MADARA MYO**.—A town of Burmah, situate eight miles from the left bank of the Irawady and 29 miles N.N.E. from Ava. Lat 22° 15' long 96 12'

**MADDAPOLLUM**.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras, 42 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam Lat. 16° 37' long 81 46'

**MADDEHJEE**, in Sude, a considerable village on the route from Sukkur to Larkhana, and 25 miles W of the former place It contains about 150 houses and twenty shops. A plentiful supply of water is procurable Lat 27 40 long 68° 30'

**MADHARAJPOORA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow, 190 miles S.W. of former 317 N.E. of latter Lat. 26 35 long 75 42'

**MADHOOPORA**, in the Rajpoot territory of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Hauase to Narnarpur situate 143 miles E.



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of former, 100 N.E. of latter. It has a large bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 27° 28' long 75° 42'.

**MADHOOPORA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 89 miles N N W from Jeypoor, and 84 miles N E from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 28' long 75° 48'.

**MADHOPOOR.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 79 miles S.E. by S from Jeypoor, and 121 miles S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 56', long 76° 54'.

**MADHUPOOR,** in the British district of Pubna, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Dacca, 89 miles S.E. of former 83 W of latter. Lat. 23° 46', long 89° 22'.

**MADHUPOOR,** in the British district of Bareilly lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Bareilly and 11 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 28° 27' long 79° 23'.

**MADIGOLE.**—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras 40 miles W N W of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 53', long 82° 50'.

**MADINA, or MODENA** in the British district of Rohilk lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansae, and 33 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 58' long 76° 30'.

**MADOOROO.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 22 miles W N W of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 17' long 80° 58'.

**MADRAS.**—One of the three presidencies of British India, named from the city which is the seat of its government. It is bounded on the north by the presidency of Bombay the territory of the Nizam, that of Berar and the petty native states on the south west frontier of Bengal on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the north west and west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from Cape Comorin in lat. 8° 4', to the northern extremity of the district of Ganjam in lat. 20° 18' and from Golamelly the north west point of the British district of North Canara, in long 74° 9', to Pringhy in the British district of Ganjam in long 85° 15'. Its greatest length measured from north-east to south-west, from Pringhy to Cape Comorin, is about 950 miles, and its greatest breadth measured at right angles to the direction of that line, from the city of Madras to Golamelly is about 450. Its seacoast on one face measured in a south-eastern direction, and subsequently eastward to Cape Comorin, extends 540 miles, being nearly throughout washed by the Arabian Sea, and for a short distance by the Indian Ocean. On the other face measured from Cape Comorin north-east to Pringhy along the shore of the Bay of Bengal, its length is about 1,187 miles, and consequently the total extent of the seacoast of the presidency is 1,727 miles, being much greater than that of the two others

combined. In the presidency of Bombay, however the haven of the same name can receive and shelter fleets of the largest ships and in the presidency of Bengal, the Hooghly though in some respects not so eligible as the harbour of Bombay can receive and shelter as great a number of ships, not inferior in size. But, notwithstanding the great extent of the Madras coast, there is no harbour equal to either. Cochin, on the Malabar coast, which has the greatest depth of water is, during several months of the year closed by the south west monsoon. Its entrance moreover, is intercepted by a bar and it does not appear to be adapted for large ships. In the mid-channel the depth of water varies from about eleven feet to sixteen. The port of Mangalore admits with safety only vessels having not more than ten or twelve feet draught. Small havens and creeks are, however very numerous along the coast of Malabar and are generally estuaries of streams flowing from the Western Ghats in such numbers, that there are not less than twenty nine rivers and ten nullas (streams of inferior size) within a distance of 217 miles. From Golamelly the north western extremity of this coast to Mangalore a distance of 150 miles, the coast is in general bold and rocky with soundings increasing fast as the navigator recedes from the shore. From Mangalore for about sixty five miles the land near the sea is generally low and woody as far as Mount Dilly a headland rising from the sea. The Malabar coast, which may be considered to commence at Mount Dilly and stretch generally south-east as far as Cape Comorin, a distance of 325 miles, is with little exception, low and either muddy or sandy having numerous shallow inlets extending a considerable distance into the land and called by the British the Backwaters. The Western Ghats, throughout the whole extent of the coast, from Golamelly to the vicinity of Cape Comorin stretch nearly parallel to it, at an average distance of about forty miles, though in some parts approaching considerably nearer. They are visible from a great distance at sea, and their height and bold and rugged outline render them very striking objects. Cape Comorin itself is low and sandy but a few miles inland, and to the north of the extreme point, the southern summits of the Ghats rise in lofty and majestic peaks. To the north-east of Cape Comorin, the coast is little frequented for 166 miles, as navigation northwards into the Bay of Bengal is obstructed and rendered impracticable for ships by Adam's Bridge, a sand bank extending from the main land of India to Ceylon having only two navigable channels, and neither of them (although of late years considerably deepened) allowing the passage of craft drawing more than eight and a half feet water. The sea, bounded north west by the coast of India, north and north-east by Adam's Bridge, and east by the west coast of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manar, and though little frequented by large vessels, in

consequence of the obstruction northwards, has, on its north west side, or the shore of Tinnevely district, the roadstead or haven of Tutacorn, where ships may anchor throughout the year in considerable safety, being sheltered towards the sea by several small islands. The whole of the shore of Tinnevely and Madura is generally low rocky, and much beset by reefs. North of Adam's Bridge the shore extends nearly north-east, being the coast of the British districts of Madura and Tanjore, and bounding on the north west Palk's Bay or Palk's Gulf which on the south, is bounded by Adam's Bridge on the south east by Ceylon and to the north east is open to the Bay of Bengal. The shore in this part has no bold features, the whole of the coast bounding the west side of the bay is lined with shoal water. At Calymere Point, 180 miles north east of Adam's Bridge and in lat. 10° 16' long 79° 55' the coast of Coromandel commences, and holds a direction due north across the estuaries of the Cavery which either melose or traverse a delta, having a base of eighty two miles towards the sea. Along this base the places frequented by shipping are Negapatam, Nagore, and Tranquebar, none of them having shelter for large ships, which must be anchored in the open sea at a considerable distance. Nagore is, however, situate on an estuary of the Cavery admitting vessels of 200 tons burthen. The Coromandel coast continues to hold a northerly direction for 297 miles farther to Gondagam, in lat. 16° 20' where the river Musy is considered to bound it to the north ward, and retains the same character of slight elevation and general sandy formation, with shallow water along shore. Throughout this distance there is no shelter for large ships, except at Blackwood Harbour, in lat. 14° 1' a roadstead where ships are secure from gales from all points but the north. At Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Sadras, Madras, Gondagam, and some other less important seafaring places along the coast, ships must be anchored in the open sea, exposed to the huge roll of the Bay of Bengal. From Gondagam, the seashore is termed the Golconda Coast and holds a direction north east for 239 miles to the southern point of the district of Vizagapatam in lat. 17° 15'. In the south western part, it contains the estuaries of the branches of the river Kistnah, and those more numerous of the river Godavery, and in that part is so low, that when prolonged and violent gales from the north-east are simultaneous with great land-floods the coast is extensively inundated, and great devastation takes place. The most important maritime places on the coast of Golconda are Masulipatam and Coringa, neither affording shelter to large ships, which, as at the places previously named, must be anchored in the open sea. At Masulipatam the estuary of a branch of the Kistnah receives coasting craft, and at Coringa, a similar outlet of the Godavery receives vessels of 200 tons. The other maritime places along

the Golconda coast are Motapah, Naraspoor, Gordawar and Watara. In lat. 17° 15', the coast of Golconda is considered to terminate, and that of Orissa to commence. From this point the coast becomes bold and rocky, with rugged hills of no great height at intervals, and for the most part retains this character throughout the coast of Orissa for 243 miles to the north eastern extremity of the presidency, at Pranghy Vizagapatam, the most southern place frequented by shipping on the coast of Orissa, is marked by a bold bluff headland, called by seamen the Dolphin's Nose. The other seafaring places are Buntipatam, Chicacole, and Ganjam. The hills on the Golconda coast are connected in some places with the great range of the Eastern Ghats and as this range approaches the south west, its distance from the shore gradually increases, leaving space for the plain comprised in the tract known as the Circars and the Carnatic. About fifty-six miles north west of the city of Madras, the Eastern Ghats form a junction with the range which sweeping irregularly inland crosses the peninsula in a south west direction, and in the vicinity of the Neil gherries joins the Western Ghats, which extend to Cape Comorin on the one side, and to the northern frontier of the presidency on the other. The low land between the base of these last-mentioned mountains and the sea is of less breadth than that lying in the like situation with respect to the Eastern Ghats, being in some places not more than twenty or twenty five miles in breadth nowhere more than fifty. It comprises the level part of the territories of Travancore and Cochin, and nearly the whole of the British districts of Malabar and North and South Canara. The seaward faces of both the Eastern and Western Ghats are far more abrupt and more elevated above their bases than the sides which face towards the interior, as the two great ranges form, one on the south west, the other on the south-east, the buttresses or walls of the triangular table-land of the Deccan. Though this great table land rises considerably towards the south, it has a general slope of surface to the east or south east all the streams of any considerable magnitude flowing in that direction and being ultimately emptied into the Bay of Bengal. The line of waterheads extends along the culminating ridge of the Western Ghats, and consequently at a short distance from the Western or Arabian Sea, and the three great rivers, the Godavery, the Kistnah and the Cavery flow south-eastward or eastward nearly across Southern India, to their fall into the Bay of Bengal. Of each of these a description will be found in its proper place under the alphabetical arrangement. Numerous feeders from the Western Ghats discharge themselves into these main streams. Other large torrents flow from the table-land, and in the rainy season drain the level country, and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The principal of these are the Northern Penna, the Southern Penna, and the Palar, all of which rise in the

territory of Mysore. On the western side of the presidency, the numerous torrents falling into the Arabian Sea have perennial streams flowing from the Western Ghats and channels with great declivity in the upper part in the vicinity of the mountains, but towards the sea the declivity becomes slight, and these streams ultimately expand into shallow estuaries of great width or into extensive and shallow lakes communicating with the sea, and denominated by British writers backwaters. Of these, the most remarkable is the Backwater of Cochin which extends from north to south a distance of 120 miles.

The mineral wealth of the presidency is attracting notice. Iron-ore occurs in several parts: it is found in the district of Malabar near Beypoor where iron works have been erected; it exists also in great abundance in South Arcot, in the vicinity of Porto Novo where extensive foundries have been established by a joint-stock association called the East-Indian Iron Company to whom also belong the works at Beypoor. Manganese exists in Mysore, in the Nilgherries, and in Bellary copper-ore is found in Nellore, in many parts of the Eastern Ghats and in Bellary but there are scarcely any regularly continuous lodes of the metal, and miners have generally been baffled in attempting to work according to the usual rules of their art. Perhaps, however the unsatisfactory results are attributable to their not having penetrated to a sufficient depth. Antimony is found in Mysore as is also silver-ore, both there and in Madras, generally in the form of a carbonate corundum, in the form of emery as well as in other forms, occurs in the valley of the Cauvery lead-ore in Mysore, beryl in Coimbatore, and in various other places. Diamonds, generally of moderate value are sometimes met with in the sandstone of Rajamundry of Guntoor and of Visnagapatam, and garnets are peculiarly abundant in the same districts. Coal is found on the banks of the Godavery, near Chimmore, and anthracite in considerable quantities in the same vicinity.

The climate is more varied by the different elevations of the surface and by other local circumstances, than by the latitude. The table-land, or undulating surface on the summits of the Nilgerry group, having an elevation of from 6 000 to 7 000 feet above the sea, enjoys the mild climate of the finest part of the temperate zone and on the coast of Canara and Malabar the heat is tempered by the vicinity of the Western Ghats, and by the sea-breezes. On the eastern coast, the heat is very great during the early part of summer and Masulipatam on the estuary of a branch of the Kistnah, has been often mentioned as one of the hottest places in India. The Carnatic also, especially the districts of Arcot, Chingleput, and Nellore is noted for the great heat and dryness of the winds rushing from the gorges of the Eastern Ghats, or sweeping over the parched and sultry plains

of the Carnatic or the Circars. The most remarkable circumstance in the climate of this part of India is the regular alternation of opposite monsoons. During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, which commences in the latter of the spring months or the earlier of the summer ones, the clouds discharge volumes of rain on the districts of Malabar and Canara, while a considerable proportion, finding their way over the range, fall on the table-lands of Mysore the Ceded Districts and the territory of the Nizam, and swell the Cauvery Kistnah Godavery and other rivers, which roll vast fertilizing currents into the Carnatic and Coromandel coast, at a season when those lands receive no water from the heavens. The fall of rain is enormous on the Western Ghats in some parts of which nine rainy months in each year are calculated on. As the south-west monsoon dies away, the north-east sets in and continues to blow during October and November but brings with it a considerably less quantity of rain than that resulting from the other. The average annual rain fall during the north-east monsoon does not exceed thirty inches.

The most valuable natural product of the presidency is ship timber which abounds in the forests of Malabar, Travancore and Canara, as well as in those of the Eastern Ghats. Upwards of 100 different sorts of fine timber are enumerated as grown there and amongst them teak, considered inferior to none for hulls of ships, and peon, of equal quality for masts and spars. A large proportion of the sandal wood supplied to the Chinese market is obtained from the forests of Malabar and Coorg. Of alimentary crops, rice is largely cultivated and in great perfection in the alluvial grounds of Canara, Malabar Tinnevely Tanjore, and Rajamundry. Of dry crops, or those which do not require copious irrigation, the staple is ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) maize and millet of various kinds are also largely cultivated, as well as oil-seeds, pulse, cucurbitaceous plants, yams, and plantains. The coconut-palm receives great attention and is largely cultivated on the sandy alluvial tracts as is also the palmyra-palm, the former for the food and cordage which it furnishes, the latter for its sap which subjected to the processes of fermentation and distillation, yields an intoxicating beverage. Sugar is produced in considerable quantities. Experiments, conducted by the government, for the introduction of the Mauritius cane are reported to be progressing favourably. One of the more important commercial crops is cotton, and to the improvement of the quality of this staple produce as well as to its more extended cultivation government has been successful in drawing public attention. Some good indigo is cultivated, but the finest kinds grow wild. Tobacco is also raised but principally for home consumption. Pepper is the principal export of the Malabar coast. Cardamoms, which form a less important, yet a considerable article of

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export, are brought principally from the valleys of Coorg and Cochin.

Madras has participated in the improvements effected by means of useful public works carried on at the expense of government for some time past, and which under recent arrangements, will hereafter be greatly extended. Among such works, the sluices on the rivers Godavary, Kistnah and Cauvery deserve especial mention. Private enterprise, moreover may be expected to co-operate with the efforts of government in placing this part of India in the position which it is entitled to occupy. Railways are rapidly advancing to completion and ere long Madras will have the advantage of being connected with Bombay by rail passing in the direction of Bellary, Sholapore, and Poona; while farther south, a line from Madras to Ponany will unite the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula. The electric telegraph, too, supplying the means of effecting communications nearly with the rapidity of thought, will shortly confer its almost magical powers upon Madras by connecting it with the other presidency towns, and with the rest of India.

The presidency is divided into districts, the respective area and population of each, as officially reported being set forth in the following tabular statement —

Districts.	Area in Square Miles	Population
Rajahmundry	4 501	1,012 885
Masulipatam	4 711	590 850
Guntur including Palnad	4 733	870 969
Nellore	7 939	935,690
Chingleput	2 717	853,462
Madras	27	790,000
Arcoot, north division including Cuddalore	5 028	1 008 005
Arcoot north division including Consooddy	6,600	1,485,873
Bellary	13,101	1 390 809
Cuddalore, including Poona	13 398	1 451 321
Salem including Vannandoor and Mullapandy	7 409	1 195 377
Coimbatore	6 181	1 153 862
Triplichothy	2,093	708 195
Tanjore including Majore	3,781	1 076,066
Madras, including Shervagunga and Ramnad	13 843	1 750 791
Thiruvelli	5,462	1 269 218
Malabar	6 050	1 214 909
Canara	7 188	1 066 388
	116,348	19 847 805
Gowern	5 738	925,030
Vizagapatam	4 090	1,254,272
Kurnool	3,278	375,196
Coorg	3 116	Not known
Total.	192,090	23,361 697

Of the above, the first eighteen being under the ordinary system of rules and management, are called "regulation districts" the latter four not being yet brought within the operation of that system are termed non regulation

districts." The majority of the population throughout the whole presidency are Brahmans but in some places Moslems, many of them said to be converts, or descendants of converts are found in considerable numbers. The annual revenue, according to official authority, is thus rendered for the year 1853-54 —

Land	£3 402,333
Sayer &c.	149 086
Stamps	52,819
Customs	120 698
Tobacco	8 957
Salt	480 213
Mint	15 012
Post-office	41 392
Marine	6 606
Judicial fees and fines	11,778
Subsidies from Mysore Travancore and Cochin	344 643
Interest on arrears of revenue	34 503
Miscellaneous receipts	173 719
Total	£4 947 588

The native states of Travancore and Cochin, and the hill zemindaries adjoining the British district of Vizagapatam are also under the political and military management of this presidency. Mysore, though under the political management of the government of India, is subject for all military purposes to the jurisdiction of the Madras presidency by the territories of which it is indeed almost completely surrounded. Their respective areas are stated as follows —

	Sq. Miles
Cochin	1 985
Mysore	80 886
Poodoocottah (Rajah Tonduman dominions)	1 765
Travancore	4 723
Jeypoor and hill zemindars	18 041

And if to their aggregate, amounting to 51 802 square miles be added 132 090 the area of the territory of the Company in this presidency, and the further quantity of 188 square miles, the area of the French possessions within it, the total area will be found to be 184 080. The military strength of the Madras presidency comprises a body of 57 063 men. In April, 1854, the entire force was distributed as follows: cavalry 3,280, infantry 43 351 engineers, 913 artillery & 519. This is exclusive of her Majesty's troops of whom there is usually a considerable body stationed within the Madras presidency. Upon the annexation of the Panjab to the British dominions a revised distribution of the armies of the three presidencies was effected, with the view of providing for the defence of the north-western frontier without further addition to the regular native army. Under this arrangement, the Sanger division above the Ghats, including Mhow, has been assigned to the Madras army, while the Rajpootana field force army has been

transferred to Bombay. At present, the force is accordingly thus distributed.—The central division comprehends Fort Guntoor, which comprises North and South Arcot, and Nellore, comprising Chingleput and the northern parts of Salem, the northern division, containing Marhapatam, Rajahmundry, Visagapatam, Ganjam, and the Bengal districts of Cuttack, the southern division taking in the southern part of Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and the Travancore territory, the Mysore division occupying the territory of the rajah of that country, the Malabar and Canara divisions stationed in the Malabar and Canara collectorates, the Oudh District division comprising Cuddapah Bellary, and Kurnool and the Sangor district embracing the Sangor and Nerbudda territory. In addition to the various places contained in the above divisions, Madras troops are stationed at Dharwar Kulladga, and Sholapoor all within the Bombay presidency and also at Minikmein Penang Malacca, Singapore Labuan and, together with troops from Bombay at Aden. The facilities of the Madras presidency for commerce are not great, the generally unfavourable character of the coast, the inadequate number of ports, and the in different nature of those which exist, have always been found impediments to any extensive development of mercantile enterprises. The value of the total foreign exports in the year 1853-54 was 1,36 30 200 rupees that of the imports in the same year 95 68 776. The principal exports were to the United Kingdom Ceylon, and China. More detailed information relating to the various districts and towns under the presidency will be found in the articles respectively devoted to them.

**MADRAS.**—The seat of the presidency bearing that name and the principal place of the territory subject thereto, as also of the district of Madras. The city is on the Coromandel coast or the western shore of the Bay of Bengal, to the beach of which its buildings extend. Throughout the whole world no place of equal commercial and maritime importance is so disadvantageously circumstanced for maintaining an extensive and regular foreign trade. For two months in the year during the continuance of the north-east monsoon that is from the close of October to the close of December even the crews of ships of the line, with all their appliances and means, can hold no communication with the shore without great danger, and at no time can they visit it in their own boats. The surf is less violent and dangerous with a westerly wind which, blowing off shore, diminishes the force of the sea setting in towards the beach, but it is at all times sufficient to dash to pieces any boats of European construction. Landing or putting off to the shipping can only be effected either for goods or passengers, in native craft, the larger sort of which, called by Europeans a *maasiah-boat*, is made of planks, without ribs

or timbers but merely sewed together with coconut-twine or coir, so as to yield to sharks without being shattered by them. During the north-east monsoon, however even in those boats the landing is very dangerous, and many lives have been lost from time to time by rashly attempting it, the horror and danger being increased by sharks ready to devour any persons that may be exposed to their attacks. The other and smaller craft,—the *catamaran*, consists of three coconut-tree logs lashed together and big enough to carry one, or at most two persons. With the view of sheltering the landing and diminishing the danger and in convenience which attend going ashore or putting off to the shipping, an attempt was made to construct a breakwater 300 yards from the beach the dimensions being, extreme length, from N N.E. to S.S.W. about seventy six feet extreme breadth, from E.S.E. to W.N.W., about fifty five feet. The soundings on it were found to vary from twenty five to twelve feet. The attempt, however was unsuccessful, and as the abandoned work was considered a new source of danger a buoy was laid down on the south end, and the placing another at the north was contemplated. A breakwater to shelter ships would undoubtedly prove a work of enormous cost and difficulty but the evils arising from the want of some such protection are almost incalculable vessels being at present obliged to anchor two miles from shore, in nine, ten, or eleven fathoms, exposed to a heavy swell rolling in from seaward save when the wind blows from the westward or land side. The bottom is in many parts of stiff mud, from which it is sometimes difficult to extricate anchors, and as it is frequently necessary to hurry to sea in bad weather many anchors remain in the ground the loss of these to the owners not completing the mischief, since the abandoned anchors rub and destroy the cables of vessels afterwards lying in the roads. Similar damage is caused by wrecks, of which there are some on the bottom. In 1843, a suspension pier was projected by M. Piron, a French engineer of Pondicherry to be erected over the surf of Madras, but the proposal was not entertained. Subsequently the design of constructing a pier at Madras was taken up by a company designated 'The Madras Pier Company' but the project appears to have been abandoned and the company has been dissolved. More recently, a proposal was made by Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell, of London, to erect a pier at Madras, and the subject is now under consideration. The dangers of the roadstead during storms being great, their symptoms or premonitory signs are carefully watched for at the Observatory, and signals, on their appearance are hoisted at the flagstaff of the master attendant, warning ships to proceed to sea. Innumerable losses have occurred from neglecting due precautions. An excellent judge, however, observes, "Gales are not frequent, and if a ship be kept in good condition for

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proceeding to sea embracing the opportunity to weigh out, or alip, and run out on the first approach of a gale, there is probably little danger to be apprehended." The old lighthouse within the walls of Fort St. George has ceased to be used and on January 1st, 1844 on a new lighthouse, erected on the Esplanade north of the fort, a light was for the first time exhibited, and has since been continued for the guidance of mariners. It is elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the sea, and is what is called a flashing light, the duration of the flash to that of the dark interval being as two to three.

The earliest British settlement on the coast of Coromandel was at Armagon about thirty six miles north of Pulicat. A small grant of territory at Madras, by a native prince, in 1639 induced the chief, Mr Francis Day to abandon the old factory and erect on the new acquisition Fort St. George which was the nucleus round which have clustered and grown the remainder of the buildings regarded as constituting with the fort, the city of Madras. The fort is in form an irregular polygon some what in the form of a semicircle of which the sea face is nearly a diameter, running north and south and presenting a clear front on that side of 500 yards. The sea flows to within a few yards of the ramparts, which are fenced by an artificial barrier of stone-work, from the influence of the surf and tide. Dilapidations have notwithstanding occurred occasioned principally by the sinking of the foundations consequent on the encroachment of the sea, but measures are in progress for the recovery of the beach, when the necessary repairs have been ordered to be made. The foundation of the works on this side contains a series of cisterns, supplied with water from wells in the Black Town. On the land side the fort is defended by a double line of fortifications both bombproof, its sea face is well armed with heavy guns. The inner inclosure is so constructed as to afford accommodation to a large body of troops. In the rest of the space are the offices of the various departments of government and barracks for European troops. The barracks occupy the north and western extremity of the inclosure and are of an oblong form, the length being from north to south. This building has a terraced roof, and is two stories in height, the upper one being occupied by the officers, the lower by the privates. There is said to be accommodation for 1 000 men, but it seems at the least, doubtful whether such a number can be conveniently lodged. Attached to the barracks is a bazar, for the supply of the troops the other buildings of note are the Old Church and the Exchange. The Black Town is separated from the fort by a wide esplanade which is now improved by a few ornamental plantations and well designed watercourses. Its site is very low being in some places only six inches above the level of the sea at spring tides, against the incursions of which it has been de-

fended by a strong bulwark of stone. There are three broad streets, running north and south, dividing the town into four nearly equal parts. These streets are respectable in appearance, well built, and contain the principal European shops, as well as many houses with upper stories and terraced roofs. On the beach, parallel with these streets, is a line of public offices including the Supreme Court, the Custom House the Marine Board Office, and the offices and storehouses of the principal European merchants. These are well constructed buildings having colonnades to the upper stories, supported on arched bases and overlaid with chunam or cement made of lime burned from shells, and forming a hard smooth, and polished surface, resembling white marble. In conspicuous situations in the town are the male and female orphan schools, and the jail of the Supreme Court. The other buildings most worth note are—the Mint, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Church Mission Chapel, Armenian Church, Trinity Chapel, the General Hospital and Medical School. The numerous minor streets, which are inhabited by the natives are irregular crooked, narrow and ill ventilated. The houses are generally built of clay, overlaid with cement of chunam and roofed with tile, and for the most part they consist of numerous apartments, arranged round a small quadrangular court. In 1847 the outlay of a large sum was authorised for improving the drainage of the Black Town, a measure most essential for raising its sanitary condition. It is a favourable circumstance, that the town is well supplied with water of remarkably pure and good quality, derived from wells, varying in depth from twenty to thirty feet. The water obtained from the wells in a certain inclosure near the north wall, known by the name of the Seven Wells, is especially valued for its purity which it is said by seafaring men to preserve for a length of time at sea. Public waterworks have been erected in this inclosure by government, and two reservoirs have been constructed one in the fort, the other midway between the fort and the town which are daily replenished from the wells by means of metal pipes and a supply is thus furnished for the shipping as well as for all the inhabitants who choose to send for it. Royapooram which must be considered a portion of Madras, lies on the north side of the Black Town and extends for a mile along the beach. It is a wretched assemblage of mud huts, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and boatmen, whose poverty is extreme as is the filthiness of the place. From these causes the people are wretchedly unhealthy and it is calculated that two-thirds of the children born die before reaching maturity. The division called Vepery, including Porsewakam lies to the west of the Black Town. The principal streets are well built and clean but the cross-streets are close and filthy. Chintadrapetah, separated from Vepery by the river Kosm, which almost

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incloses the former, as for the most part regularly built, and clean here is a public dispensary. The populous suburbs of Poodeopettah and Egmore lie nearly due west of Chintadrapettah. Another large division of Madras, called Triplicane, runs parallel with the sea, south of the fort, being divided from it by the small river Koon, flowing very circuitously but in a direction generally from west to east and falling into the sea about a quarter of a mile south of the fort. About a mile from its mouth, this river divides, forming two nearly equal branches the left or more northern close to the point of parting receiving a watercourse running from the north. After this accession, the left branch flows by the southern rampart of the Black Town and subsequently by the south west face of the fort. The right branch of the Koon takes a direction first south subsequently south-east and both joining about 300 yards from the sea, inclose an island three-quarters of a mile in length and of half that breadth laid out with roads, and ornamented in the centre by a statue of Sir Thomas Munro. On the right or south-west bank of the right branch are the Government Gardens. Government House is a spacious and handsome building the floors, walls, and pillars, are overlaid with cement of obdurate highly polished, so as to resemble fine white-marble. There is an enormous banquetting room, built in front of the house but it is considered to be in bad taste and inconvenient Chepak Garden the residence of the nawab of the Carnatic, is situate south east of Government Garden, and between it and the sea is a mosque, of some architectural excellence the only Mussulman place of worship of any importance in the city Royapetta another extensive and populous suburb lies westward of Triplicane and adjacent to it. St Thomé which is also comprehended in the limits of Madras, is situate about three miles to the southward of the fort, and close to the sea. It is a straggling place, the continuity of the buildings being broken by uncovered ground but the portion occupied is generally clean and in good order. The situation on the beach is considered favourable for European convalescents. The principal church belonging to the English establishment is that of St. George, situate in Royapetta. It is very beautiful. St Andrew's Church built for the use of the members of the Church of Scotland, is in the southern part of the Vepery division. It has been regarded as a fine specimen of architecture and engineering skill. The exterior of the body of the church is in the Ionic order the interior in the Composite. It was finished in 1830 at a cost of about 20,000*l*. St. Andrew's Bridge, over the river Koon, in the vicinity of the church was finished in 1818, and is considered a good specimen of architecture on a small scale. The erection of an additional masonry bridge over the river Koon, at a point called Ashton's Shop, was sanctioned by the home authorities

in 1846. At the southern extremity of the town, the river Adyar flows from west to east, falling into the sea about half a mile south of St. Thomé. To the west of the town, a chain of tanks, or pieces of stagnant water extends from north to south. Of these the most southern, called the Long Tank, is, when full two miles in length from north to south, and half a mile in breadth there are several others. Though excellent water is obtained by sinking wells in the Black Town many of those in the other parts of Madras yield only that which is brackish, and scarcely drinkable. The site of the town is remarkably level and rather low no part being probably more than about twenty feet above the sea but the vicinity of the sandy beach and the influence of the sea ever rolling in and breaking on it, together with the prevalence of the sea-breezes have a salutary effect. The average mean annual temperature for eight years is stated as follows — 1831 81 1832 84 1833 83 1834 87 1835 82 1836 77 1837 82 1838 86°. The north-east monsoon sets in with much thunder and lightning and heavy rain about the close of October and continues to the close of December after which it gradually diminishes in force until the middle of February about which time it ceases. The south west monsoon commencing in May and ending in the beginning of October is scarcely felt here, its force being intercepted by the Ghats. During the hot months, the sea-breeze sets in about noon, and continues for some time after nightfall. From its refreshing and invigorating influence, the British popularly call it the doctor. It is succeeded by the land wind a sultry and oppressive current of air which prevails until the setting in of the sea-breeze on the following day.

The European residents live in garden houses or villas situate in compounds or distinct inclosures, dispersed throughout the suburbs and about the neighbourhood of the city extending from three to four miles inland. These are generally of two stories, constructed in a pleasing light style of architecture terminated with porticos and verandas, supported by pillars. The lower story is often raised several feet from the ground the doors and windows are large and provided with Venetian blinds, so as to admit free ventilation, and the apartments are lofty spacious, and airy. During the prevalence of the hot dry winds, mats, made of kusha, a fragrant grass, and kept wet, are placed at the doors and windows on the western side of the house, whereby coolness, moisture, and a grateful scent are imparted to the air permeating them. By these means, aided by the use of the peunkah, the heat is rendered more tolerable. The compounds, or inclosures in which the houses are situate, are usually so closely planted with trees and shrubs, that even when viewed from a height, the tops only of many of the houses can be seen. Such plantations interrupt due ventilation, but the evil is tolerated in con-

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consideration of the protection which they afford from the dust and glare, so distressing in the Carnatic.

The tables of European residents have ample means of supply in the markets, where are offered for sale in abundance, beef, mutton, veal kid, fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, fish of excellent quality, potatoes, turnips, peas, carrots, cabbages, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, onions, *malad* mangoes, plantains, pine-apples, custard-apples, oranges, grapes, guavas, and other fruits less esteemed. Society is much more limited in Madras than in Calcutta, and there is much less of pretension and luxury there are few handsome equipages palanquins are used, chiefly by natives. The favourite drive is the beach, extending along the seashore for about a quarter of a mile south of the fort. The Mount Road, leading from the fort to the cantonment of St Thomas, has for six miles a succession of beautiful villas on each side and is lined with noble trees, affording ornament and shade.

Madras being the seat of the government of the presidency the governor members of council and principal functionaries, reside here, as do also the judges of the Supreme Court (a chief justice and two puisne judges), and other officers of that institution. The chief establishments of every department of the government are here, and there are various local establishments. Among these may be mentioned the police-office attached to which are a superintendant and justice of the peace two police magistrates two others called also deputy superintendents of police, and several subordinate officers. The court for the recovery of small debts of which there are four commissioners, and the Government Savings Bank. The Bank of Madras, being not only chartered but in some degree subjected to the control of government which nominates part of the directorial body, may in a certain sense be regarded as a government institution. Other banks have branches here, and the number of agency and mercantile houses is considerable. Various societies for insurance of lives, as well as against fire and marine risk, have establishments or agencies in the city. Madras is the seat of an episcopal see. In addition to the principal church (St. George's) there are about eight churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland that of St. Mary's, within the fort, has several monuments and among them one to the memory of the celebrated missionary Schwartz. In the Scotch church of St. Andrew, already mentioned, the worship is conducted by ministers in communion with the Established Church of Scotland of whom two are chaplains in the service of the Company. The seceding body from the Established Scotch Church calling itself the

Free protesting Church of Scotland "maintain public worship in the hall of the Free Church Mission Institution. The Romanists have a bishop or vicar apostolic, with a considerable staff of clergy, performing the cere-

monies of their faith in various places. The Armenians have a church, opened so long since as 1713. The Wesleyans have five chapels, the Baptists two the Independents one and the American Mission two. Education, or at least that of the highest order, does not hitherto appear to have been much encouraged: a university was some years ago projected, comprehending a college and a high school, but the latter only is in operation. Measures however have been taken for the introduction of a new scheme of state education throughout the presidency under which it may be hoped that the literature and science, the philosophy and arts of the West, may be imparted to the people of this division of India. The religious and charitable associations are numerous, and education is a leading object with many of these. The military male and female orphan asylums two most valuable and meritorious institutions date respectively so far back as 1787 and 1788. The medical school, founded some years since, for the instruction of natives in medicine and surgery has been most useful, as well in qualifying for the practice of the healing art as in gradually removing the repugnance felt to the necessary studies. There is an agricultural and horticultural society of which the governor is the patron. The Madras Literary Society enjoys the same distinguished patronage and now adds to the title above given, that of Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society. The mention of the Madras Polytechnic Institution (of which the governor is likewise patron) exhausts the list of societies of this class, but the Government Observatory must not be overlooked among the establishments for the advancement of science. About nine newspapers are published at Madras, some three times a week, some twice, and some once only. Two publications are issued twice in each month seven are published monthly one of these is commercial, one devoted to the interests of the society of Freemasons, the remainder are of a religious character. Lists of the army and civil service are published quarterly and six or seven publications, all of them of the description of almanacks, are sent forth annually.

The city of Madras, including the whole of the various divisions of which it is composed, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, extends along the seacoast in a direction nearly from north to south for a distance of nine miles its extreme breadth may be considered to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, its average breadth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  the area is stated officially to be thirty square miles but a large portion of the space comprehended within the assigned limits, is occupied by gardens and compounds or molesters, and in various parts dwellings are thinly scattered. No census has been made to ascertain either the classes or total amount of the population: and the official statement, in which it has been assumed at 720 000, probably errs in excess. The great majority are Brahmans. Musulmans are next in numbers. Christians com-



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positively few, and consist for the most part of those denominated Portuguese Christians, being descendants of persons of that nation, or of proselytes made by their ecclesiastics. Distances from Tanjore, N. 178 miles Cuddalore, N. 108; Pondicherry N. 88 Combaroor, N.E. 270, Calicut, N.E., 330 Cananore, E. 243, Mangalore, E., 370 Bangalore, E., 185 Arcot, E., 73, Bombay S.E. 640 Poona, S.E., 570 Bellary, S.E., 270 Hyderabad, S.E. 320, Nagpore, S. 565 Masulipatam, S., 220, Calcutta, S.W., 885 Lat. 13° S, long 80 21'

**MADRUPORE**.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieutenant gov of Bengal 22 miles E.S.E. of Bhagulpore Lat. 25 5 long 87° 20'

**MADURA**, under the presidency of Madras a British district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Combaroor and Trichinopoly on the north-east by Tanjore and Rajahmundry on the east by Tanjore and Palk's Straits on the south by the Gulf of Manar, on the south-west by the British district Tinnevely and on the west by the territory of Travancore. It lies between lat 9 5—10° 54 long 77 15—79 15 and (including Dindigul) has an area of 10 700 square miles. The southeast of this district comprises the north west coast of Palk's Straits and of the Gulf of Manar and extends in a direction from north-east to south west 118 miles. The Gulf of Manar formed on the north west by the southeast of the districts of Tinnevely and of Madura, on the east by the western coast of Ceylon, is terminated on the north and north east by Adam's Bridge, 'a narrow ridge of sand and rocks, mostly dry, nearly connecting the island of Ceylon with the continent.' This ridge, at its north western extremity joins the island of Rameswaram between which and the headland of Tuticorin on the continent, is the Pambicrum passage. The other end of Adam's Bridge joins the island of Manar between which and Ceylon is a narrow passage navigable only for craft of moderate size. The coast of this district throughout its entire extent, from the south west extremity to Adam's Bridge, is much beset with dangerous rocks and shoals. From this cause that part lying to the north of Adam's Bridge and forming the north eastern coast of Palk's Bay, can scarcely be frequented by vessels of any burthen. The north western part of this district, forming the subdivision of Dindigul, extends over part of the undulating rugged plateau and eastern declivity of the Ghats, in this part called the Verragiri, Palni, or Kunundaven Mountains. This group has at Perumalmullay its highest summit, an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal geological formations are gneiss, stratified with quartz but in some places there are massive precipices of granite. South-eastward of this group is the extensive valley of Dindigul. The average eleva-

tion of the plain country of Dindigul and Madura is, at the base of the mountains, about 800 feet above the sea, falling in the maritime tracts to 300. The south eastern portion of the district, towards Palk's Straits and the Gulf of Manar is an extensive plain without a single hill or conspicuous eminence. The undulating formation where it appears on the coast, is of sandstone.

Though a few rivers hold their course northward and north-eastward towards Combaroor and discharge themselves into the river Cauvery the general slope of the country is eastward and south-eastwards, towards the Gulf of Manar Palk's Bay, and the Bay of Bengal in which direction is the main drainage. The principal river is the Vygab which rises at the south-western extremity of the valley of Dindigul and flows seventy miles north-eastward, to Jyempoliam, receiving on its way numerous feeders right and left, streaming down from the ranges inclosing the valley. It at that point turns south-east, in which direction it flows 100 miles, by Madura and Ramnad, below which latter place it expands into a considerable tank and eleven miles still lower falls into Palk's Strait, a short distance north west of the headland of Tuticorin. The other rivers (which are very numerous) though having sometimes considerable volumes of water during rains are generally destitute of it in the dry season.

The climate of the hills is mild and genial in summer, being seldom below 60 or above 78. It is mild, however to be cold in January when the ground is covered with hoar frosts during the morning, and it is singular that at this chill period the population are subject to intermittent fevers. February, March and April constitute the dry season which is followed by a succession of rainy weather through out the prevalence of the south west monsoon. In October the north-east monsoon sets in, and continues with more or less violence till December. The climate of the plain is good deal characterised by dryness and heat the thermometer having been known to reach 115, and according to some, 130. It participates in the vicissitudes of the two monsoons—the south west continuing from April till July the north east from October to December yet notwithstanding this double provision the district sometimes suffers ruinously from drought. The soil in the vicinity of the sea is generally sandy, but in the interior black and fertile, produced apparently from decayed vegetation and well suited for the growth of cotton which is the principal commercial crop. Sugar-cane and betel nut are cultivated in the valleys. Tobacco is also grown to some extent both for home consumption and exportation. It being in much demand and considered the best produced in the southern provinces. I favourable situations, various excellent vegetables known in Europe are cultivated with success, and in considerable quantities, comprising peas, beans, potatoes, cabbages, par-

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nips, turnips, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous plants. Of fruits, there are the orange, citron, guava, mango, jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) and others of less importance. The population of Madura including Dindigul, will be found under the article MADRAS. A large majority of the inhabitants are Hindoos. The language spoken in the district is the Tamil. The principal route is from north-east to south-west, from Trichinopoly through Madura to Palamkotta, and thence to Cape Comorin from this main line a road passes off north-west to the military and civil station of Dindigul and south-eastward to that of Ramnad, and another south-eastward to the seaport of Tutacorum. Good roads of less importance are numerous in every direction throughout the plain country except in the district of Ramnad, where they are generally mere sandy tracks, impracticable for wheel-carriages. The principal places are Madura the (capital) Dindigul, Ramanad, Shrivangam, Kacurri, Kilakara, An tankaral, Dewpattanam, Tonde, Tirumangalam, and Malur.

**MADURA**—A town the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, 33 miles S S E of Dindigul. Of late years considerable improvements have been made in this town by laying it out with wide streets, market-places, and accommodation for travellers, whereby the public health and convenience have been greatly promoted. Lat. 9 55', long. 78 10'.

**MADUTHOOR**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 29 miles E by N of Tinnevely. Lat. 8 49', long. 78 8'.

**MADUVANALLI**—A town in the British district of Combaoor, presidency of Madras, 123 miles E by N of Cannanore. Lat. 12 10' long. 77 18'.

**MAGAMURCHY**—A river rising in lat. 11 59' long. 78 6', and flowing through the British district of Salem for forty-two miles in a south-westerly direction falls into the Cauvery on the left side, in lat. 11 30' long. 77 47'.

**MAGANUND**, a pass through the Sewalik ridge bounding Sirhind to the north-east, is situated on the route from Sidowra to Nahun and five miles S W of the latter town. The road lies along the course of the Markanda, which crosses the ridge, flowing from the Kyarda Doon to Sirhind. Maganund, a small village at the northern extremity of the pass, gives name to it. Here was the rendezvous of the British army destined to attack Nahun at the commencement of the Goorkha war in 1815. The road was then very difficult, so that great numbers of bullocks and camels perished, the elephant being on that, as on other occasions, found the most surefooted and efficient beast of burthen in hilly roads. At the time of Davidson's visit, it appears to have been much improved, as he describes the ascent

from Mogee Nua (Maganund) as very gradual. As the elevation of Nahun is 3 207 feet above the sea, and that of Naramgurh, in the plain of Sirhind, and near the southern base of the Sewalik range, is 2,154 the elevation of Maganund may by a coarse approximation be taken at 2 600. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,030 miles. Lat. 30 32' long. 77 18'.

**MAGUEE**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Moneepoor 22 miles N W from Moneepoor and 116 miles from Jyntepoor. Lat. 25 6', long. 93 54'.

**MAHA NUDDEE**—A river formed in the British province of Saugor and Nerbudda, from several small feeders, the principal of which are stated to be the Kuthna and the Niwar. The source is in lat. 23 44' long. 80° 16', a few miles west of Belhar, whence the river flows in a north-easterly direction for thirty miles, through the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, thirty-seven miles through the native state of Meyhar and seven miles through that of Rewa, and falls into the Son in lat. 24 4', long. 81 7'.

**MAHARALIPOORAM**, or the **SEVEN PAGODAS**, on the Coromandel coast, and in the British district of Chingleput (presidency of Madras) so called because built in honour of Maha Bala, or the great Bala, the gigantic brother of the deity Krishna. Distant from Madras, S., 33 miles. Lat. 12 37', long. 80 15'.

**MAHABULESHWAR**, in the presidency of Bombay a small town or village on the summit of the range of mountains bearing the same name. The range is part of the Western Ghats extending from south to north in a direction nearly parallel to the western shore of India, and at the distance of about forty miles from it. This section is bounded on the north by the gorge from which issue the head waters of the river Kistnah in lat. 18 1' long. 73 40'. The southern boundary of this part of the range is in about lat. 17 55'. Its greatest breadth at the northern extremity is about fifteen miles, and about eight at its southern boundary its extent, taken diagonally from north-east to south-west, is about seventeen miles. Its southern extremity is bounded by a deep depression of the surface, extending nearly across the range but leaving a small neck of land on the west side which maintains continuity with the Ghaut further south. The summit of the range thus marked is a sort of undulating and rugged table land, the western buttress of which rises abruptly from the adjacent Concan the descent towards the Deccan is more gradual, and less in actual amount. Excellent roads, made in various directions, give access to all the more interesting spots. An abundant supply of excellent water may be had from wells, in which it is found at depths varying in different parts from ten to forty feet. There are also many streamlets traversing the country, and continuing to run at all seasons. One of the most striking characteristics of the climate is the extreme

violence of the monsoon beginning about the middle of June and ending in the commencement of October. During July and August, the country is always covered with fog and there is scarcely any intermission of rain which is generally rather light and drizzling though occasionally drenching showers descend. One report gives the mean annual fall as deduced from the observations of ten years, at 229 inches, and the number of days on which rain falls at 127. From the dense nature of the soil however and the nodulating form of the surface, the water quickly drains off, and there is not the slightest appearance of a marsh or swamp. At other times of the year the humidity of the atmosphere is moderate. The cool season commences early in October which is the most genial and pleasant part of the year in consequence of the moderate temperature and the freshness of the air resembling that of a European spring. Throughout November December January and February the sky is almost uniformly clear and the atmosphere cold, bracing and elastic. During this period slight hoar frosts sometimes occur. In scarcely any place is there less variability in the meteorological phenomena. In contrast with most other hill-stations in India, this is totally free from malaria, an exemption attributed to the circumstance, that the Concan which stretches from the base of the mountain through a sultry tract is not a pestilential one. This place, having in so many circumstances affecting health a decided superiority over the more depressed and sultry tracts in its vicinity was selected as a sanatory station for troops but the project was abandoned after a short trial on the ground as it is understood of the climate being unsuited to the acute diseases which are most common among the soldiery. It is however, much frequented by invalid officers, for whose accommodation there is a sanatorium containing eight sets of quarters and several detached bungalows. There are also about seventy private dwellings of which upwards of fifty are substantially built of hewn stone. The greater part have thatched roofs, which are said to be better adapted than tiles to resist the monsoon rains. Many persons not in the service of the government seek the restoration of health at this place, and very generally with success. The number of visitors appears to have been steadily increasing. The station is situate at the north west corner of the table-land, and has a western aspect, favourable for receiving the advantage of the salubrious sea breezes. It was established in 1828 by Sir John Malcolm, then governor of Bombay, after whom the village of Malcolm Peth was named. The site was ceded by the rajah of Sattara, in exchange for another spot. The bazar is a tolerably large one, and is well supplied. There is a small church, a subscription library and an hotel. A detachment of fifty native troops, under the command of a jemadar, is stationed here to maintain the requisite guard its

European establishment consists of a chaplain and a medical officer the latter being superintendent of the station. The services of the chaplain are shared by other places, which are visited at stated periods. The general elevation of the station above the sea is 4,500 feet, that of the highest summit, 4,700. Distance N W from Sattara, by a good carriage road 30 miles S W from Poona, by circuitous hilly route 70 S E. from Bombay crossing the haven and subsequently proceeding by Nagoins, 114, or by another route 127 viz. by sea down the coast to Bascote, 70 thence up the river Sawitri 80 and subsequently by land about 30 more. Mahabulshwar is in lat 17 59' long 73 41.

MAHADEO MOUNTAINS, denominated from a celebrated Hindoo temple of the same name, a cluster of considerable height in the north part of the Nagpore territory towards the British provinces of Saugor and Nerbudda. It is situate at the eastern extremity of the Santpoora Mountains where they adjoin the Vindhya and may be considered as lying between lat. 21 30'—22 40', long 78—80. None of the elevations appear to have been accurately determined but Dowlinghere is conjectured to be the highest and the elevation of Amherstburgh another is estimated at 2,500 feet, Chindwara, 2,100 and Pachmarhi has been vaguely conjectured to have an elevation of 5,000 but this estimate is very probably an exaggeration. In a publication of very high character it is mentioned, that Dokgur one summit of the cluster is stated by Captain Franklin to be 4,800 feet high and it is further observed. There are two other peaks exceeding this in height, viz. Putta Bunkur (above the cave of Mahadeo) and Ohoura Deo, the highest of all which I conjecture to be about 5,000 feet above the sea. As however no specific reference is given to any work of Franklin in support of these points, they must be considered problematical.

MAHADEPOOR—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the right bank of the Godavary river and 138 miles N E from Hyderabad. Lat. 18 48, long 79 59'.

MAHAGAON—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 69 miles E S E from Nagpore and 95 S.E.E. from Seoni. Lat 20 44, long 80 7'.

MAHAGAUM—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Arun river and 75 miles S S E from Ellichpore. Lat. 20 10' long 78.

MAHAGAUM—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay 60 miles N of Bombay. Lat. 19° 48', long 72 50'.

MAHANUDDY—A river having its origin in Nowagudda, one of the native states on the

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south west frontier of Bengal. It rises about lat. 20° 20' long 82, and flowing westerly ten miles through Nowagudda, it enters the territory of Nagpore, through which it holds a course in the same direction for twenty miles, to a point a few miles north-east of the town of Kenkeir when it turns north-east for 110 miles, to its junction in lat. 21° 35', long 82° 16' with its principal and more remote feeder. Forty miles farther the united stream receives the Hutsoo river another considerable tributary flowing from the north when turning south easterly it holds a course of about 800 miles through the native states on the south west frontier of Bengal to the town of Cuttack where it divaricates into the numerous branches inclosing or traversing the delta, the total length of its course being estimated at near 520 miles. Its principal mouth is in lat. 20° 20' long 85° 50'. At Sambulpoor 260 miles above its mouth it is nearly a mile in breadth during the rains and at the town of Cuttack just above its divarication, it at the same season is fully two miles in breadth. From July to February it is navigable for boats from the sea as far as Sewwarain a distance of about 460 miles. At the point of divarication, near the town of Cuttack is a hill, said to contain promising indications of coal, but which is more probably merely of volcanic formation. Although the navigation is in some places rendered difficult by rapids, it may be rendered materially available as the means of communication between the sea and the interior of the country. The volume of water rolled down by this river during the periodical rains must be enormous, as Kitoes found the bed of the river near Sambulpoor 4 500 feet wide and the highest flood water mark to be about forty seven feet above the level of the shallow stream flowing during dry seasons in the centre of the bed and Heber during the rainy season observed, three or four miles out at sea, the fresh water of the Mahasuddes floating in consequence of less specific gravity on the salt water of the Bay of Bengal exactly like a river about half a mile broad, smooth, dumpy and whirling.

**MAHANUNDA.**—A large river of Bengal, tributary to the Ganges. It rises in the territory of Darjeeling and about lat. 26° 57', long 88° 20' and flowing south for fifteen miles, it on the right side receives the Balsamun a stream coming from the north west and from the confluence, the united stream flows southerly for twenty five miles forming for the greater part the boundary between the British districts Purnea and Dinajepore. Subsequently entering the former district, it takes a course south-westerly for sixty miles, and thence turning south east for fifty more receives at Jagatnathpur, on the left side, the large stream Nagor and touching on the British district Dinajepore, and taking a direction southerly it again forms the boundary between that district and Purneah for twenty miles. At that

distance it passes into the British district Maldah, through which it flows in a direction south easterly for forty miles, to Rahunpoor in lat. 24° 47' long 88° 20'. From that point turning south, it for thirty miles forms the boundary between the British districts Maldah and Rajshahye, and at Godari in lat. 24° 30' long 88° 20' it falls into the Poddah, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, on the left side its total length of course being 240 miles. Even within a few miles of its source its navigation is practicable for canoes and for floating timber and from Kishengunge seventy five miles from its source it is navigable for craft of about eight tons during the dry season and for those of much larger burthen during the rains. In the lower part of its course it is at all times navigable for craft of between forty and fifty tons burthen.

**MAHARAJE DROOG.**—A town in the Mysore situats 61 miles N W by W from Seringapatam and 73 miles E from Mangalore. Lat 12° 04' long 76°

**MAHARAJGUNJ** in the British district of Goruckpoor, head. gov. of the N W Provinces a small town which according to Buchanan who surveyed it about forty years ago had then 125 houses. Distant N E from Goruckpoor cantonment 28 miles Lat 27° 2', long 83° 32'.

**MAHARAJGUNJE** in the British district of Benares, head. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad 02 miles E of the latter 22 W of the former Lat 25° 16', long 82° 40'.

**MAHARAJPOOR,** in the British district of Cawnpore head. gov. of the N W Province a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futehpore and 12 miles S E of the former. It has a bazar and is supplied with water from a tank and wells. Lat 26° 18', long 80° 31'.

**MAHARAJPOOR,** in Gwalior or possesssions of Scindia, a village or small town 15 miles N W of the fort of Gwalior. This place and the neighbouring village of Chouda were the keys of the position of the Mahratta army on the 29th December 1845 when the battle took place between them and the British army under Sir Hugh Gough, commander-in-chief. The Mahrattas were driven from all points of their position lost fifty six pieces of artillery and all their ammunition waggons and retreated to the fort of Gwalior. The loss of the British army was severe, amounting to 106 killed, 684 wounded, and seven missing. The numbers on each side appear to have been nearly equal, numbering about 12 000 British and 15 000 Mahrattas. A monument at Calcutta, constructed from the cannon captured on the field, commemorates the victory. Lat. 26° 29' long 78° 5'.

**MAHASIN** —A town in the territory inhabited by the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situats 104 miles S. from Sambulpoor, 535

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and 86 miles NW by W from Ganjam  
Lat. 19° 59', long 83° 59'

**MAHASINGPUR** in the British district of Allyghur, head-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Etawa, and 26 miles S E of the former Lat 27° 34' long 78° 16'

**MAHATTIE**—A town of Eastern India in the British province of Aracan eight miles S of Aracan Lat 20° 36' long 93° 25'

**MAHBUBGANJ**, in the district of Alde mau territory of Oude a village on the right bank of the Ghaghra, 18 miles S.E. of the city of Oude Butter estimates the population at 1 000, including 200 Mussulmans. Lat 26° 40', long 82° 23'

**MAHDARA** in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude a village a mile west of the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern) 25 miles S.E. of the city of Oude Butter estimates its population at 400 all Hindoos It is the Mghoura of the surveyor-general's map Lat. 26° 27' long 82° 26'

**MAHE**—A French settlement and seaport included within the limits of the British district of Malabar containing an area of two square miles. It is situated on the south side of the estuary of a small river flowing from the Western Ghats, but not navigable for vessels of any considerable burthen which must anchor in the road in five or six fathoms, and one and a half or three miles from shore The river is, however navigable for boats a considerable distance inland, and in fair weather small craft can cross the bar in safety The site of the town is fine on a high ground, over looking the river and it is a neat place many of the houses being good. It was long a serious and vexatious source of annoyance to the British, by affording the French a footing in Malabar, and a ready communication with Mysore and its ruler but in 1779 it was reduced by a force sent from Bombay and dismantled and in 1793 formally taken possession of by the British The British establishment previously stationed at Tellicherry was then removed to Mahe, but it having been restored to the French at the last general pacification of 1816, the British establishment was replaced in its original station at Tellicherry The Carmelites have a church and a missionary establishment here. The population is stated at 2 616 souls. Distance from Tellicherry S E seven miles Bombay, S E. 636 Can napore, S.E., 46 Lat. 11° 42' long 75° 36'

**MAHEIDPORE**.—See **MEHDUPUR**

**MAHERWA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 49 miles W of the former Lat 26° 12' long 74° 14'

**MAHEWA**, in the territory of the rajah of Panna, in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Saugor, 101 miles N E of the latter It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant Elevation

above the sea 1 181 feet. Lat. 24° 24', long 80° 12'

**MAHEWA**, in the British district of Allah abad, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges Distant N W of Calcutta 763 miles by the river route, and 46 S E of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 10' long 82° 18'

**MAHGWAY**—A town of Burmah, situated on the left bank of the Irawady and 103 miles N from Prome Lat 20° 13', long 94° 43'

**MAHHASU** in Keyonthul, a peak of one of the lower ridges of the Himalaya rises amidst picturesque mountains, clothed with forests of towering cedars noble oaks and sycamores. On the summit is a small temple, of Chinese architecture, built of wood and stone, and dedicated to the Hindu deity Siva Elevation of the summit above the sea 9 140 feet Lat 31° 6' long 77° 20'

**MAHIM**—A town in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay 50 miles N of Bombay Lat 19° 40' long 72° 47'

**MAHIM**—A town at the northern extremity of the island of Bombay It is situated on the south side of the channel separating that island from Salsette, and at the point where they are connected by a road running partly on arches of masonry, partly on a causeway constructed by government aided by a munificent contribution from Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy a Parsee merchant of great wealth residing in Bombay The passage is commanded by a fort, originally intended as a defence against the Mahratias, and still garrisoned by a small force The town is ill built, and inhabited chiefly by native Christians, of Portuguese descent, who have here a church and some other relics of their former prosperity In a wood outside the town are the ruins of another church of a college and of some other buildings connected with Bomah establishments. Distance from the fort of Bombay, N, seven miles Lat 19° 1' long 72° 54'

**MAHITFERY**—A town in the British district of Balasore head-gov of Bengal 48 miles S.W. of Balasore. Lat. 21° 6', long 86° 23'

**MAHMUDA** in the British district of Furruckabad head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Futtebghur and 30 miles S E of the latter Lat 27° 2' long 79° 56'

**MAHMUDPOOR**, in the British district of Allyghur, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a town, with a bazar on the route from Allyghur to the town of Moradabad and 14 miles S W of the latter Lat 28° 40', long 78° 43'

**MAHMUDPOOR**, in the British district of Allyghur, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by Khaganj, from Bareilly to Allyghur and eight miles S E of the latter 46 miles N of Agra. Lat. 27° 52', long 78° 15'

# MAH

**MAHNUS NY** — A small river in the Alwar territory — (See LASWARI.)

**MAHORA** in Bundelcund, in the British district of Hummerpore, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to Sagor 36 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate in a beautiful and picturesque country amongst numerous striking ruins of mansoleums, palaces, and temples. There are three very beautiful lakes on the west, south and east sides of the town respectively and though each two or three miles in circuit, and of considerable depth have been formed artificially by damming up the extremities of valleys with huge mounds of earth faced with stone. Local tradition attributes these works to Parmal Deo a Rajpoot prince who ruled in Mahoba about A.D. 1038. Their construction appears to have been intended to secure a copious supply of water for irrigation the skilful employment of which has converted into a complete garden a tract otherwise rather sterile. They are, however, productive of malaria, which has hastened the depopulation of the place. The town is now an expanse of ruins, amongst which are scattered some houses still tenanted by a population guessed at 5 000 souls. Above the town rises a rocky hill once strongly fortified but the defences are now merely piles of massive blocks of stone. Mahoba, according to tradition is a place of considerable antiquity as Parmal Deo who was the last overlord and was subdued A.D. 1038 by Firoz Shah of Delhi is alleged to have been the nineteenth in lineal descent from the founder. It appears to have been subdued by the Patan Mussulmans about the close of the twelfth century as Kutub-ud-Din Iltutmish their commander in A.D. 1196 overran this part of India, and took the neighbouring fort of Kaslejenar. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was wrested from the declining power of Delhi by Chuttee Saul an enterprising Bundela chief, who being in his turn hard pressed by Mahammad Khan the Afghan possessor of Furruckabad called in the aid of the Peshwa and in remuneration of it willed to him this and some other considerable portions of the country. The Peshwa gave it in jaghire to Govind Pandit, whose successor Nana Govind Rao ceded it, in A.D. 1817 to the East-India Company to whom the whole of his remaining territory subsequently passed in 1840. The town is 147 miles W of Allahabad. Lat. 25 18, long 79 55.

**MAHOLA** — A village in the British district of Gurgaon lieut gov of the N W Provinces. Distance S from Delhi 27 miles. Lat. 28 16, long 77 19.

**MAHOMEDABAD**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor to Sekrora, 38 miles S.E. of the former 42 N.W. of the latter 32 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27 16, long 81 8.

**MAHOMED ALI**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 63

miles N of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of a great offset of the Indus. Lat. 27 8, long 68 8.

**MAHOMED AMROO**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and five miles S of the last-mentioned town. Lat. 27 23, long 68 11.

**MAHOMED KHAN KA TANDA** in Sindh a town on the route from Hyderabad to Cutch and 20 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate on the bank of the Fuhlee branch of the Indus, and the neighbouring country though near the border of the desert, is fertile and well cultivated. It is a thriving place in consequence of its manufactures and of the transit trade from Cutch. During the Talpoor away in Sindh, it was usually the residence of one of the subordinate amirs. Lat. 25 7, long 68 86.

**MAHOMED KHAN TANDA**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Kurrahee and 70 miles N.E. of the latter place. Lat. 25 23, long 67 55.

**MAHOMEDPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futtehgarh and 11 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27 23, long 79 34.

**MAHOMEDPOOR** — A town in the native state of Indoor or territory of Holkar situate 68 miles S from Indoor and 139 miles W from Baitool. Lat. 21 52, long 75 50.

**MAHON** a river of Sirgoojah rising in lat. 23 6, long 83 18 a few miles E. of the town of Sirgoojah and, flowing in a northerly direction for seventy miles falls into the Rohund near the town of Oohur in lat. 23 50, long 82 51.

**MAHONA** in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Lucknow to Seetapoor 13 miles N. of the former. It has a bazar and is abundantly provided with water from wells. Lat. 27 6, long 80 50.

**MAHONY** — A town of Baghelound, in the native state of Rewah situate nine miles E. of the right bank of the Sone river and 61 miles S from Rewah. Lat. 23 39, long 81 28.

**MAHOP** in the British district of Bareilly, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the north eastern frontier and on the route from the town of Pilibheet to Oude, and 11 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 28 40, long 79 59.

**MAHOUL**, in the British district of Azimgarh lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgarh to Fyzabad, 23 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 26 6, long 82 53.

**MAHOUNEA** — A town in the kingdom of Oude situate 10 miles E. of the left bank of the Ghogra river, and 152 miles N by W from Lucknow. Lat. 28 58, long 80 20.

# MAH—MAI

**MAHOWLI**, in the British district of Etawa, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 34 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 26° 27' long 79 30

**MAHRAM** a native state of Eastern India, situate in the Cosya Hills. It is bounded on the north east and west by other native hill states, and on the south by the British district of Silhet its centre is about lat. 25 12' long 91 24 It is twenty miles in length from north east to south west, and twelve in breadth and contains an area of about 162 square miles.

**MAHUMDPORE** in the British district of Jessore lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Calcutta to Dacca, by Baraset, 106 miles N E of Calcutta, 72 S W of Dacca situate on a branch of the river Barashee here crossed by ferry Lat 23 24, long 89 38

**MAHUR**.—See CHOTA OODPOOR

**MAHUP** — A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate four miles from the right bank of the Payne river and 98 miles S E from Ellichpoor Lat 19 50 long 78

**MAHUTHWAR**, in the British district of Ghazeepeer lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepeer to Mouzferpoor 49 miles E N E of the former Lat 2 49' long 83 23

**MAHULADABAR** in the British district of Goruckpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a small town on the Manaura, a feeder of the Koyane and with it ultimately discharged into the Ghaghra Buchanan describes Mahuladabar as a struggling place, buried in plantations, and containing 200 houses, many of which are tiled and some have two stories. Distant S W from Goruckpoor cantonment 40 miles Lat. 26 34 long 84 44

**MAI** in the British district of Mynpooree lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpooree and 19 miles N W of the latter Lat 27 23' long 78 54

**MAIDPOOR GAT**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 74 miles N W by N of Masulipatam Lat. 17 1' long 80° 32'

**MAIKER**. — A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river and 96 miles S W from Kilichpoor Lat. 20 10', long 78 40'

**MAILCOOTA**, in the Mysora, a town with a fort situate on a high rocky hill commanding a noble and extensive view southwards. Here is a huge temple of square ground plan, and entirely surrounded by a colonnade but all in a rude and mean style of architecture, and overlaid with many thousand coarse images in plaster It is dedicated to Krishna, and the

traditions respecting its foundation are, as usual in such cases, connected with silly and obscene legends It is viewed with great veneration by the Brahminists and possesses a quantity of costly jewels, which remained untouched, either by Tippoo Sultan or by the victorious British army they are lodged for security at Seringapatam, and conveyed to this place only on occasions of high festivity Here is a very fine tank, mostly resorted to for ritual ablutions both of the idols and of their votaries who have the infatuation to believe that on occasion of great festivals the water of the Ganges is miraculously conveyed thither by subterraneous passages Distant from Seringapatam, N 18 miles Bangalore, W, 65 Lat 12° 40' long 76 42

**MAILSIR**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer situate 80 miles N E by E from Beekaneer and 148 miles N from Ajmeer Lat 26 36 long 74 28

**MAIMOKE GHAT** (or FERRY) in the Punjab situate on the Ghara river By this ferry the route from Hindostan passes to the town of Pak Icten where is a celebrated shrine of a Mahometan saint In consequence of this, the ferry is much frequented at the time appointed for his festival Lat 30 13 long 73 18

**MAINDOO** — A town in the British district of Pegue, on the right bank of the Raungoon river and two miles S from Proma. Lat 16 44 long 96 17

**MAINGY** an island of the Mergui Archipelago situate 23 miles W of the coast of Tenasserim Its centre is in lat 12 32' long 98 22'

**MAIRFOOR** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, situate on the left bank of the Sabarmuttee river and 23 miles W N W from Oodeypoor Lat 24 42', long 73 27

**MAIRWARRA** or realm of the Maurs, in Rajpootana, a mountainous tract consisting of a number of parallel ridges, extending in a direction from north-east to south west, and constituting that portion of the Aravalli range which lies between Komulmer and Ajmere, a space of about ninety miles in length and varying in breadth from six to twenty Mairwarra is interposed between Mewar, or the state of Oodeypore, and Marwar or the state of Jondpore Its north-eastern extremity is in about lat. 26 10', long 74 30 its south western in lat 25 26', long 78 50' In the valleys between the ridges are numerous isolated eminences. The average elevation of the bottoms of the valleys above the sea is probably about 1 600 feet, and the summits, which increase in height towards the south west have an elevation in some instances of about 1 000 feet more. The rocks are of primary formation, and probably contain ores of lead, copper, and antimony, though as yet nothing has been done towards making their

# MAI-MAJ

presumed contents available. Iron of good quality has been discovered in veins believed to be inexhaustible. Several furnaces have been erected, and the number is increasing.

The Maars have been from time immemorial the inhabitants of this rugged country, in which they maintained a savage independence, plundering all around them indiscriminately. They are considered to be of the stock of Menas, who are regarded as the aboriginal population of this part of India and they have received their present appellation signifying mountaineers from the character of the localities which they inhabit. Previously to the establishment of the British power in this tract, the inhabitants lived concealed among their rugged hills wearing hardly any clothing, and practising scarcely any sort of cultivation. The scanty herds of goats, constituting their live stock were left to the charge of the boys and old men, while the more able spent their time mounted on their diminutive ponies, in marauding plundering, and murdering. Of their number some professed to be Mussulmans, some Brahmans but neither were very scrupulous in the observance of their respective tenets they greedily indulged in flesh and strong drinks, feasting on the carcasses even of such animals as had died of disease. They appeared to have had no priests or teachers of either denomination, unless a fakir, or professed ascetic maintained in some villages, might be regarded as supplying the deficiency. Women were considered as slaves, and the unmarried sold to men requiring wives. The price demanded by the father was sometimes so great in proportion to the slender resources of the majority of the population that many women found it very difficult to meet with husbands and the deep disgrace attached to disappointment in this respect was so galling that to avoid it female infanticide was very prevalent. The British authorities, however, succeeded in moderating this as well as many other evils and female infanticide has ceased.

Dowlat Rao Scindia having in 1818 ceded Ajmer to the British government it claimed Marwarra as part of the transferred territory but the states of Oodeypoor and Jondpore having urged pretensions to a considerable portion of it, their validity was hastily and unadvisedly recognised. The inconvenience of three independent states claiming to exercise the powers of government in a country so circumstanced was, however subsequently mitigated by arrangements, under which the whole was placed under British management, Jondpore and Oodeypoor engaging to pay a certain sum towards the expense of a local corps, and receiving credit for the net revenue. It was, however much easier to assert authority over such a people as the Maars than to enforce it and it required a strong hand to reduce these wild people to anything approaching to obedience and order. One of the measures however which appears to have been most efficacious in

reclaiming the people from their predatory habits, was the formation of a local corps to which, as already mentioned, Oodeypoor and Jondpore were bound to contribute. The former freebooters became speedily excellent soldiers, perfect in the British discipline well skilled in the use of arms, active, trustworthy and intelligent. The success of these and other judicious arrangements was complete the inhabitants soon became orderly and peaceable, the revenue statements exhibited a progressive increase in the collections and the country presented a pleasing picture of a population reclaimed by judicious treatment from predatory and lawless habits, rapidly advancing in prosperity and in the arts of peace. The latest accounts indicate a continued increase of cultivation and prosperity. A land revenue settlement has been made for a period of twenty years. The principal place in the district is the newly established town of Nya Nugga which has been surrounded by a wall and promises to be the seat of considerable trade. British Marwarra contains an area of 262 square miles with a population of 37,715. The portion allotted to Oodeypoor has an area of 305 square miles, and that belonging to Jondpore a superficial extent of about sixty seven square miles.

**MAISELY** in the British territory of Segur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Gawalpur to Barool, 12 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 21 45 long. 77 50'

**MAITWARA**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal situated on the left bank of the Newry river and 61 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal. Lat. 22 59, long. 76 29'

**MAJGURRA**, in the Damaun division of the Punjab, a village on the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, by the Golaure Pass, and 29 miles W. of Dera Ismael Khan. It is situated at the foot of a pass across the Suliman Mountains, through which the road is difficult to within a short distance of the village. There is water from a subterranean aqueduct. Lat. 31 46' long. 70 24'

**MAJINDA**, in Sindh a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan and 45 miles S.E. of the latter place. It is situated two miles from the right or western bank of the Indus, in an alluvial plain but indifferently cultivated. Its population is 2,000. Majinda has an extensive bazaar and a good supply of water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25 54, long. 68 19'

**MAJOGOYA**—A town in the British district of Seebpoor, a division of Upper Assam, 67 miles N.E. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27 36', long. 95 32'

**MAJOORA**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 81 miles N.N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19 21, long. 73 4'

**MAJRA**, in the British district of Rohtak, 389



## MAK—MAL.

hout. gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from Rohitak to Narnol, and 20 miles S. of the former Lat. 28 40', long 78 30'

**MAKAYA**—A town in the British district of Vizagapatnam, presidency of Madras, 67 miles N of Vizagapatnam Lat. 18 40', long 83 21

**MAKLOR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 18 miles S. of the left bank of the Loonee river and 62 miles SW from Jodhpoor Lat 26 37 long 72 32'

**MAKOWAL**, in the hill state of Kuhlloor a small town situate close to the left bank of the Sutlej in the level fertile, alluvial tract stretching between the river and the Nira Devi mountain and which from this place is usually called the Valley of Makowal. It was wrested from the rajah of Kuhlloor by Runjeet Singh who was subsequently compelled by the British to restore it. *Distant N W from Calcutta 1100 miles* Lat 31 14 long 76 34

**MAKRAHA** in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude a town situate on the river Tosa, 62 miles S.E. of the city of Oudh. Butter estimates the population at 6 000 all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat. 26 14, long 82° 52'

**MALABAR**, a British district under the presidency of Madras, bounded on the north by Canara and Coorg on the east by Mysore and Coimbatore on the south by Cochin and on the west by the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean lies between lat. 10 17—12 18 long 75 15—76° 55' The area is 6 060 square miles. It has the advantage of an extensive seacoast, measuring 143 miles in length, and which abounds with bays and though for the most part, in consequence of want of adequate depth of water, they are suited only for the coasting craft of the country or other vessels of small draught

The most remarkable feature of the country is the great range of the Western Ghats, the culminating ridge of which in the north part of the district, is nearly parallel to the coast, and on an average about thirty miles from it, dipping westward towards the low lands of Malabar with a bold precipitous face, but eastward becoming depressed more gradually and nightly into the rugged and rocky expanse of Coorg. The elevation of several of the summits is between 5 000 and 6 000 feet, and the ascent from Malabar so steep, that on the invasion of Coorg by the British troops in 1834 but two passes were found practicable for the advance of a military force and of those one was so difficult, that the column which attempted it was driven back with severe loss by an inconsiderable and undisciplined body of Coorg troops who defended the intricate ravine. Probably no part of the world exceeds the mountain tracts of Malabar in the abundance and excellence of its timber-trees, especially teak (*Tectona grandis*) The

impediments in the way of transporting this valuable timber to the seaports are considerable but so great is the demand for it, that, notwithstanding the difficulty and cost of shipping the woods were fast becoming exhausted. With the view to the restoration of these forests extensive tracts of waste land have been converted by the government into teak plantations. In the latter part of 1843 and the spring of the following year no less than 50 000 young trees were planted in these nurseries. In the comparatively level tracts about Palahgaut elephants are employed to drag to the banks of the river Ponany and its various feeders the huge trees, which are thence floated to the coast but in the elevated and less-accessible valleys they are committed to the monsoon torrents, which hurry them down cataracts with such violence that most of them are so shattered as to be unsuitable for purposes requiring timber of large dimensions. In a report on this important subject, 120 valuable sorts of timber are enumerated as produced in Malabar. Some trees are of vast size having been found on measurement forty five feet in circumference upwards of 120 feet high and sixty feet without a branch. Teak has been felled measuring seven feet in diameter at the lower end and twenty inches at the height of sixty feet. The peon or puna, a light and strong tree, is fit for masts and has been cut ninety five feet in length and three feet in diameter. This wood is as light as Riga timber while it is stronger and more durable.

The climate of the seacoast is warm but tolerably equable the temperature being seldom lower than 68 or higher than 88° and the mean temperature 78°. March, April, and May constitute the hot season the south west monsoon setting in about the beginning of June when vast masses of clouds rise from the ocean and move towards the north east, accumulating and becoming more dense as they approach the land, and casting deep gloom and darkness over the sky. The air previously calm and sultry is agitated by violent gusts of wind, followed by loud peals of thunder and flashes of vivid lightning. Heavy rain succeeds and continues for several days, renovating invigorating and refreshing vegetation so that the surface of the country from an arid and naked expanse of hard earth, becomes a sheet of varied and luxuriant verdure, and the air being cooled and purified, animal life is refreshed.

Wild elephants, inferior in size to none in India, harbour in the forests and jungly valleys, and associate in herds of 200 or 300. Tigers of great size are numerous, and dreadfully ferocious. There are wild buffaloes, deer of various kinds, bears, apes, and monkeys innumerable. The gaur, a gigantic bovine quadruped lurks in the most secluded recesses of the Ghats. It is stated to be ten feet high and proportionally bulky, with large beautiful horns, silvery-grey coat, and flesh hard and fibrous, but very palatable and nutritious.

Of commercial products, the most important is pepper proverbially styled the money of Malabar. It requires much moisture, and hence thrives best in the deep valleys of the Ghats, but may with proper culture succeed in any moist ground. The trailing plant which produces pepper is propagated by planting a cutting at the root of the jak, the mango or other tree having rough bark up which the vine climbs. After it has been planted, it requires no great trouble or attention the cultivator having little more to do than to collect the produce in the proper season. When the fruit is intended for black pepper it is not allowed to ripen but is collected green and becomes black on drying. That which is intended for white pepper is left to ripen thoroughly in which state the berries are covered with a red pulp which being washed off leaves the peppercore white, and requiring merely to be dried to be fit for market. Cardamoms, a scarce and high priced article, are produced spontaneously in the woods of the high land the care given to them being merely the clearing of the ground from trees in those places where they are observed to spring up naturally. This spontaneous growth affords the only product of cardamoms in Malabar. The betel vine appears to be little cultivated with a view to the demands of commerce but every one who has a garden plants for his own use a few vines, trained up the mango or other suitable trees. The coconut tree (*Cocos nucifera*) is very extensively raised in the alluvial grounds along the seacoast, the soil and air being favourable to its successful culture. Tracts of waste land have been made rent-free by government, for a term of years, with the view of encouraging the cultivation of the coffee plant. The right of private property in the soil is more fully recognised in this district than in any other part of Madras but even here a man is not allowed to keep his land waste, unless he agrees to pay the government the tax they should derive from its cultivation. Should he decline to do this the land is delivered over to any person who will undertake to till it a specification being made that out of the profits deductible from its cultivation a certain portion (about fifteen per cent.) shall be given to the proprietor, as the landlord's share. The principal routes are—1 From south east to north west, from Cochin to Calicut and Cannanore nearly parallel to the coast, and at no great distance from it. 2 From east to west, from Palghat, on the eastern frontier to Ponany on the seacoast, by means of which is carried on the traffic in cotton tobacco, and salt, between the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar. 3 From east to west, from Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, to Calicut on the seacoast. 4 From south east to north from Malanadi in Wynnad, to Calicut. 5 From Bangalore and Seringapatam through Periyapatam and Coorg, to Cannanore and which has recently been improved. Superior means of transit will shortly be afforded by means of the

railroad from Ponany to Madras, connecting the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula. The principal places—Cochin Cannanore, Ponnam and Tellicherry—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The population is given under the article MADRAS.

Throughout this district the prevailing language is the Malayala which varies considerably from the Tamil, or what, among the Europeans of Madras is called the Malabar language. They are nevertheless but different dialects of the same language and those who respectively use either, can in some measure understand each other. The accents are very different but the Malayala language is considered more perfect than the Tamil as containing a larger portion of Sanscrit, and of the Pat, or poetical dialect. The character used in the Malayala language is nearly the same with that used among the Tamils for writing poetry. There are several grammars of the Malayala language, and a dictionary. There are also translations of the Old Testament, and of the book of Common Prayer of the English Church printed in this language. The population consists of—1st Brahmins, or followers of the Hindoo system of diverse castes and various denominations. 2nd, Mo-plays or Mussulmans. 3rd, Christians, either of native descent, and denominated Christians of St Thomas or Syrian Christians, or of Portuguese origin and members of the Romish Church. 4th Jews. Among the professors of the Hindoo creed the class considered by themselves as highest in dignity are Brahmins denominated Namburis reputed to have been the aboriginal proprietors of the soil which Varuna the deity of the sea at the entreaty of Brahma, caused to emerge from the waters. Their hereditary chief called Tamburacal, before the establishment of British authority affected to regard himself as superior to the Tamuri or Zamorin the Nair sovereign of Malabar but in reality had no power except over the members of his own caste. Other Brahmins, called Pottar are much more numerous than the Namburis, who considering their dignity enhanced by the poverty of their race keep down their number by preventing the younger sons in their families from marrying. The Brahmins of both these descriptions burn their dead but it does not appear that at any time their women were required to be burned alive with the corpses of their husbands, in conformity with the horrible practice prevailing in many other parts of India.

The Nairs, who rank next to Brahmins are here a very numerous and influential body, and long held the ruling power. Their habits and manners are marked by those strange peculiarities which elsewhere distinguish this class from all other people. Among these is the utter disuse of marriage, for though a ceremony which consists in a man tying a string round the neck of some young girl, has sometimes been represented as a marriage rite, it

has, in truth, no claim to be so regarded, as no cohabitation between the parties follows at any time. The girl, on attaining marriageable age, forms any connection which she may prefer and her offspring, who have no claim upon their natural father, become the heirs of her brothers. Thus the connection of the sexes, which, well regulated is the basis of domestic and social duty and the main link by which the well being of the community is maintained is here perverted into an organized system of shameless profligacy alike abominable in its exercise, and mischievous in its effects. How so strange and revolting an illustration of the depth of human corruption could have arisen is matter for pure conjecture. It has been suggested, that it originated with the early Brahmans, who on this view are imagined to have imposed it for the purpose of securing to themselves the means of sensual indulgence, free from the burden of parental duties, and at the same time to secure a race of soldiers more especially devoted to their service in consequence of being exempt from the incumbrance of families. The Nairs look upon the Tiar (the next class) to be so much beneath them, that if any of them should by chance touch them, they think themselves contaminated and are obliged to wash their bodies immediately. It formerly often cost the Tiar his life, without notice being taken of it. It requires some acquaintance with human nature in its more debased forms of existence to admit the credibility of those whose lives were one systematized violation of the most obvious natural obligations, feeling the touch of an inferior contamination to be washed out only by blood. Yet, the perverseness of man when under no better influence than passion and superstition is too well authenticated to justify a refusal to believe in the perpetration of almost any enormity if attested by sufficient evidence. Such practices, however, have of course disappeared before the impartial and wholesome strictness of British authority.

Of the Nair families, the most exalted is the Tamur, called generally by Europeans that of Zamorin whose founder at a period not capable of being very precisely fixed, obtained a small settlement at Calicut. The chief of this family aspires to higher rank than the Brahmans, claiming to be inferior only to the invisible gods, but this assumption though maintained by his followers is of course held by the Brahmans to be unwarranted, absurd and atomizable. The descent of the dignity of head of the family as well as of the Nair class and of the whole district of Calicut, is regulated in an extraordinary manner the eldest male of the whole lineage succeeding on the occurrence of a vacancy. In conformity with Nair practice, those only possess the claim of lineage who are born of a Tamboretti or female of the Tamur family, and, according to some authorities, if the eldest Tamboretti happen to be older than the Tamur, she is considered as of higher rank.

The Tiar are considered next in rank to the Nairs, and are freemen engaged in cultivating the ground next to these are the Malares, muscans and conjurers, also freemen. The Poliar Chermar, or slaves, were a numerous class before the establishment of British supremacy and many remained after that establishment, their condition however being then stated to have been much ameliorated. But though their condition was improved the land lords and proprietors of slaves still retained the power of mortgaging and letting them out for hire as well as of selling them, with or without land. It has been supposed that the unfortunate persons in this state were the aboriginal population of the country enslaved by their Brahmical conquerors. However this may have been, it is certain that they were studiously and systematically degraded, regarded with the utmost contempt, and exposed to the last degree of contumely. Happily, the necessity for adverting more minutely to the subject is removed by the provisions of a legislative act of the government of India, by which slavery is abolished. Measures have been adopted for securing the contemplated advantages of the act by efforts to provide employment for the emancipated, and education for their children and at the same time to create as far as practicable, a good feeling between the labourers and their masters.

The native Mussulmans denominated Mapilaz, are a numerous and important class. The name is supposed to be contracted from Mahapilla, or child of Mocha, in Arabia, from which country they originally came as in the language of Malabar Maha means Mocha, and pilla, child. Their settlement in Malabar is of very remote date. According to some traditions the first mosque in the country was founded as early as 642, being only a short period after the commencement of the Mahomedan era. More sober authorities, however refer this event to a period about two centuries later. It is asserted that in the vicinity of Calicut, the Moplahs are more numerous than all the rest of the population. Fanatical outbreaks on the part of the Moplahs have unhappily not been uncommon of late years. One occurred in this district at the end of 1843 another attended with serious loss of life, followed in 1849. Upon the latter occasion three murders in succession had been committed by a band of these men who took shelter in a Hindoo pagoda, and set the police at defiance. Upon the arrival of a company of her Majesty's 94th regiment, the Moplahs boldly advanced to the attack and of the whole band, amounting to sixty four, all were killed save one (a boy of sixteen years of age) who was severely wounded. They fought with desperation seeking no quarter. The wounded prisoner stated that they had received an assurance from their priest, that those who died with arms in their hands fighting against infidels would be immediately translated to Paradise. Measures have been taken for the

prevention of these outrages. The Moplahs have numerous mosques. Their spiritual chief, denominated Tanguil, resides at Ponany and is maintained by lands which have been allotted for the purpose.

A considerable portion of the population of Malabar are Christians, of whom, as already intimated there are two denominations, the Syrian Christians, or those who refer their conversion and the foundation of their religious establishment to St. Thomas the Apostle, and the disciples of the Church of Rome either descendants from the Portuguese or their converts. The total number of Christians in the tract between Cape Comorin and the vicinity of Mangalore has been estimated at 150 000 but there does not appear to be any satisfactory information as to how many of those are in the British district of Malabar. At one time they were very numerous in the Concan, which they left at the instance of the rajah of Akker or Bednore, who induced 80 000 Christians, partly Syrian partly Romish to migrate into Malabar and Mysore. The liturgy of the Christians of St. Thomas is in Syriac, as is their version of the Scriptures, the date of which is referred to an early part of the fourth century. According to the information which a priest of this persuasion gave Buchanan, this church "is dependent on the Jacobite patriarch of Antioch but they have a metropolitan who resides in Travancore, and who is sent by the patriarch on the death of his predecessor." They are settled chiefly in the mountainous parts of South Malabar and had formerly an archbishop at Anumalaya a town on the confines of the British district of Coimbatore. Their doctrines are stated with a wide difference by different authorities. According to Wrede, they maintained the heresy of Nestorius. "They rejected the divine nature of Christ, and called the Virgin Mary only the mother of Christ not of God they also maintained that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Father and not from the Father and Son. They admitted no images of saints, where the holy cross alone was to be seen. They had only three sacraments, Baptism Eucharist, and Orders and would not admit transubstantiation in the manner the Roman Catholics do. They knew nothing of purgatory, and the saints, they said, were not admitted to the presence of God but were kept in a third place till the day of judgment. Their priests were permitted to marry at least once in their life." There are however, monasteries amongst them, and those establishments were formerly much more numerous, until the severe and continual persecutions of the Portuguese against the Syrian congregations and communities. An earnest and well-informed inquirer gives an account varying greatly from that above quoted. He represents their doctrines as identical with those of the Episcopal Church of England, viz., 1. Vicarious atonement for the sins of men by the blood and merits of Christ, and justification by faith, 2. Regeneration by

the influence of the Spirit of God; 3. Belief in the Trinity as set forth in the Nicene Creed. A similar account is given by Brewster a more recent writer.—"Their creed coincides with the articles of faith of Athanasius, but without its damatory clauses, they deny the tenets of the Nestorian heresy they believe in God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary and was incarnate God and man and that Christ appeared on earth for the salvation of mankind, through whose blood and merits atonement was made for the sins of men. they hold regeneration to righteousness, and they believe that the souls of the blessed will not see God till after the universal judgment. If thus far their tenets might be admitted to be generally the same with those of the Church of England, that which follows appears perfectly irreconcilable with such admission. The writer proceeds to say, They commonly acknowledge seven sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, Ordination Confirmation, Extreme Unction Penance and Marriage they make use of holy oil in baptism they practise auricular confession, even in children from the age of seven and upwards they say masses for the repose of the souls of the dead." Their mode of worship appears also to be accompanied by prostrations crougings and other ceremonies, little agreeing with the sobriety and decorum of English devotion. The only imaginable mode of accounting for the existence of these opinions and practices among a people whose creed is said to be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England is by adverting to a schism (hereafter to be noticed) which took place among the Syrian Christians about two centuries since and by supposing that what in the last-quoted extract appears to be said of the entire body, applies, in fact, to only one section of it.

There is some evidence for concluding that the Gospel was preached in Malabar with successful results by St. Thomas, and that, immediately after his martyrdom, it was widely and zealously received there. It is not, however, to be unnoticed, that a large portion of the Syrian Christians attribute the introduction of Christianity into Malabar to a missionary, whom they call Mar Thome and who appears to have laboured about the middle of the third century. Many Brahmins, and other persons of rank, became converts, and the church so flourished that, in the tenth century, it is stated that Alfred, the Anglo-Saxon king, sent a mission to inquire after its welfare. At the time of the first arrival of the Portuguese, in the end of the fifteenth century, the Syrian Christians were a prosperous race highly esteemed and honoured by the native princes. From the Portuguese who were Romanists, subjected by all the intolerance which prevailed in their own church, the Syrian Christians endured every species of persecution and cruelty which the new-comers had power to

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inflict, and in 1599 Meneses, the Portuguese archbishop of Goa, convened at Udiamper near Cochim, a synod, at which the priests of the Syrian Christians or at least many of them, terrified at the display of military force by the Portuguese and their native supporters, declared their conformity to the Church of Rome. At length the Dutch having in 1663 overthrown the Portuguese power in Malabar the Syrian Christians recovered their religious liberty but a considerable number of them voluntarily continued to conform to the faith which their ancestors had been forcibly constrained to adopt and, coalescing with the Portuguese and their native converts formed a body under the spiritual jurisdiction of the pope, and known by the denomination of *Romish Christians of Malabar*.

The Jews of Malabar are of two different denominations,—the Black Jews from time immemorial settled in the country and the White Jews bearing in their comparatively fair complexions evidence of the recent emigration of their race from a more temperate climate. The principal settlement of the Jews is in the southern part of the district. In the city of Cochim are many white Jews, the black Jews for the most part inhabiting a suburb on the northern side of the city. The number of both denominations is, however small.

Malabar the present name of the tract extending along the south western coast of Southern India, is considered to be a corruption of the name Malayalam, which in the vernacular dialect, signifies "skirting the hills." Its original Sanskrit name is stated to have been Kerala, and its original occupants the Brahmans though there is some reason to conclude that they mastered and enslaved a still more ancient race which under the denomination of Polhar groaned until lately under oppressive bondage. The Brahmans, who originally governed, it is said by an aristocracy of their own caste, became, in consequence of their incessant and ruinous intestine discords, subject to a great potentate, who ruled them by *pernals* (*viceroy*s) a succession of these officers holding the dignity about twelve years each, until towards the commencement of the ninth century when Cherama Perumal threw off the yoke, established his independence and divided his dominions with the Nairs, whom he had invited from the Carnatic. Having subsequently professed Islamism, he repaired to Mecca, and there ended his days. Great obscurity and inconsistency characterise the traditions, forming the only sources from which the history real or fictitious, of these early periods is to be drawn. Neither dates nor facts can be relied on. The Nairs, however, appear to have maintained their ascendancy until the arrival of the Portuguese at Calicut in 1498, who found that city the residence of the Tamuri rajah, then the greatest potentate on the coast. From their landing, the later course of the Portuguese with the natives was characterized by an equal display of valour,

fanaticism, and cruelty, until the overthrow of their power by the Dutch, who in 1663, took from them the city and seaport of Cochim, and thenceforth the native chiefs held their possessions with little molestation until the irruption of Hyder Ali. Influenced by ambition rapacity and the prospect of easy conquest from the dissensions of the chiefs, Hyder in 1763, invaded Malabar from the side of Canara, overcame the obstinate but demilitary resistance of the Nairs, and took Calicut where the Tamuri rajah or Zamorin in despair fired his palace and destroyed himself and his family in the flames. Calicut was garrisoned by a Mysorean force but the inhabitants of Malabar continued obstinately though ineffectually to resist. 15 000 of them were driven off to people the devastated parts of the Carnatic but this cruel measure proved abortive, as not more than 200 survived. Hyder Ali having plundered the country to exhaustion in 1768 evacuated it but in 1778 with little difficulty, recovered possession. His son and successor Tippoo Sultan, outdid his father in acts of ferocity and plunder everywhere treating the population with the greatest cruelty and, among other outrages, causing such males as could be seized to be forcibly subjected to the initiatory rite of the Mahomedans. The success of the British arms against Tippoo transferred Malabar to the East-India Company of whose possessions it has ever since formed part.

**MALABAR POINT**.—The south western extremity of the island of Bombay. The place contains a residence for the use of the governor of the presidency. Distant W from Bombay Castle three miles. Lat. 18 56', long 72 51.

**MALACCA**.—A town in the straits of the same name situate at the entrance of a small river near the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It consists of two divisions, separated by the river but connected by a bridge. On the left bank rises the verdant hill of St. Paul, surrounded by vestiges of an old Portuguese fort. Around its base lie the barracks, lines and most of the houses of the military, the stadthouse, courthouse, jail, church civil and military hospitals, convent, police-office, school, and post-office. On its summit stand the ruins of the ancient church of our Lady del Monte erected by Albuquerque, and the scene of the labours and supposed miracles of that apostle of the East St. Francis Xavier. The bazars and by far the greatest part of the town are situate on the right bank of the river. The view of the town from the roads is extremely picturesque. Lat. 5, long 100°.

The British territory of which this town is the chief place, is bounded on the north west by the Malay state of Selangore, on the south-east by that of Johore, on the east by Rumbow and Johole, and on the west by the Straits of Malacca. Its length is about forty miles, its breadth, including Nanning, twenty

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five and it contains an area of about 1,000 square miles. The products consist principally of rice, sugar, jaggery, pepper, timber, poultry, and cattle. Fruit and vegetables are abundant, and fish is plentiful and cheap. The climate is noted for its salubrity, the thermometer ranging from 72 to 85. According to Newbold, "excessive heat and cold are not encountered here as on the peninsula of India, nor any scorching land winds; hot nights seldom occur. There are regular land and sea breezes." The settlement is but slightly affected by the monsoons that prevail in the Bay of Bengal. A search for coal, conducted under the authority of the British government in different parts of the peninsula, has proved unsuccessful. Tin mines are worked in various places.

The population of the settlement inclusive of the military and also of convicts and all other classes, has been officially returned at 54,021. It is of very heterogeneous composition, embracing persons varying greatly as to descent, country, creed, and habits.

Malacca was captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1509 and remained in their possession till 1642 when it fell to the Dutch who in their turn were expelled by the British in 1795. At the peace of Amiens in 1801, it was restored to the Dutch upon the renewal of hostilities in 1807 it again fell to the British but was once more restored to the Dutch in 1818 after the general pacification. In 1824 it was finally transferred to the British among the concessions made by the king of the Netherlands in exchange for the British possessions on the island of Sumatra. The settlement, previously a dependency of the presidency of Bengal, was by proclamation 1st August 1851 separated therefrom and the governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, was authorized to exercise within the three settlements, subject only to the government of India, the powers of administration which had previously been intrusted to the government of Bengal.

The peninsula of which Malacca forms part is inhabited by various tribes, chiefly but not entirely of Malay origin. In some tracts are found negroes distinctly marked by the peculiar physical characteristics of that race. The Malay governments as might be expected, have little or no pretensions to regularity. The chief is usually styled sultan and between him and the people stand a body of nobles but obedience whether from the nobles to the prince, or from the people to both, is yielded only when inclination prompts or the danger of resistance affrights. The chief points in the character of the Malay—his violent and uncontrollable temper, his love of gambling and more especially of cock fighting, his faithlessness and cruelty are well known. It is remarkable that his language should be singularly soft, sweet, and musical; it is of mixed origin and great simplicity of construction. The following account of it is given by Hamilton—"There is no inflexion of any part of

speech to express relative number, gender, time, or mood, and a word is often used with out alteration, as a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb. The tones of a verb are sometimes expressed by auxiliaries, sometimes by adverbs, but not unfrequently both are omitted, and the reader is left to gather the meaning from the context, the sentiment being rather hinted at than expressed. The language, as spoken in the year 1521 in the island of Tidore, when visited by a companion of Magellan, is said to have been precisely that of the present day. The religion professed by the Malays is Mahomedan."

**MALAGARN** in the British district of Bodlundshubur, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the left bank of the East Kales Nuddes 38 miles S E of Delhi. Lat. 28 28 long 77 53

**MALA SHEDAO**—A town in the native state of Bhowulpore, situate on the left bank of the Beas river, and 77 miles N E. by E. from Bhowulpore. Lat. 29 57', long 72 50

**MALACN** in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Oawnpore to Soetpore cantonment, 28 miles N of the former 44 S. of the latter. Heber who visited it in 1824, describes it as a large town and Tieffenthaler about sixty years earlier styles it a small town (Städtchen) mostly built of brick thickly peopled surrounded by trees. It has a fort, built partly of mud, partly of brick and having towers. Tennant describes it at the beginning of the present century as a very large village in length fully two miles. The inhabitants are numerous but the town is mean and irregular consisting almost entirely of small mud huts. Lat. 27 long 80 32

**MALAVELLY** or **MALAWALI** in the Mysore, a large mud fort, situate about two miles from an extensive tank or artificial lake, and on the principal route from the Carnatic to Seringapatam. Here in March 1799 a battle took place between Tippoo Sultan and the British army under General Harris, advancing to besiege Seringapatam, in which the Mysoreans lost upwards of 1,000 men, while the loss of the British was only sixty-nine. After the latter had marched onwards past Malavelly Tippoo Sultan caused it to be destroyed but after his overthrow, it was partially rebuilt. Distance from Seringapatam, E 25 miles. Lat. 12 28 long 77 7

**MALCOLM ISLAND** in the Mergu Archipelago situate 58 miles W of the coast of Tenasserim. Its centre is in lat. 11 15, long 98° 20'

**MALCOLM PEIT**—A village forming part of the convalescent station on the Mahabulwar Hills, presidency of Bombay. It has several government bungalows for sick officers, the church is about four miles distant from the village and temples of Mahabulwar, at the source of the Krishna river. The station is well supplied with vegetables from gardens

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ruined of the government. Distant S.E. from Bombay 194 miles. Lat. 17° 58', long 73° 42'.

**MALDAH**, a British district under the lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by Purneah on the north-east by the British district of Dinajepore on the south-east by the British district of Rajshahye and on the south-west by Moorshedabad and Bhagulpore. It lies between lat. 24° 30'—25° 25' long 87° 50'—88° 30' is seventy miles in length from south-east to north-west, and thirty-seven in breadth; the area is 1 000 square miles. It is through out a thoroughly alluvial tract, traversed by numerous streams, all of which flowing towards the south-east, indicate the general slope of the surface to be in that direction and as they communicate with each other by numerous offsets, they give the country the character of the delta of a vast river though distant 200 miles in a direct line from the sea. The principal of these are the Ganges, Mahazunda, Purnahada, and Bhagruttee. The elevation of no part of the surface is considerable. It is probably not more than 110 feet at the north-western or highest part.

The principal towns are Maldah, English Bazar, Ruhapore, and Sarganj. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**. The routes are—1 From south to north, from Berhampore to Maldah, thence diverging north-west to Purneah, and north-east to Dinajepore. 2 From west to east, from Rajmahal to Maldah.

The tract comprised within this district, according to Wilford quoting Persian authorities was originally part of the great kingdom of Magadha or Bengal, on the overthrow of which, in the middle of the seventh century the town of Gaur became the capital of a rajah the most powerful monarch of the eastern part of India. This state is said to have been overthrown, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Bakhtyar Khilji an officer subordinate to Kuttubuddin Aibak, viceroy of Delhi, for Shahabuddin the Muhammadan monarch of Ghor in Afghanistan. Bakhtyar Khilji assuming the title of king of Bengal, it became part of his realm; the seat of government being established at Laknouth or Gaur. In 1538 Gaur was taken, and the kingdom of Bengal conquered, by Sher Shah the renowned Pathan chief, who subsequently expelled Humayun from Delhi. During the conflict between those rivals, Humayun subjugated this tract, but was quickly obliged to retreat from it. The country was subdued, and restored to the kingdom of Delhi, in 1576, by the arms of Akbar and thenceforward remained ostensibly part of that realm until it was granted to the East-India Company by the firmans of Shah Alom, in 1765.

**MALDAH**, a town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, on the route from Barhampore to Purneah, 73 miles N of the former, 91 S.E. of the latter. It is

situate on the left bank of the Mahazunda, at the confluence of a considerable offset from the Ganges, and during the periodical rains is nearly isolated by the inundation. Buchanan describes it as a wretched place consisting of ramed houses, forming narrow irregular streets, loaded with filth. The manufactures which it formerly had have disappeared before the superior cheapness of those brought from Britain and the desolation of the town appears to have extended to the surrounding country as, though fertile it had become a melancholy desert, from want of cultivation. Besides mosques the only public building is a large setra or public lodging house for travellers. Though giving name to the district, it is not the locality of the civil establishment which is at English Bazar four miles to the southward. The number of houses has been estimated at 3,000, which, according to the usually received average ratio of inmates to dwellings, would assign it a population of about 15 000. Distant N from Calcutta, by Burhampore, 191 miles. Lat 25° 2' long 88° 11'.

**MALDAH**—A town in the British district of Mongheer lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 46 miles W S W of Mongheer. Lat. 25° 8' long 85° 48'.

**MALEBUM**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 143 miles W N W from Khatmandoo and 127 miles N from Gorakhpore. Lat 28° 30' long 83° 12'.

**MALEEPARA**—A town in the British district of Nuddah, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 97 miles N N E of Calcutta. Lat 23° 54' long 88° 51'.

**MALEKRA**, in the north-east of the Punjab a town in the southern range of the Himalaya, and close to the celebrated fort Kot Kangra. Here is an idol called Bawun an object of great veneration to the superstitious Hindoos. It is without its head, which is supposed to be at Jewah Muki and to breathe forth the perpetual fire issuing from the rock there. Malekra is a neat clean looking place, built on the side of a hill traversed by the road from Nadam to Kot Kangra. Lat 32° 6' long 76° 19'.

**MALINGAPOOR**—A town in the South-east Mahratta jaghire of Moodbul, 66 miles E.S.E. from Kolapoor and 58 miles N.E. from Belgaum. Lat 16° 28' long 75° 14'.

**MALKAH**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Kurnali river and 19 miles W by N from Jemlah. Lat 29° 22' long 81° 28'.

**MALLA BONNOOR**—A town in the Mysore, 149 miles N W from Seringapatam, and 120 miles N E by N from Mangalore. Lat 14° 21' long 75° 49'.

**MALLA**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 86 miles S.S.W. from Rajkote, and 111 miles S.E. from Dwarka. Lat 21° 19' long 70° 21'.

**MALLIA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar,

# MAL.

province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Muchu Ranta, and in the spot where the Bunn or Salt Marsh joins the head of the Gulf of Cutch and on the estuary of the small river Muchu. The tallook or subdivision annexed to it contains nine villages, the whole having a population of 4 298 and paying annually to the Guzerat and to the nawaub of Joonaghur a tribute of 1 641 rupees. It belongs to a thakoor or chief, a Jhargya Rajpoot, representative of the elder branch of the family holding the sovereignty of Cutch. The thakoor and his family reside at Kokraj, eight miles west of Mallia. his gross revenue, including the tribute paid by him is estimated at 17,138 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, W, 115 miles from Baroda, NW, 160, Bombay NW, 315 Lat 23 4, long 70 46'

**MALLIAPPOORAM**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 24 miles S E by E from Calicut. Lat 11 4' long 78 6'

**MALLIGAUM**—A town in the British district of Candish presidency of Bombay situate on the trunk road from Bombay to Agra. A church has been recently erected in the town. A proposal was some time since made to transfer the civil station of the district to this place from Dhoosha its present locality 154 miles N E of Bombay Lat 20 32' long 74 30'

**MALLIWAARA**—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpur or Berar situate 98 miles S W by E. from Nagpur and 94 miles S W by W from Ryepeer Lat 20 30' long 80 23'

**MALLOODIE** in Sude a village on the route from Subaulote to Shikarpoor, and 35 miles S.W. of the former place. Lat. 28 6' long 69 28'

**MALLUNG**—A town in the British district of Silhet, heut. gov of Bengal 26 miles NW by N of Silhet. Lat 25 11 long 91 38

**MALOD**, in Sirhind, a town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 101 miles S E. of the former place. It is the possession of one of the Sikh chiefs, under the protection and control of the British. Distant NW from Calcutta 1 069 miles. Lat 30 38 long 76 3'

**MALORE** in the British district of Allygurb heut. gov of the NW Provinces a village 19 miles S E of the cantonment of Allygurb Lat 27 42, long 78 17

**MALOON**—A town of Burmah situate on the right bank of the Irrawady river and 85 miles N from Prome Lat 19 59 long 94 49'

**MALOOR**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 19 miles N E by E. of Madras. Lat 10 3, long 78 24'

**MALOOR**—A town in the Mysore, 98 miles E N E from Seringapatam, and 158

miles W from Madras. Lat. 13, long. 78 1

**MALOUND**—A town in the territory of one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate 85 miles S. from Sambalpoor, and 98 miles NW from Ganjam. Lat. 20 15, long 83 53

**MALOWN** in the petty hill state of Hindoor, a celebrated fort, situate on a summit of the ridge of the same name, which runs over the left bank of the Sutlej and has a south easterly direction until it joins the Sub-Himalaya. The ridge in the part where the fort is situate is only between twenty and thirty yards wide having on the north-east a steep declivity of 2,000 feet to the river Gumsara, and on the south west one equally steep and deep to the river Gumbur. The fort is strongly built of masonry, and contains a court-yard, a few small apartments, and a magazine, the whole occupying a space 100 yards long and twenty wide and surrounded by a strong wall without a ditch. Here, in April, 1816 the Goorkha forces, under their commander-in-chief Ummer Singh were shut up, when deluged from all their other posts in the western hill states by the persevering and masterly operations of General Ochterlony and the British engineers having with amazing toil and skill, made up those difficult heights a road practicable for heavy artillery a breaching battery was formed within 400 yards of the fort, which was surrendered on the 16th of May following. By this capitulation, it was provided that the whole of the hill states west of the river Kales should be evacuated by the Goorkhas, and delivered up to the British. Malown is 4 448 feet above the sea. Distant NW from Calcutta 1,095 miles. Lat. 31 12' long. 76 52'

**MALPURA** in the British district of Agra, heut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town situate eight miles S W of the city of Agra. Lat. 27 7 long 77 59

**MALPURA** in the state of Jeypoor in Rajpootana a town on the route from Delhi to Neemuch 216 miles S W of former, 165 N E of latter. It is of considerable size, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 26 17, long 75 25

**MALRA**, in the jaghure of Jybur, heut. gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from Rohuk to Narnol, and 47 miles S.W. of the former Lat 23 19, long 76 15

**MAISEIJ GHAUT**, a pass over the Western Ghats separating the Tanneh and Ahmednuggur districts 68 miles N E by E from Bombay Lat 19 25, long 78 48'

**MALTEE NUDDER**, a small river rising on the south west frontier of Bengal in lat 21 22 long 84 13 and flowing circuitously, but generally westerly for twenty miles, through the British district of Sambalpoor falls into the Mahanuddy, in lat 21° 25', long 84 1'



## MAL—MAN

**MALWA**, or **CENTRAL INDIA**, a tableland of uneven surface, elevated from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, bounded on the west by the Aravalli range of mountains, on the south by the Vindhya chain, on the east by Bundelcund and on the north-east by the valley of the Ganges. Of a country so extensive and so divided as to government, it would be out of place to attempt a description of either its physical or political circumstances but in the articles devoted to particular portions the proper information will be found, and to these the inquirer is referred. Malwa formerly constituted a powerful kingdom it appears to have thrown off the yoke of Delhi at the close of the fourteenth century, in the reign of Feroz Toghluq. Its first king was Dilawar Ghor whose ancestors were natives of Ghor in Afghanistan. It preserved its independence through a line of kings for 150 years when it was subjugated by Akbar and annexed to the imperial dominions. Malwa continued a province of the empire until the dissolution of that great fabric of power made way for the subjugation of Malwa by the power then rising in India,—the Mahrattas by whom it was speedily overrun. The condition of the country became unsettled and irregular and here, as the proper soil for their production originated the associations of plunderers, infamous in Indian history under the name of Pindares. These miscreants gradually extended themselves over Malwa, and would soon have occupied the whole issuing forth but to carry devastation and misery into the adjacent countries had not the vigorous measures of the Marquis of Hastings put an end to their success, and forced them to resort to more honest means of life than they had been accustomed to. Malwa was thus restored to peace and security and the great preservative of peace afforded by the paramount power of the British government has been effectual in maintaining those blessings which its energy and perseverance won for the country. It is divided into a number of principalities, held by native chiefs. The peace of the country is in part preserved by a Bheel corps, embodied in 1840. The Bheels were among the most despised outcasts, and were considered among the most hopeless. The experiment of converting them into soldiers did not appear to bear much promise but it has succeeded to an extent that the most sanguine could scarcely have looked for. They have been trusted, and they have shown themselves worthy of trust. The expense of the corps is supported partly by the British government, and partly by contributions from Holkar, Scindia, Dhar Jaboo, and Amberra. In addition to this force, is the Malwa united contingent, supported by Holkar and the petty states of Dewas and Jorah.

**MALWAN** also known by the names of Melundy Island and Sindoodroog, is situated

off the coast of the Southern Concan presidency of Bombay. It is little elevated above the water and the channel being narrow it at a short distance is not easily distinguished from the mainland on which abreast of the island is a fort. This was formerly a stronghold of Mahratta pirates but in 1812 it was, under the treaty of Kurrveer ceded to the East-India Company by the rajah of Colapore. Iron-ore of good quality has been found in the vicinity. Distance S. from Bombay 210 miles, S W from Sattara 122 miles. Lat. 16° 4', long 73° 31'.

**MAMADPOOR**, in Sindh a village on the route from Subulote to Shukarpoor and 22 miles S W of the former town. Lat. 23° 7', long 69° 34'.

**MAMKPOONJ**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 80 miles N of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 20° 14' long 74° 44'.

**MAMCN** in the British district of Booldahuhur, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 49 miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 23° 20', long 77° 55'.

**MANA** in the British district of Kumaon, under the lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the baraswathi called lower down the Vishnuganga or Buhenganga, a tributary of the Alakanda. It is the chief place of a petty district of the same name, containing, according to Traill three villages and 700 or 800 inhabitants. A route from the south proceeds by the village and up the course of the river to the crest of the range dividing Kumaon from Chinese Tartary on which it debouches by a pass of the same name as the town. The Mana Pass, though very lofty is one of the easiest into Chinese Tartary from the south in consequence of the ascent up the course of the river being rather regular and gradual. It is that usually followed by the Hindoo pilgrims in their journeys to Lake Manasarovara, for which they choose the month of July returning in October by the Nilun Pass. The town of Mana has an elevation of 10,492 feet, the pass of 18,000. Lat. 30° 48' long 79° 32' of town lat 31° 5' long 79° 34', of pass.

**MANAAR**, an island off the coast of Ceylon, and at the eastern extremity of the narrow long sandbank called Adam's Bridge, which stretches in a direction from east to west between Ceylon and the mainland of India. Manaar gives name to a gulf or rather bay indenting the mainland of India. It bears north-east from Cape Comorin and south-west from Palk's Straits, from which it is divided by Adam's Bridge. A survey of the gulf, conducted at considerable cost, was completed a few years since, and resulted in the formation of the Paumotu Passage, the per-

# MAN

treasures of which are described under that head in the alphabetical arrangement. The island is in lat. 9° 3' long 80°

**MANAMALEGUDU** — A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, situate 53 miles S of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 8' long 79° 18'

**MANANTAWADDY**, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of the talook or subdivision of Wynad, and the head quarters of the local force stationed in it. Distance from Calicut, N.E. 43 miles, Cananore, E. 50. Lat. 11° 48' long 76° 4'

**MANAPARA** — A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 55 miles N.E. of Madras. Lat. 10° 39', long 78° 28'

**MANARGOODY** — A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 22 miles S.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 40', long 79° 30'

**MANAB GURR** — A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 26 miles N by W of Mangalore. Lat. 13° 18', long 74° 47'

**MANASA BUL** or **MANOS BAL** in Cashmere a beautiful lake, which discharges its water into the Jhelum, on the right or north side. It is altogether according to Von Hügel one of the most beautiful spots in existence. On the northern bank are the remains of a palace built by Nur Jehan the celebrated queen of Jehangir the Mogul emperor. Lat. 34° 13', long 74° 48'

**MANCHEE** a river rising in lat. 27° long 89° 3' on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya range of mountains and flowing in a southerly direction for forty miles through the native state of Bhotan and far nineteen through that of Cooch Behar, falls into the Jor-decker river on the left side, in lat. 26° 20', long 89° 15'

**MANCHUN** a river rising in lat. 22° 21', long 74° 38' on the northern slope of the Vindhya range of mountains and in the native state of Barreah and, flowing in a northerly direction for fifty five miles through Barreah Dewad Jhalid and Saunde falls into the river Myhe, in lat. 23° 33' long 74° 1'

**MANDALE** — A town of Burmah situate five miles N from the right bank of the Irrawady and 34 miles W.N.W. from Ava. Lat. 22° 2' long 95° 32'

**MANDAVEE** in the presidency of Bombay a town the principal place of a feudal dependency, which on the demise of Rajah Doorjun Singhee in 1640 and the failure of heirs in the direct line of succession lapsed to the paramount power and was subsequently annexed to the British dominions. It now forms part of the collectorate of Surat. The town is situate on the right bank of the Taptee, 73 miles S of Baroda. Lat. 21° 11', long 73° 20'

**MANDAVEE** — A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch and 34 miles S.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 22° 51', long 69° 26'

**MANDAWA** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 88 miles N.W. by N from Jeypoor and 115 miles N.N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 28° 1' long 75° 18'

**MANDERYK**, in the British district of Myspoores, Kant. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village situate on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Myspoores and 27 miles W of the latter. Lat. 27° 7', long 78° 43'

**MANDGAON** — A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoores situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Wunda river and 89 miles S.S.W. from Nagpoores. Lat. 20° 40' long 76° 55'

**MANDI** — See **MUNDI**

**MANDOO** in the small raj or state of Dhar, in Malwa, an extensive deserted city 15 miles N of the right bank of the Nerbudda. The circuit of its ramparts is, according to Malcolm, thirty-seven miles but it is not probable that the whole of this great space was inhabited. The greatest and least-injured of the ruined buildings is the Jama Masjid or great mosque. Its area is raised several yards above the ground and is reached by a large and hard some flight of stairs. Its interior is open to the heavens. The ground plan is a square, and on each side is a low deep gallery supported by several ranges of enormous pillars. The mass of this building is great so that, notwithstanding some degree of heaviness and inequalities its appearance is very striking. Next in importance is the mausoleum of Hoshang Ghorri, king of Malwa, who raised this city to great splendour. It is built in massive style of white marble and is situate in a square court, from which proceeds a deep gallery, supported by columns elaborately sculptured and in a chamber roofed with vast slabs is the sarcophagus of the sultan. The ruins of the palace of Raz Bahadur king of Malwa, and of many other gorgeous buildings, strew the ground to a great extent. According to Malcolm Mandoo was founded in the year 370 of the Sambat, or A.D. 813 and was at first the residence of the Hindoo rajahs of the state of Dhar. It is mentioned by Ferishta as the occasional residence and seat of government of Dilawar Khan Ghorri, the first Mussulman king of Malwa, who reigned from A.D. 1387 to 1403 and that his son Alp Khan who succeeded him under the name of Hoshang Ghorri laid the foundations, during his father's life and reign of the fortifications, which he completed afterwards when on the throne. In 1526 it was taken by Bahadur Shah sovereign of Guzerat and was embodied in his dominions, in which it remained comprised until their conquest by Akbar in 1570. The names of Akbar and the date of his visit to Mandoo, are inscribed on a marble slab over one of

# MAN

the principal gatta. Elevation above the sea 1944 feet. Distant from Mow S.W. 26 miles. Indor S.W., 38 miles from Oojem, by Indor S.W., 70 Lat. 22° 20', long 75 27

**MANDOUTHEE**, in the British district of Bobtuk, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bobtuk to Delhi 18 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28 42', long 76 51'

**MANDOWLA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Loonee river and 100 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor Lat. 26 20', long 71 59

**MANDREL**—A town in the native state of Gwahor or the territory of Soudra's family situate on the right bank of the Parbutty river and 82 miles W. from Gwahor Lat. 26 14', long 77 15

**MANDULGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor 96 miles N.E. by E. from Oodeypoor and 96 miles S. by E. from Ajmeer Lat. 25° 10' long 75° 10'

**MANDUNE** in Koonharwin a village on the route from Simla to Kotgurh and 10 miles S. of the latter place, remarkable for two Hindoo temples, constructed partly of stone partly of wood ingeniously and elaborately carved. The village is exclusively inhabited by Brahmans. Elevation above the sea 7428 feet. Lat. 31° 11' long 77 29'

**MANDWA**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate 161 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad, and 127 miles S. by E. from Nagpoor Lat. 19 24', long 78° 40'

**MANDWA**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, presidency of Bengal situate 89 miles S.E. by E. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 18 32' long 75 59'

**MANDWELLA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Soonee river and 68 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor Lat. 25° 28', long 72 35

**MANDYAH** in the British district of Georgian lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village situate on the route from Dadri to Rewari, and six miles N.W. of the latter Lat. 28 15' long 76° 36'

**MANEGUMBA**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Arun river, and 102 miles E.N.E. from Khatmandoo Lat. 28 7', long 86 51'

**MANERUNG**—A pass over the lofty range of Dhaulak Shu, bounding Koonawur on the north-west, and dividing it from Ladakh. No European, except Alexander Gerard, appears to have visited that scene of terrific wildness, and its passage, and that of the Charung Pass, were the most arduous undertakings of that intrepid and adventurous explorer. The ascent of the pass from the south-east or Koonawur side is up the course of the Darbung river, to its source, is paren-

tial ice and snow at an elevation of 15 000 feet. This pass is open about four months of the year. It was crossed by Gerard at the end of August. Elevation above the sea 18 612 feet. Lat. 31 58' long 78 24

**MANGAHPETT** in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam a small town on the right or south west bank of the river Godavery which flows at the base of a range of mountains situate in the territory of Nagpoor. It has a small mud fort but the remarkable objects there are some structures in the Cyclopean style of architecture consisting of huge stones above twenty feet high, set upright as pillars, and arranged in circles like those of Stonehenge, and other antique works considered as Druidical monuments. They are cut out of the sandstone the natural formation of the rocks in that part of the country. Distance from Hyderabad, N.E. 150 miles from Polenshaw N. 50 Lat. 18 13', long 80 85

**MANGALORE** in the British district of South Canara presidency of Madras, a town situate on the north side of the estuary formed by the junction of a river flowing from the north east, and of the Naravutti a considerable river but navigable only by small vessels, there being but ten or eleven feet water on the bar. Here says a traveller who visited the place some years since "are the magazines for sandal wood, which grows on the Mysore hills of which" the writer states, the East-India Company had at the time a monopoly from the rajah. The estuary is a fine expanse of water separated from the sea by a beach of sand, liable to be breached by the waves in different places, and thence the utility of the haven is greatly impaired as the depth of water at the entrance at no time great, is liable to vary at short intervals. The town is large and is washed on east and west by the two streams whose confluence forms the estuary. The houses are generally mean, and there are no public buildings worth notice.

Mangalore, though a bad haven, was the principal seaport of the territory of Hyderabad, and, subsequently, of his son Tippoo and here were constructed the ships forming the maritime force of their realm the fine teak woods at the base and on the slopes of the Ghats affording abundance of the best materials. A few miles to the north of Mangalore is an extensive deposit of porcelain-clay, very closely resembling that of Limoges in France, of which the beautiful Sevres ware is formed, and as the beds of this substance are close to the coast, it could advantageously be shipped to Europe as ballast, or with the aid of Chinese artificers, might be manufactured in India.

Mangalore early and repeatedly suffered from the ferocity of the Portuguese. In 1547 it was desolated by them with fire and sword being rebuilt in 1555, it was again destroyed by the same nation. Having recovered this calamity, it once more fell into the hands of these people, who destroyed every living being,

and burned the town. In 1587 it was finally occupied by the Portuguese, who built there the fort St Sebastian and a church. In 1617, the Portuguese governor of Mangalore defeated the rajah of the small territory in the vicinity of the town, and compelled him to cede a portion of his possessions. In 1640 this place was still in the hands of the Portuguese, and it does not appear when or how it was wrested from them by the rajah of Bednore, on the overthrow of whose power by Hyder Ali, in 1763 it was seized by that adventurer. In 1788 it was taken by an expedition sent for that purpose from Bombay, and in the same year retaken by Hyder. The British garrison though ample and provided with means to make a prolonged defence, pusillanimously evacuating the place, and making off to Bombay. In 1783 it was surrendered to a British force under General Matthews and in the same year it yielded to Tippoo Sultan on whose final overthrow in 1793, it was acquired by the East-India Company.

The population was ascertained by census in 1836 to amount to 11 548 persons exclusive of the military. The cantonment is situated on the north side of the town on a level space, gently elevated well drained and open to the sea-breezes and from these circumstances is healthy. Here in 1784 was concluded the treaty of peace called the treaty of Mangalore between the East-India Company and Tippoo Sultan. Mangalore is called also Cadyall Bunder and is the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. An excellent road from Mangalore to Mercara, a distance of eighty miles, was constructed in 1840 at a cost of upwards of 25 000*l*. The town is distant direct from Bombay S E 440 miles from Bangalore, W 188 Seringapatam, N W, 130, Madras, W 870 Calcutta, S W by Bangalore Ongole, Ellore, Cuttack, and Midnapore, 1 160 Lat. 12 52', long 74 54'

**MANGLEE**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 169 miles N by E from Hyderabad Lat. 19 45', long 78 59'

**MANGLOOR**, in the British district of Saharanpoor, seat-gov of the N W Province, a town on the route from Saharanpoor to Buncur 23 miles S.E. by R. of the former Lat. 29 47' long 77 57'

**MANGMUTCHA**.—A town in the British district of Merpur, one of the Tenasserim provinces. Lat. 18 10', long 98 43'

**MANGOR**, in the territory of Gwahar, or dominions of Seindia, a fortified village 11 miles S W of the celebrated fort of that name, and situate at the base of a high range of hills. Here, during the brief campaign at the close of December 1843, the Mahratta army took post, preparatory to its attack on the British under General Grey, posted close to the town of Panwar. In the engagement which ensued,

on December 29th, the Mahrattas were driven, with heavy loss, from all points of their position, and all their artillery consisting of twenty-four pieces, was captured, as well as all their ammunition. The British had 35 men killed and 182 wounded. Lat. 23 7' long 78'

**MANGROL**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the prant or district of Soruth, on the south west coast, washed by the Arabian Sea. Though an indifferent port, the town is very populous, and has considerable traffic. Here is a mosque, the finest building of the kind in the peninsula of Kattywar. A tablet in one part of the building records its foundation A.D. 1885. It belongs to a petty Mussulman chief, styled nawab of Mangrol. He is tributary to the chief or nawab of Joonagurh. The nawab of Mangrol pays to Joonagurh an annual tribute of 11 000 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, S W, 205 miles Baroda, S W, 210 Lat. 21 8' long 70 10'

**MANGROL**, in the Rajpoot territory of Kotah, a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 274 miles S W of former 48 E of latter. Here on the 21st of September 1821, a battle was fought between the army of Kishen Singh, the maha rao or hereditary prince of Kotah and the troops of Zulm Singh, the minister of the state, aided by the British, in which the maha rao was utterly defeated, and his brother Pirthu Singh, killed. Lat. 25 17' long 75 33'

**MANGUL**, a small hill state under the superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for the Cis-Sutlej states, is bounded on the north by Sooket, from which it is separated by the Sutlej on the east and south by Bhagul, and on the west by Kulloor. It is about six miles in length from north to south, and four in breadth from east to west. Its centre is in lat. 31 18' long 76 66' it contains two pergunnahs. The revenue is estimated at 100*l* and the population at 1,000 souls.

**MANGUREE**, in the British district of Dumoh Sangor and Nerbudda territory, seat-gov of the N W Province, a town on the route from Dumoh to Sohagpoor 21 miles S.E.E. of the former Lat. 23 40', long 79 50'

**MANICKDROOG**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 166 miles N by E from Hyderabad, and 107 miles S. from Nagpoor Lat. 19 39', long 79 17'

**MANIHALA**, or **MANIALA**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 14 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Ravee, 13 miles R.S.E. of the town of Lahore Lat. 31 32' long 74 35'

**MANIKPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a decayed town in the district of Ahladgany on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 38 miles N W of the former 90 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, here a rapid stream, shallow in the

# MAN-MAP

season of low water, when it is about a third of a mile wide, muddy and discoloured. Distance N W from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 541 miles. Lat. 25 45 long 81 30'

**MANIKPOOR**, in the British district of Budson, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Agra to Bareilly and 44 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28 1 long 79 4

**MANJEE** in the British district of Sarun, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a considerable town on the left bank of the river Ghogra, three miles above its confluence with the Ganges. Distance from Chapra, N W 12 miles, from Dinapore, N W, 36. Lat. 25 48' long 84 40

**MANJERA** a river rising in lat 18 44 long 75 30', and flowing in a south easterly direction for 170 miles, separates for that distance one of the recently sequestered districts from the reserved territories of the Nizam. From the termination of this boundary it continues its course through the territory of Hyderabad, and falls into the Godavery river on the right-hand side near the town of Sungum, in lat. 18 48, long 77 65'

**MANKAH**—A town in the British district of Palamow lieut. gov. of Bengal, situate 13 miles E.S.E. of Palamow. Lat. 23 45 long 84 11

**MANKORE**, or **MANKAUR**, in the British district of Burdwan, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from the town of Burdwan to Raniganj 22 miles N W of former 30 S E of latter. Jacquemont styles it a considerable village. Lat. 23° 24, long 87 34

**MANKOT**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, situate 16 miles N W from the right bank of the Ravee and 101 miles N.E. from Lahore. Lat. 32 38', long 75 24

**MANOKPOOR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 49 miles N E from Jodhpoor, and 70 miles N.E. by N from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 49' long 78 40'

**MANOOKE**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozepore to Simla and 50 miles S.E. of the former town. Lat. 30 40', long 76° 40'

**MANOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 141 miles N from Hyderabad, and 139 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpore. Lat. 19 28' long 78 31

**MANOOR**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 41 miles E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19 6' long 75° 21'

**MANPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jey pore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmeer 87 miles W of former, 141 E. of latter. It is situate on the right or south bank of the Ban or Banganga river or torrent, the channel of which, 600 yards wide, is devoid of water in the dry season, though having a considerable

stream during the periodical rains. The town is surrounded by a mud rampart from twelve to sixteen feet high with eight good semi circular bastions and a dry ditch. Boileau states that it contains 800 houses an amount which would assign it a population of about 4 000 persons. Lat. 28 58, long 78 44'

**MANSA** in the north of the Punjab, a small lake in the southern range of the Himalaya, a mile in length, half a mile in breadth and very deep. Forster styles it "a delicious spot." It is considered sacred by the Hindoos, who visit it in pilgrimage, regarding it as a meritorious act to make the circuit of it, to propitiate the Devi or presiding spirit. Lat. 32 40' long 75 8'

**MANSOOD** in the British territory of Sangur and Nurbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ellichpore to Deogur 50 miles N E by E. of the former. Lat. 21 38' long 78 10'

**MANSUK**, in the native state of Korea, on the south west frontier of the presidency of Bengal, a small town or village among the mountains of Gondwana, situate 45 miles W of the ruined city of Sirgooja, 136 S. of Mirzapoor 440 W of Calcutta by Hazaribagh. Lat. 23 12' long. 82 25

**MANTEE** in the British district of Cawn pore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 21 miles N E of the latter. Lat. 26 20' long 80 1

**MANTHALIGHOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 47 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo, and 95 miles N from Durbunga. Lat. 27° 30' long 86

**MANTHOLY**—A town in Nagpore or Berar situate 129 miles S.E. from Nagpore and 92 miles W by S from Chanda. Lat. 20 6 long 80 47

**MANUND** in Koonthul a peak on a ridge connected with the Jako or Simla range and throwing off feeders to the river Gini on one side and to the Ushan on the other. Elevation above the sea 7,800 feet. Lat. 31 3, long 77 19'

**MANUROO** or **MUNHEIROO**, in the jaghire of Jyghur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hanai to Neemuch, and 84 miles S.E. of the former. Supplies may on notice be obtained in moderate quantity and water is supplied from wells and tanks. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28 41, long. 76 17'

**MAO**, in the British district of Farruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, an ancient town 11 miles N W of the city of Farruckabad, and a mile and a half W of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 27 36', long 79 31

**MAPAN**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juvahir, on the

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route to Hiundes or Chinese Tartary, and 16 miles S. of the Jwahri Pass. It is situate near the right bank of the Gores river which flows at the depth of about 250 feet below. The country is above the limit of forest vegetation, producing only a few creeping cedars, barberry and gooseberry bushes, and other shrubs. Elevation above the sea 11,082 feet. Lat. 30 23 long 80 12'

**MARACHANGDI**, a river rising in lat 28 55 long 83 58 in the Snowy range of the Himalaya, and, flowing in a southerly direction for 100 miles falls into the Nahng a tributary of the Triaul Ganga, in lat. 27 40' long 84° 11'

**MARANDAHALLIC**—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 161 miles W S W of Madras. Lat. 12° 24' long 78 4

**MAREE**, in Sirhind a town thirty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It was comprised in the possessions held by the maharajah of the Punjab on the left side of the Sutlej and is now locally situated within the British district of Ferozepoor. Distant S E from Ferozepoor 38 miles N W from Calcutta by way of Delhi and Munak, 1 063 miles. Lat. 30 36', long 75 7'

**MAREWAS**—A town of Baghelund, in the native state of Rewah situate 42 miles S E from Rewah, and 60 miles N N E from Sohag poor. Lat. 24 6' long 81 51

**MARIAN RIVER**.—One of the mouths of the Irawady, falling into the Bay of Bengal in lat 16 35', long 96 45'

**MARJA** in Basahir, a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawar to the south. This pass and three others cross the ridge within a space of little more than a mile. The elevation of Marja is probably between 16 000 and 17 000 feet. On account of fissures in the ice, and the snow sinking, it is scarcely passable, except in May, June, July and the first half of August. Marja Pass is in lat 31 16 long 78 27

**MARKAPOOR**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, 91 miles N N E of Cuddapah. Lat. 16 45', long 79 20'

**MARKABI** in the British district Malabar presidency of Madras, a town on the western base of the Western Ghats, on a river flowing from that range, nine miles E of Cannanore. Lat 11 52', long 75 38'

**MARKUNDA**, a river or rather torrent, rises in Sirmour under the name of Murk wata, in the hills about Nahnn, in lat. 30 35', long 77 27. Holding a course of a few miles in a south westerly direction it flows into Sirhind and still proceeding south-west, joins the Sursooty in lat 29 29' long 76 38' having run from its source to this point about seventy miles. This river, like the Sursooty to the east, and the Gagur to the west, flows through

a shallow valley twenty nine miles wide, and so level that, in time of inundation, the three rivers communicate by means of numerous branches, forming a maze of streams, and in extraordinary floods all unite the whole country, except the elevated sites of villages, being laid under water at other times, like the rest of the streams of Sirhind it becomes 'a mere thread of running water'

**MAROOT** in Bhawalpoor a town in the desert extending through the eastern part of that state is situate on the route from the town of Bhawalpoor to Bhutneer and 60 miles E of the former place. It is surrounded with a mud wall of considerable extent, having numerous bastions. Maroot is in lat. 29° 6', long 73 40'

**MAROT**, in the British district of Bhut-teanna, lent gov of the N W Provinces, a small town or village close to the north-east frontier towards Sirhind. Lat 30° 10', long 74 35'

**MAROUT**—A town in the Raypoor state of Jodhpoor, situate 140 miles E N E, from Jodhpoor and 52 miles N E. by N from Ajmeer. Lat. 27 5, long 75 10'

**MAROWA** in the British district of Benares lent gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 659 miles N W of Calcutta, by water 10 N E. of Benares. Lat. 25 22' long 83 10

**MAROWRA**—A town in Bundelkund 23 miles W by N from Shahgurb, and 37 miles N from Sangur. Lat. 24 22', long 78 50

**MARTABAN**.—A town in the British province of Pegue situate on the east bank of the Salween immediately opposite the British station of Moulmein. It is a place of no strength, and upon the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1852 it was the first of the enemy's possessions which fell before the British arms. On the 4th April, a fire was opened upon the town from her Majesty's steamer *Rattler* which had taken up a position at a short distance from the defences, and the garrison offering little resistance, the place became an easy conquest. (See also *PEGUE*) Lat. 16 30', long 97 40'

**MARTEE KHAN KA TANDA**, in Sind, a town on the route from Khyerpoor to Hyderabad, and 16 miles S W of the former place. Lat. 27 20', long 68 38'

**MARUDGEF**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay, nine miles E. of Dharwar. Lat. 15 29 long 75 11'

**MARUPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lent gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Etawa to Futtehgurb and 13 miles S W of the latter. Lat 27° 14', long 79 37'

**MARWAR**.—See *JODPHORE*.

**MASHO**—A town in the dominions of 603

Ghobah Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situated on the left bank of the Senghe Khobab or Indus river and 168 miles E. from Srinagar Lat 34° 1', long 77 44

**MASIRANI** in Gurhal on the southern frontier a peak on the range bounding the Dehra Doon to the north and stretching along the left bank of the Aglar a feeder of the Jumna. It is situated about five miles west of the sanatory station of Mussoorie Elevation above the sea 7588 feet. Lat 30 28', long 78 7

**MASSEY**—A town in the territory of Oude situate on the left bank of the Goomtee river and 37 miles N W by N from Lucknow Lat. 27° 20' long 80 48'

**MASTEE**—A town in the Mysore, 93 miles E.N.E from Seringapatam and 158 miles W from Madras. Lat. 12 53' long 75 3

**MASULIPATAM** — A British district, named from its principal place, within the limits of the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam on the north east and east by the British district Rajahmundry on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal and on the south-west by the river Kistnah, dividing it from the British district Guntur. It lies between lat. 15 45'—17 18' long 80 5—81 49' and embraces an area, according to official returns of 5 000 square miles. The seacoast commences from the south western or principal mouth of the Kistnah, and has a direction north-east for twenty nine miles, to Point Divy at the mouth of the great north eastern branch of that river. The coast between these points is very low, and ships can scarcely sight it in some parts, shoals extending five or six miles seawards. It is conjectured, not without probability that these shoals have been formed by the earth swept down the branches of the Kistnah during the rains. At Point Divy the shore takes a direction northward for fifteen miles, to the town of Masulipatam, where it turns to the north east, following that direction for twenty-eight miles, and subsequently turns eastward for fifteen miles, forming an indentation in the coast, called the Bay of Masulipatam. Narsipore, situate just beyond the coast belonging to this district, at the eastern extremity of the bay, and on the eastern side of the mouth of the western branch of the Godavery, though having but eight or nine feet of water on the bar and four or five fathoms inside, is the only port in the neighbourhood for shipping, even of that small draught, as the Chinnapuram Canal, which joins the sea at Masulipatam, admits boats only, and those but at high water, they being at other times excluded by a hard bar of sand. The low country extends inland and westward for between forty or fifty miles, and at some distance from the sea becomes more depressed than the shore, which is somewhat elevated by the sand thrown up by the waves, and raised by the winds into low ridges and hillocks. In one

place the depression is so great that the rates of the monsoons accumulating, form the lake of Colar having an area of twenty square miles. Into this lake flow the redundant waters of the Kistnah and the Godavery by channels proceeding from both rivers. As the waterways of these great streams, where they flow into the district, are much above the average level of its surface probably no tract of equal extent has to a greater degree facilities for irrigation yet, forages, such was the disregard of this advantage, that the crops were allowed to depend on the annual amount of rain fall, which is extremely precarious, and during three years, 1764, 1765 and 1766 so little rain fell, that the country was desolated and it has been estimated that one-half of the population perished. The British government, alive to the importance of improving the means provided by the bounty of nature for averting such fearful results, has, at great cost, established an extensive system of irrigation, in connection with the rivers Godavery and Kistnah. In 1849 the sum of 91 000£ was authorized to be expended on the former river and in the following year 150,000£ on the latter. The hilly country commences about fifty miles inland or westward from the coast and attains its greatest elevation (about 1 700 feet) in the vicinity of Condapilly. In the geological formation, a variety of gneiss, which contains garnets instead of mica (though the latter sometimes do exist) is the predominant rock. Sienite limestone granite, and other formations occur. At Malavilly diamonds are found in a detritus consisting of a mixture of disintegrated sandstone hornstone iron-ore, and knunkar or calcareous conglomerate. Iron ore abounds in many places and roofing-slate marble, and limestone are also met with. The great river Godavery throws off a branch, which for a short distance, flows along the eastern boundary of this district towards Rajahmundry. Above the divarication this river during the season of inundation in June and July, rolls down in a rapid and deep current a mile wide. The Kistnah flowing from the west from the territory of the Nizam, touches on this district at its confluence with the Pallari, and turning south east for eighty five miles, separates Masulipatam from the British district Guntur as far as Bobbiliunka where it divides, sending to the southward one branch which for twenty five miles continues to separate the two districts as above, and then falls into the Bay of Bengal and another, which flowing south east for twenty eight miles, falls into the bay somewhat higher. The delta inclosed by these branches is traversed by others of less magnitude which are numerous during inundations. The Moosyair, flowing from Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, in a southern direction, falls into the Kistnah. The bed of the Kistnah is sandy its channel deep and the body of water considerable during inundation, but at other times rather scanty, so that it is of no avail for the purposes of navigation,

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except at the estuaries of its various branches, which are in some instances navigable for small craft for a few miles from the sea. Its water is remarkably lumpid, and free from any unpleasant or injurious admixture and so considerable is its volume during inundations, that it fills the entire channel, which is at least a mile and a half wide. The seasons may be divided into the hot rainy and cold. The hot season commences in March, and ends in the first week in June the rainy lasts from June until the end of October; the cold commences in November, and terminates about the end of February and during this period the sky is generally clear with a sharp wind from the north-east. March and April constitute the most disagreeable part of the year the wind then setting in from the south west, and being very relaxing and debilitating. May is the hottest month but the excessive heat is mitigated by the sea-breeze, which sets in early in the afternoon. The commencement of the rains lowers the temperature many degrees. Of wild animals, there are the bear byana, wolf jackal, wild swine wild buffalo antelope, and hare tigers infest the jungles and gorges of the hills in great numbers, and are of extraordinary size, one having been killed about fourteen or fifteen feet in length. The soil in the plain is alluvial and very fertile except in the vicinity of the seaboard, where it is rather sandy. The cultivation of rice was formerly not considerable, though the soil was favourable to it but with the extensive means of irrigation now available, its production in large quantities, and of a high degree of excellence, may be looked for. Various kinds of millet, maize, gram and other pulse, oil-seeds, and other dry grain are abundantly produced. Of commercial crops the principal are chay root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) indigo and some other dye-stuffs, tobacco, and cotton. Of this last crop the quantity produced is sufficient to render it an article of exportation. A gradual falling off of late years in the revenue of this district tended to excite the suspicions of government, and led to an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of a gross system of fraud and oppression on the part of the native establishment.

Manufactures are few and insignificant, except those in cotton carried on in the town of Masulipatam. A trifling quantity of iron ore is raised and smelted among the hills, but the diamond mines, once celebrated are now but little worked. The population is given under the article MADRAS. Masulipatam the principal place Condapilly and Ellore are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are—1 That from Calcutta from north east to south west, along the coast, through Masulipatam and Ongole to Madras, 2. in the same direction but more inland, through Ellore Guntoor, and Ongole to Madras, 3 from south-east to north west, from Masulipatam through Bezawada, to Hyderabad. Masulipatam is one of the five Northern Circars which were obtained

by the French in 1753, and remained in their possession till 1759 when Clive transferred them to the East-India Company, to whom they were formally ceded in 1765 by the emperor of Delhi.

MASULIPATAM, the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, is situate on the Golconda coast or western shore of the Bay of Bengal, and on the north side of the mouth of a branch of the river Kistnah. The shore is flat and water very shallow the depth in approaching it being not more than half a fathom for the distance of nearly a mile consequently ships must be anchored four or five miles from land, and abreast of the town. During the north-east monsoon, from the middle of October to the middle of December it is unfrequented by shipping. The Chinnapuram Canal communicating with the sea about a mile and a half south-east of the fort, and passing close on the south side of its rampart, is navigable up to it for small craft, which ply with cargoes of bricks, tiles, and wood, and, proceeding past the town, joins the river Kistnah, about fifteen miles farther to the north-west. It can be entered from the sea, even by boats, only at high water as at other times it is closed by a bar of hard sand, on which a violent surf beats, so as to dash to pieces any craft exposed to it. The town is situate in an extensive plain, stretching westward to the Ghats, and in an unhealthy marshy situation the atmosphere having the characteristic odour of such pestiferous places, arising from the putrefaction of the lacustrine plants, the *Salicornia* principally. In the midst of this swamp which is overflowed by the sea at spring tides, stands the fort, the ground plan of which is an oblong rectangle, 300 yards in length and 600 in breadth with high ramparts and a wide and deep ditch. Within this inclosure are the arsenal the powder magazine the garrison hospital and barracks for one European and one native regiment a Protestant church and a Romanist chapel besides several large houses. There is no good water within the fort, that used for drinking being brought from sources outside the walls. Formerly it was conveyed by means of a covered channel, into a reservoir, but those works have been allowed to fall into decay. The cantonment and the pettah are situate on a slightly elevated ridge a mile north west of the fort, four miles and a half in length and one mile in breadth. It is highest near its south west extremity towards the native town it falls so considerably as to leave the greater part of both that and the cantonment but little raised above the level of the swamps when flooded. The pettah or native town is situate south-west of the cantonment and has some wide and airy streets, tolerably straight and well built. In the middle of the pettah at the spot where two principal streets cross each other are placed erect, and arranged in a circular form, thirty three large



# MAT—MAU

slabs, of a compact limestone, covered with numerous figures in bas-relief, and alto-relievo, of the most exquisite execution. The delicate skill and taste displayed in the figures their anatomical correctness, and the nature and freedom in their positions and attitudes, are said to rival the highest efforts of Italian genius. They were brought from the ruins of a pagoda about seven miles from this town, and some, at least, of the sculptured subjects are conjectured to be representations of the ceremonies of the Jain tribe. There is one large square in the native town, tolerably well built, and in which the markets are held. It bears the name of Mr. Robertson, a servant of the East India Company through whose exertions when assistant to the collector here, it was made and the vicinity much improved. Many of the houses in the town are large and well built of brick and lime-mortar with upper stories and tiled roofs and even most of the dwellings of the poor are commodious and clean in consequence of the neatness indispensably required for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, in which many of them are engaged. This branch of industry has of late years been somewhat circumscribed by the effects of the competition of British skill and capital, but it is still not inconsiderable. The operations carried on include weaving printing bleaching washing, and dressing tartans, ginghams, towels, table-linens and other articles and the sanctious and provident habits of the people are indicated by their well dressed creditable appearance. The population, according to the census of 1837 amounted to 27 854 of this number 24 029 were Hindoos, and 3 855 Mussulmans which last class comprised many persons from Western India and Persia, engaged in trade. Distance from Bangalore N E. 32½ miles Hyderabad S E 195, Nellore, N E, 135 Madras, N, 215 Lat. 16 10' long 81 13'

**MATABHANGA.**—A large watercourse in the Delta of the Ganges. Issuing from that river in lat. 24 3 long 88 45 it takes a circuitous but generally southerly course for 103 miles, through the British district of Nudda, and falls into the Hoogly river in lat. 23 9 long 88 26. Its channel is said to have been formerly much deeper, and to have afforded the means of transit between Calcutta and the eastern portion of Bengal.

**MATAN** in Cashmere, a karywa or table land extending from the town of Islamabad to the base of the range inclosing the valley on the east. On a slight eminence at its western extremity are situated the ruins of a very ancient building which excites in all spectators feelings of admiration approaching to awe, by the elaborate skill displayed in its construction, and the simple, massive, and sublime character of its architecture. Hügel supposes that it was dedicated to the worship of the *Ingas*, and assigns the date of its erection to the period intervening between the waning of Buddhism

and the establishment of Brahminism. In common with others who have visited these ruins he regrets the weakness of language to express the feelings to which they give rise. 'My description unfortunately gives little conception of the impression produced by this simple majestic structure, which I class amongst the finest ruins of the world. The forms are throughout noble, and the embellishments often tasteful but it is peculiarly characterized by the huge masses of which it is constructed and the effect of these is heightened by the dark hue of the marble and the desolation in which it stands in the most fruitful valley in the world. These ruins are situate in lat. 33 42' long 75 21.

**MATCHUACAL.**—A town in the British district of Tipperah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 27 miles W by S of Tipperah Lat 23 22', long 90° 46'

**MATEGAON** in the British territory of Sangur and Nurbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Nagpore to Ramgurun 62 miles S.W. of the latter Lat. 22 8 long 80 21'

**MATHINGUMBO.**—A town in the native state of Nepal 71 miles E.N.E. from Khatmandoo, and 136 miles N by E from Durlunga. Lat. 28 4 long 86 22'

**MATIL**, in Keonthul a village in the district of Poondur, and on the south eastern declivity of the high ridge forming the greater part of it. Here, during the operations of the invasion of the Goorkhas, a body of about 6 000 of their troops gave a bloody defeat to the natives of Poondur and utterly broke their power Lat 31 1 long 77 39'

**MATTA BURAILKE.**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal 70 miles E from Bhopal and 53 miles S.S.W. from Sangur Lat 23 8' long 78° 28'

**MAUGLY DROOG**, in the Mysore a hill fort, with a small town at its base, in the tallook or subdivision of the same name, situate amidst the mountains north west of Nundy Droog from which it is distant 13 miles from Bangalore N 53 Lat 13 26' long 77 34'

**MAUGRY** or **MAGEEHI** in the Mysore, an ancient fortified town the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name, situate on a rock amidst dense and luxuriant forests, and separated by a deep rugged ravine, and a stream flowing through it, from the celebrated hill fort Savan Droog situate four miles to the south-east. At Guttypoor, in its vicinity is abundance of fine iron ore, reducible into excellent iron and steel. The forests yield excellent sandal wood but its value has caused the trees to be cut with ruinous wastefulness. Maugry has a considerable tank and numerous ruined temples. Distance from Bangalore, W, 23 miles Seringapatam, N E., 53 miles. Lat. 13 57', long 77° 17'

**MAULMASSEER.**—A town in the territory of Oude, situate five miles W of the right

# MAU—MEE.

bank of the Goomtee river and 18 miles N W from Lucknow Lat. 27° 1', long. 80° 50'

**MAULPOOR** in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a town on the route from Mow to Desai, 200 miles N W of former, 126 S E of latter. It is situate at the base of a low range of hills, has a bazar and is supplied with water from wells and a tank, and belongs to a petty chief subject to the control of the British resident at Indor Lat. 23° 20' long 73° 28'

**MAUMDOOR.**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras 47 miles S W by W of Madras Lat. 12° 45', long 79° 45'

**MAUNBHOOM.**—See **PAOHET** and **BARHOOH.**

**MAUNDEE**—A town in the British district of Burmahoom, lieutenant-gov of Bengal situate 114 miles W N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 4' long 86° 45'

**MAUNDPOOR**—A town in the native state of Sirgojah 40 miles N from Sirgojah and 51 miles W by S. from Palamow Lat. 23° 41' long 83° 13'

**MAUNDEE**—See **MANDAYEE**

**MAUNGUNGE** in the British district of Cawnpore lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore and 50 miles W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21' long 79° 42'

**MAUNKAIRA** or **MUNKERE** in the Punjab a town situate in the doab between the Jhelum and Indus. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a citadel built of burnt brick, but its principal defence is considered to be its position amidst sandhills, which afford no water to invaders. Runjeet Singh when he invested it, at the close of 1821, supplied his troops at first with water carried for a considerable distance by beasts of burthen and then without delay proceeded to dig an adequate number of wells. The siege was pressed with so much vigour and success that the nawab, Hadis Ahmed, surrendered to the Sikh ruler on condition or being indemnified by a jaghire in the Derajat. Maunkaira is in lat. 31° 13', long 71° 24'

**MAUNSA** in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar a town near the right bank of the river Sabarmuttee population estimated at 7 000. Distance from Ahmedabad, N 30 miles, Baroda, N W, 85 Lat. 23° 26' long 73° 40'

**MAUVINHOLA.**—A town in the Mysore, 181 miles N W from Serangapatam, and 79 miles N by E from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 58' long 75° 10'

**MAYAKOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 193 miles W N W from Khatman doo, and 167 miles N N W from Goruckpoor Lat. 28° 46', long 82° 25'

**MAYAPOOR**—A town in the British district of Palamow, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 11 miles S W by W of Palamow Lat. 23° 45', long 88° 53'

**MAYENOUNG**—A town in the British district of Pegue, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river and 33 miles S. from Prome Lat. 19° 31' long 94° 27'

**MAYUNEE.**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles E. by S of Sattara Lat. 17° 25', long 74° 37'

**MAZAGON**—A small village in the island of Bombay distant direct from Bombay fort one mile and three-quarters. Masagon has a dock for small vessels. Lat. 18° 53', long 72° 53'

**MAZUFURABAD** in the Punjab, a town at the confluence of the Jhelum and its great tributary the Kabengunga. It is a place of some importance chiefly on account of its commanding position at the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere. There are ferries over both the Kishlungunga and the Jhelum. The emperor Aurungzebe built a fort here, which was subsequently replaced by one of greater strength, erected by the Afghan governor Ata Mahomed. Lat. 34° 24' long 78° 22'

**MEADAY**—A town on the left bank of the Irawady river in the British district of Pegue 85 miles N from Prome. This village was destroyed by fire on the retreat of the Burmese from Prome in 1825 and has been rebuilt near the frontier line separating Burmah from the British province of Pegue Lat. 19° 17' long 95°

**MEAHSOO** in the Sindh Sagur Doab, division of the Punjab, a town situated 12 miles W from the right bank of the Chenab 71 miles N N E of the town of Mooltan Lat. 31° 2', long 72°

**MEAWALLEH**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 70 miles N N W of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 1', long 70° 57'

**MEDDUCK.**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Manjira river, and 51 miles N from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 4', long 78° 18'

**MEDIERYEN COATA.**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate nine miles S E from the right bank of the Kistnah river and 20 miles N E from Moodgul Lat. 16° 13' long 76° 42'

**MEDNA**—A town in the native state of Sonpoor on the south-west frontier of Bengal 20 miles W by N from Sonpoor, and 83 miles S S W from Bumbulpoor Lat. 20° 58', long 88° 49'

**MEEAHGUNJ**, in the territory of Oude,

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a town on the route, by Nanaman ghat or ferry, from Futehgarh to Lucknow 77 miles S.E. of the former 34 W of the latter. It was built towards the close of the last century by the eunuch Almas Ali Khan the able and powerful financial minister of Saadat Ali Asafzad ruler of Oude. Lord Valentia who saw it in 1808 when inhabited by Almas states that it contained his house a large and neat structure, and three convenient serais and adds, "It seems populous, and in a thriving condition forming a complete contrast to the wretched villages we have hitherto met." Heber, twenty years later found "trees, towers, gates, and palaces sinking fast into rubbish and forgetfulness" the park under crops of grain, and a poor bazar in the fort. The river Saei is traversed a little east of the town by a fine bridge, constructed partly of brick, partly of stone by Almas, and since his death allowed to fall to ruin. Lat. 26 48 long. 80 38

**MEEAN DOOAB** —A name sometimes given to the Juhnder Doob, which see

**MEEANEE**, in the peninsula of Katty war, province of Gujarat a town situated in the grant or district of Burda, and lying on the south western coast. Affording no shelter for shipping its traffic is inconsiderable. Distant from Ahmedabad S W 220 miles Baroda, W, 240 Lat. 21 50' long 69 31

**MEEANEE**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Cutch and six miles S of the former place is situated on the left or eastern bank of the Indus. This village is in lat. 26° 20' long 68 30'

**MEEANEE** in Sindh a village on the banks of the Fulaiie branch of the Indus, and six miles N of Hyderabad. It will long be celebrated as the scene of a great victory obtained here by the Anglo-Indian army under Sir Charles Napier over a much more numerous force of the Belooches, headed by the amirs of Sindh. The British general having ascertained by his emissaries that between 20 000 and 30 000 men, the finest troops of the Belooche nation were drawn up on the banks of the Fulaiie in his front, and that the lapse of another day would place nearly 30 000 more in his rear and on his left flank, moved forward to extricate himself from this threatening situation, and gave the enemy battle, on February 17th, 1843 though his own force amounted to but 2 800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. The Belooche force actually on the ground amounted to 22 000 men, with fifteen pieces of artillery. After a close and obstinate engagement for above three hours, during which those brave barbarians showed desperate valour, the right of their position was carried by the Anglo-Indian cavalry, and their army totally routed, losing artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp with considerable stores, and some treasure. The British lost 256 men killed and wounded the enemy about 5,000. Six of the principal

members of the Talpoor dynasty immediately surrendered themselves. A local monument has been erected over the remains of the British who fell in the battle. Meeanee is in lat. 25 26 long 68 28'

**MEEANGUNJ** —See **MEEANGUNJ**

**MEECHOO** —A tribe inhabiting a portion of the unsurveyed valley to the east of the native state of Bhutan. Lat. 27 35', long 98

**MEEMBAH** —A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irrawaddy and 48 miles N from Proma. Lat. 19 28, long 94 57

**MEENA** —A town in the British district of Dinajpoor, hench gov of Bengal, 35 miles S W of Dinajpoor. Lat. 25 15, long 88 11

**MEENAPARA** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a village on the route from Agra to Mow 107 miles S W of former 318 N.E. of latter situate on the small river Buxhna. Lat. 26 30' long 76 47

**MEENUJ** —A town in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bombay 47 miles E.S.E. of Bejapoor. Lat. 16 27' long. 76 21

**MEERANPOOR**, in the British district of Mosuffurruggur, hench gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Daranagar to Khutowie, and 14 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 20 17 long 78 1

**MEERANPOOR KUTRA** in the British district of Shahjehanpoor hench gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor and 27 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazar and is situate at the spot where the road to Futehgarh passes off to the right from the direct line to Shahjehanpoor. Near this place, in 1774 the British army under Colonel Champion supporting the cause of Shuja-uddaulah, nawab of Oude utterly defeated a greatly superior force of Rohilla Pathans. This engagement is variously named the battle of Cuttichah or Kutra of Futehgarh or Temsuah or Temsa, and of St. George. Kutra is in lat. 28 2' long 79 48

**MEEREE**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 43 miles W from the right bank of the Indus 120 miles S.W. by S of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 37', long 70 30'

**MEEREE KHO** or **NAMKIOO RIVER**. —The name given to the Irrawaddy in the upper part of its course. —(See **IRRAWADDY**)

**MEERGUNGE** in the British district of Goruckpore, hench gov of the N W Provinces, a town situate on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow 28 miles N W of the former 138 E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with good water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26 48', long. 88 5'

**MEERGUNGE**, in the British district of

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Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad and 21 miles N W of the former. It is inhabited by Rohilla Pathans, has a bazar and market, and is well supplied with water. Lat 28 32', long 79 16'.

**MEERGUNJE.**—A town in the British district of Raychaye lieut. gov. of Bengal 118 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lat 24 14' long 88 48'.

**MEERGURH,** in Bhawalpoor a town in the desert extending through the eastern part of that state. The town consists of several dwelling houses and a few shops, defended by a small brick built fort. There is a good supply of water from wells, to which the cattle from a large tract of the surrounding desert have recourse. Meergurh is in lat 29 10', long 72 52'.

**MEERHAUSER.**—A river rising in Bun delcund in lat 24 39' long 80 28'. It holds a south-easterly course of about forty miles, and falls into the river Cane on the right side, in lat 24 26' long 80°.

**MEERKHAN TANA.**—A town in the British district of Murrahee province of Sindh, presidency of Bombay 74 miles N E of Murrahee. Lat 25 30' long 67 58'.

**MEERPOOR** in the British district of Allypore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village near the northern frontier 50 miles S E of Delhi. Lat 28 4' long 77 48'.

**MEERPOOR.**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere 92 miles S W from Srinagar and 113 miles N from Lahore. Lat 33 9', long 73 50'.

**MEERPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad province of Sindh, presidency of Bombay 40 miles E N E of Hyderabad. Lat 25 34' long 69 2'.

**MEERPOOR,** in Sindh a flourishing town near the left or eastern bank of the Pinyaree, a great branch of the Indus, and on the route from Cuttch to Hyderabad. The surrounding country which is fertile well cultivated and productive yielded annually a revenue equal to 50 000*l.* to the ameer of Meerpoor, the least important and wealthy of the amirs of Sindh. This town is of importance as commanding the line of communication between Cuttch and Sindh. Population 10,000. Lat 24 41' long 68 20'.

**MEERPUR.**—See **MEORPUR**.

**MEERUJ.**—A town in the Southern Mahatta jaghree of Meerut situated 29 miles E N E from Kolapoor, and 73 miles S E from Rattara. The revenues of the jaghree are returned at 17,592*l.* Its chief was bound to furnish a small contingent of horse to the British government, but the obligation has been commuted for a money payment. The young chief, Gun gadhar Rao Bala, attained his majority some years since, and assumed the administration. Lat 16° 50', long 74° 43'.

4 1

**MEERUJGAON.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 145 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18 48', long 76 4'.

**MEERUNGLOO.**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan 51 miles W of Aracan. Lat. 20 35', long. 92 58'.

**MEERUT.**—A British district under the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Mozuffernuggur, on the east by the British districts Bijnour and Moradabad, on the south by the British district Boodandshuhur, and on the west by the British districts Panceput and Delhi. It lies between lat. 28 38'—29 17', long 77° 12'—78 15', is about fifty seven miles in length from east to west, and forty eight in breadth. Its area is 2 332 square miles. This district forms part of the Doab, and on the east is washed by the Ganges, which is navigable from the sea to Sukertal a short distance north of the northern boundary. On the west it is separated from the adjacent districts by the Jumna, which though at its exit from the mountains discharging 4 000 cubic feet of water in a second, is so reduced in volume by the draughts required to supply the canals of Delhi, of Feroz Shah, and of the Doab that below the dam constructed for effecting that purpose, it can be crossed dry shod, yet the under current which percolates the gravelly bed together with the drainage of the intermediate country furnish a navigable stream of water at Agra, a distance of 280 miles by the river's course, and it is inferred from this example, that in abstracting the supply required for the Ganges Canal at Kunkul, the navigation of that river will not be injured below Cawnpore. The surface of the country rises in the middle of the Doab so as to form a ridge of inconsiderable elevation declining eastward to the Ganges, and westward to the Jumna. Along this high ground proceeds the line of the Ganges Canal, which drawing its supply from the right side of that river near Hardwar and traversing the middle of the Doab discharges its redundant volume, or "tail water," as it is technically termed, into the parent stream at Cawnpore. The line of this canal for about fifty miles passes through the district of Meerut. Besides the lateral slope of the surface east and west, to the two great bounding rivers, there is a general slope from north to south as indicated by the course taken by the Ganges, Jumna, Hindun, Ravi, Kalas-Nudee, West Kalas-Nudee and some other streams of less importance. From the levels taken for the construction of the Ganges Canal the inclination of the surface in this district has been ascertained to average, in round numbers a foot and a half per mile the absolute elevation above the sea of the most northern and elevated part is about 900 feet. Muhammadpoor, on the northern boundary, is

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894 feet above the sea, and the district being remarkably level, probably no spot throughout it is much higher. Faridnagar, close to the southern boundary is 884 feet above the sea.

The climate is so favourable, that it produces nearly all the vegetables and fruits of Europe as well as those of the tropics, and the same fields which in the cool season are covered with crops of wheat, are in the wet bearing sugar-cane, indigo and cotton. The vicinity of the mountains, the comparatively high latitude, and considerable elevation render the district one of the healthiest parts of the plain of India. The weather for five months, from November to March is delightfully cool and invigorating. The prevailing winds are westerly and northerly with little rain. In January the ground in the morning is frequently covered with hoar frost, and woollen clothing and fires are found necessary to comfort. In April the hot westerly winds commence and, sweeping over the great sandy desert of Scinde and Rajpootana are arid as well as sultry. The time immediately preceding the setting in of the rains, in the latter part of June is rather unhealthy, but the heat diminishes, and an improvement takes place after the commencement of the regular rainy season which continues, with slight intermission until the commencement of September. The last-mentioned month is cloudy with little wind, occasionally extremely hot and exhausting and altogether the most unhealthy period of the year. In October though the days are very hot the nights become gradually cool and pleasant. The population, according to the census of 1853, amounted to 1,135,072. Of these there are, Hindoos employed in agriculture, 427,765 Hindoos non-agricultural 457,453 Mahomedans and others, not being Hindoos, employed in agriculture, 82,350 non agricultural 137,484. Thus it appears that the majority of the inhabitants are Hindoo in creed and non-agricultural in occupation. The following classification of the towns and villages is drawn from the vernacular Mouzawar returns submitted by the collector of the revenue —

Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants	1 677
"      "      more than 1 000 and less than 5 000	206
"      "      more than 5,000 and less than 10 000	5
"      "      more than 10 000 and less than 50 000	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,973</b>

The land assessment is fixed for a term of years, which will expire on the 1st July, 1865.

After experiencing a full share of the vicissitude and suffering incidental to a state of society where war is the chief occupation and conquest almost the only object of pursuit among kings and chieftains, Meerut was embodied into the empire of the Timurian sovereigns of Delhi. It was wrested from them by the Mahadattas, and formed part of the tract ceded to the East-India Company by Dowlat Rao Scindia, in 1803, under the treaty of Serjees Anjengum. In this district the infamous Sumroo obtained a jaghire, which, on his death,

fell to his widow the celebrated, or rather notorious, Begum Sumroo. Sumroo was either a Swiss or a German by birth, he had served in the French army, under the name of Walter Reinhard, but deserted, and in or about the year 1760 arrived in Bengal, where he bore the name of Walter Summert. After taking service under the English, the French and divers native princes, he found in one of the latter a fitting master and suitable employment. Meer Cosson known as the occupant of the mudud of Bengal in the interval between the expulsion of Jaffer Ali Khan and his subsequent restoration thought him a proper instrument for effecting the massacre of a number of British prisoners. Sumroo nothing loth "accepted the office and discharged it with atrocious fidelity. Forsaking Meer Cosson when the star of that chief was on the decline he served in rapid succession a variety of masters, from one of whom he received the jaghire in Meerut. The woman with whom Sumroo connected himself in marriage was not unworthy of being the helpmate of such a man. She was a dancing girl, of more than ordinary beauty and fascination and to her blandishments Sumroo yielded himself a willing captive. She was not at once elevated to the rank of his wife. This step was the result of her own artful management and when achieved, she perseveringly exercised the rights thereby attained to raise herself to the actual enjoyment of all the powers derived from Sumroo's political station. Subsequently to the death of that respectable individual she formed a matrimonial alliance with another European named Vasseaux or L'Oiseau who had been an artilleryman in her service. The mode in which one of these husbands surrendered life was of a tragical character. Whether the result of jealousy, satiety or some other cause the Begum became anxious to get rid of her lord and master. To accomplish her purpose, she persuaded him that a plan had been laid for murdering both himself and her and seizing on the jaghire, and urged him, thereupon to collect without delay all the treasure that could readily be transported, and by flight save both their lives and a portion of their wealth. Having thus far succeeded, she extorted from her intended victim a vow, in which she joined to the effect that, in case of their flight being intercepted, each party should by death secure escape from the probable consequences, and to enable her to effect this, should it become necessary, the lady as well as her husband, carried arms. All arrangements being perfected, the fugitives with their treasures departed, under the cover of night, but seriously had they passed the boundary of their own jaghire, than they encountered a party of troops, placed in the position which they occupied by order of the Begum. Resistance and resource to fight seemed altogether useless, and the report of a pistol from the Begum's pallid, followed by loud cries from her attendants, assured the husband that his wife had performed her share

in their mutual engagement. Portions of her garments stained with blood were exhibited to confirm the impression, and under the influence of terror, more probably than of conscientious regard for his pledge, the estranged victim followed the supposed example of his wife and with a pistol terminated his earthly existence. The sanguinary scene was now at an end, the Begum returned, and resumed her usual habits of life. Of the actual occurrence of the catastrophe above detailed, there appears no room to doubt, but it is somewhat strange that the authorities by whom it is recorded, should not agree as to whether it was the first or the second husband who was the suffering hero in the dreadful drama. Other fearful acts of atrocity stain the name of this wretched woman, and among them the murder of one of her slave girls stands pre-eminent for cruelty. By some it is said that the girl's crime consisted in her having attracted the favourable notice of one of the Begum's husbands, but whatever the offence, her barbarous mistress visited it by causing her to be burned alive. The time chosen for the execution was the evening, the place the tent of the Begum, who causing her bed to be arranged immediately over the grave, occupied it till the morning to prevent any attempt to rescue the miserable girl beneath. Notwithstanding these and similar deeds, the Begum lived in great power and splendour secure in her jaghire under all circumstances, and obtained from the English government a recognition of her right, when by the course of events the East India Company became supreme lords of the territory. Remote if she ever felt it, did not shorten her days, she lived to be nearly ninety years of age and on her decease which took place in 1886 the jaghire including the town of Sird hannah passed to the British government.

MEERUT the principal place of the British district, and also of the pergunnah of the same name under the lieutenant governor of the N.W. Provinces is situated nearly in the middle of the district, being distant twenty five miles from the Ganges on the east and thirty from the Jumna on the west. The Kalce Nuddes flows about three miles to the eastward of the town and a small branch from it passes through the station. The slope of the country is gentle towards the south, and the Kalce Nuddes, the banks of which are low and marshy is lost in the widely-spread inundation during the rainy season but at other times it is a small stream. The soil of the surrounding country is sandy with a subsoil of kunkar or calcareous conglomerate, and it is covered with grass all the year round. The ruined wall of the town is extensive, including a considerable space, throughout which are scattered "some good architectural remains of mosques and pagodas but the houses are wretchedly built, and the streets narrow and dirty. The most important structure in every point of view is the English church. Heber considered it much the largest

which he had seen in India, and its organ as one of the best. The building is 150 feet long, eighty four wide and being galleried all round can contain 3 000 persons. It has a high and handsome spire, and its appearance is striking, but the materials are very shabby being old brick overlaid with stucco. The expense of its building was partly defrayed by grant from government, partly by funds raised by subscription, among the contributors to which it is for many reasons somewhat remarkable, that the Begum Sumroo was the most considerable, that extraordinary personage professing the Romish faith while her life was little calculated to reflect credit upon any creed.

The cantonment of the British force stationed here is two miles north of the town and is divided into two parts by a small branch of the Kalce Nuddes over which are two handsome bridges, one built by the East-India Company the other by the Begum Sumroo. On the northern side of the stream are lines for the accommodation of a brigade of horse-artillery, a European cavalry corps, and a regiment of European infantry respectively separated from each other by intervals of several hundred yards. In front is a fine parade-ground, a mile in width and four miles in length, having ample space for field battery practice and the manoeuvres of horse-artillery. Upon the extreme right is the heavy battery. The headquarters of artillery for the presidency of Bengal have been lately removed from Dum Dum to this place. Overlooking the parade are the barracks, with stables, hospitals, riding schools, canteens, and other military offices. In the rear of the barracks and in a continued line three deep are the bungalows or lodges of the officers each surrounded by a garden about a hundred yards square. The barracks consist of a series of separate brick built low-roofed structures each consisting of one large and lofty room surrounded by a spacious enclosed veranda, divided into apartments for the non-commissioned officers and the families of married men. On the opposite side of the stream are the cantonments of the native infantry who have no barracks, but are quartered in mud huts the officers are accommodated with detached bungalows. There is water at the depth of from eight to fifteen feet in the wells of the station the quality is brackish except from a few wells lined with brick and for the most part constructed by the Mah rattas. Medical authorities consider the air very healthy for Europeans. In three years a European regiment 1 120 strong lost only sixty men. The establishment of a military prison in this town has been sanctioned as an experimental measure, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of substituting local imprisonment for the present inefficient punishment of transportation. In hot weather large quantities of ice are consumed, though to obtain a supply it has been the practice to resort to a very tedious and laborious process. In mid-winter, a number of wide shallow earthen pans,

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each containing water to the depth of half an inch are arranged over a layer of straw or sugarcane-leaf, and in chill nights become covered with ice an eighth or a fourth of an inch thick. These lanterns are carefully collected and stored in pits lined throughout with thick layers of straw and reeds and the water which drains off is received into a well of greater depth than that of the pit. The ice, when wanted for use, is wrapped in a coarse blanket, and conveyed to the place where required, in large baskets thickly padded with cotton. About 280 labourers and forty water-carriers employed in this way in a winter, produce 180 000 lb of ice.

Meerut is noted for the hospitality of its residents, both civil and military its amusements, and varied social enjoyments. At one time there were no less than five theatres, affording to the inhabitants and visitors the pleasure of dramatic performances four of these Theatrical establishments being supported by the privates of the several regiments. The population of the town, according to the latest returns is 29 014 inhabitants.

Probably the first authentic mention of Meerut is by Ibrahima, who relates that the town in the year 1017 capitulated to Mahmud of Ghazni, and paid him a ransom of 250 000 dinars and thirty elephants. In 1827 it baffled the attack of Armasabehn Khan the formidable Mogul invader, from whom the king of Delhi had been obliged to purchase peace. In 1859 it fell before the sanguinary fury of Tamerlane, whose troops took it by escalade, sacked it, and demolished the walls. The Gahrs were all slain alive, their women and children made slaves, the houses burned, the walls razed, and the whole place reduced to dust and ashes.

The elevation of Meerut above the sea has not been accurately ascertained but an approach to a correct estimation of it may be made by reference to the respective heights of Sardhana, twelve miles to the north west of Meerut, up the course of a canal, and that of Farroodunggar sixteen miles south of it lower down the slope of the country. The former is 882 feet, the latter 834 feet above the sea. Distance from Calcutta, via Delhi, 930 miles. Lat. 28° 59', long 77° 46'.

**MEERZAPUR.**—A town in the British district of Shikarpur province of Scinde presidency of Bombay 11 miles S. of Shikarpur. Lat. 27° 51', long 68° 39'.

**MEETANEE.**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 108 miles N by W of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 52' long 68°.

**MEETANEE.**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, 18 miles N from Rajkote, and 160 miles W by N from Baroda. Lat. 22° 32', long 70° 46'.

**MEETEEYER.** in the British district of Allypore, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to

Allypore cantonment, and 29 miles N of the former. Lat. 27° 38', long 78° 6'.

**MEETHEEPOOR** in the British district of Etawa, head-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and 16 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26° 57' long 78° 58'.

**MEETTER.**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad province of Scinde presidency of Bombay 98 miles S E of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 45' long 69° 50'.

**MEETYALLA.**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate 80 miles S S E from Rajkote and 100 miles E S E from Poortunder. Lat. 21° 12', long 71° 17'.

**MEGANEE, or MEENGANA,** in the Punjab, a thriving manufacturing town three or four miles from the left or eastern bank of the Chenab. Lat. 31° 10' long 72° 12'.

**MIGNA.**—The name by which the Brahmapootra river is known during the lower part of its course (See BRAHMAPOOTRA).

**MEHANER.**—A river rising in lat. 24° E, long 85° 16' ten miles W of Hamsrebagh in the British district of Rangpur and flowing in a northerly direction for thirty miles through Rangpur and thirty three through the British district of Behar falls into the Lohajun river a few miles above the town of Gaya, and in lat. 24° 44' long 85° 4'.

**MEHDOORA.**—A town in the Raypoot state of Jodhpore situate 161 miles W by S. from the town of Jodhpore. Lat. 25° 50', long 70° 39'.

**MEHEDPOOR.**—A town in one of the outlying possessions of Indore or the territory belonging to the Holkar family. It is situate on the right bank of the river Seepra, in the angle formed by the confluence of a small feeder. Abreast of the town, the Seepra is traversed by the route from Neemuch by means of ferry but a short distance farther up, or more to the south by a deep ford. The ground on the left bank of the Seepra was, in 1817 the scene of the decisive victory obtained by the British over the army of Holkar, whose power was in consequence effectually and irrevocably overthrown. The Maharrattas were commanded at least ostensibly by Mulhar Rao Holkar and strongly posted on the left bank behind batteries containing about seventy guns. The British army, commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop, crossed the river by the ford above the town, and in front of the left of the enemy's position distant about 800 yards, and advancing under a murderous fire from the numerous and well-served Maharratta batteries, took them at the point of the bayonet, and routed the whole army. The enemy's camp, sixty three guns, many of large calibre, and the ammunition-jumbies, fell into the hands of the British, who, however, had 174 killed including three European officers, and 604 wounded, of whom thirty five were Europeans.

officers. The loss of the Mahatras was estimated at 8,000 men. The victory was decisive, no farther serious resistance was made, and in the treaty of Mundesar, concluded a few weeks afterwards, Holkar submitted to such terms as reduced him to the condition of an insignificant and virtually dependent power. Elevation above the sea 1,600 feet. Distance N of Indor 53 miles N of Oujein 28 W of Sangor 200 S.W. of Gawhor fort 250 S.W. of Agra 800 Lat. 23° 30' long 75° 40'

**MEHINDERGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Mymensing, lieutenant-gov of Bengal situate 24 miles N.W. by N of Jamal-poor Lat. 25° 11' long 89° 52'

**MEHMOODABAD**—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, eight miles N.E. of Kaira. The streets of this town are level, broad, and clean Lat. 22° 49', long 72° 45'

**MEHOAR**, or **MEHEWA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajpoot ferry, from Allahabad cantonment to Banda, and 25 miles W. of the former Lat. 20° 26', long 81° 34'

**MEHOONBARA**—A town in the British district of Candabar, presidency of Bombay 27 miles E. of Malligam. Lat. 20° 33', long 74° 55'

**MEHUM** or **MOHIM**, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hansi to Delhi, and 24 miles S.E. of the former. It was formerly a large and important commercial town but is now ruinous though having still a good bazar and a population of 5,660 inhabitants. Here is a very fine baoli or well 180 feet deep lined with stone, and having stairs of the same material twenty feet wide, reaching to the surface of the water Lat. 28° 58' long 76° 21'

**MEIL CHAUT**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam on the left bank of the Taptes river and 38 miles N.W. from Ellichpore Lat. 21° 38', long 77° 15'

**MEINAH COTE** in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Milleebheet, to Oude and 16 miles E. of the former Lat. 28° 41' long 80° 8'

**MLINGNEOUNG**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 79 miles N. from Prome Lat. 19° 54' long 94° 54'

**MEINTSTEIN**—A town of Burmah situate 40 miles E. of the left bank of the Irrawady and 34 miles S.W. by S from Ava. Lat. 21° 29' long 95° 43'

**MEKRAIME**—A town in the British province of Pegu, situate on the right bank of the Martaban river, 35 miles N. from Martaban or Salween river Lat. 17° 1' long 97° 38'

**MELAKERI** in the Rajpoot state of Alwar under the political superintendence of the Governor General's agents for Rajpootana, a town on the route from Jeypoor by Rajguri to the town of Alwar and 15 miles S. of the latter. The soil of the surrounding country is sandy but not acid, fresh water being every where obtainable in shallow wells. Lat. 27° 23' long 76° 42'

**MELLYPORE**, in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situate pleasantly on the river Angana, and contains 300 houses. Distance 25 miles S.W. of city of Monghyr Lat. 25° 1' long 86° 17'

**MELOUN**, a river of the Amherst district of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal rises in lat. 17° 9' long 98° 27' and, flowing in a circuitous but generally westerly direction forty five miles, falls into the Gyan river in lat. 16° 32', long 97° 48'

**MELOWN**—A village in Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river. Here on the 2nd January 1826 were arranged the terms of a treaty between the British and the Burmese which on the part of the latter were never intended to be confirmed. Upon the expiration of the armistice which had been agreed to in view to the ratification of the treaty Melown was taken by storm and the document, which it was pretended had been transmitted to Ava, was found in the lines. Distance S.W. from Ava 105 miles, N. from Prome 148 Lat. 21° long 94° 39'

**MENBOO**—A town of Assam in the British district of Sadiya 30 miles N.W. of Sadiya Lat. 23° 10', long 95° 26'

**MENDAT**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Tavoy province of Tenasserim 119 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim Lat. 13° 48' long 93° 23'

**MENDURDA**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, situate 72 miles S.W. from Rajkote, and 51 miles S.E. by E. from Poorbunder Lat. 21° 20', long 70° 30'

**MENIL**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 50 miles W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 4', long 79° 36'

**MEOPUR** in the district of Aldeman, territory of Oude, a village on the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Azimgarh and 55 miles S.E. of the city of Oude. Lat. 26° 11' long 82° 43'

**MEOREE** in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor and nine miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28° 21' long 79° 35'

**MEPRAN**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Amherst, province of Tenasserim, situate 51 miles S.E. of Moulmea Lat. 15° 55', long 98° 13'



## MER

**MEE and SER**, in the north of the Punjab, two mountain summits, which rise to great height and with sublime effect, fifty or sixty miles east of the eastern boundary of the valley of Cashmere. In their regular conical form they as closely resemble each other as though they had been cast in the same mould, but they differ in hue one being completely white the other as uniformly black. They seem to be situate close together and if this be the case they must be nearly of the same height. No explanation appears to have been given of the singular fact, that, being of the same height, and situate in the same latitude, one is covered with perpetual snow the other quite bare. Hügel considers them identical with the Kantal Mountain of the early maps of Cashmere but Vigne is of opinion that the Kantal is the lofty mountain south of the Buitul Pass. Hügel clearly viewed them at Vizirabad in the plain of the Punjab overtopping the Panjals of Cashmere and many other intervening mountains, though the distance is not less than 140 miles. Mer and Ser may be considered situate about lat. 34, long 76° 10

**MERGUI**, a town, the capital of the British district of the same name, in the Tenasserim provinces of Bengal is situate on the principal mouth of the Tenasserim river. It is built along an uneven hill about 200 feet in height, and has a fine commanding position. The town is about three miles in circuit, and inclosed by a stockade fourteen feet high with bastions at each angle. The houses of the English residents are built at the top of the hill, and face the sea here also are situate the barracks, hospital, and cantonments, as well as a few pagodas. The streets of the town are wide but dirty and ill drained the houses are built chiefly of wood and raised on piles from the ground. The bazar is always furnished with a plentiful supply of every necessary article of food and raiment. The soil near the town consists of a reddish loam lying on a substratum of gravel, composed of quartz and pebble argillaceous petrifications are found in the vicinity, and the clay contains lime. *Specimens of tin-ore, discovered in the vicinity* have been pronounced to be of superior quality. Coal has been found but serious objections appear to have been taken to its use. The harbour is spacious, secure and easy of access and egress for ships of any size the town is inaccessible for ships of large burthen as there is a bank which obstructs the stream. Horsburgh however says that it commands a good inland navigation. Its exports are teak wood and sandal wood palm leaves for roofing rattans, yams, dried fish ivory tortoise-shell, Nipa-palm toddy and edible birds-nests.

Notwithstanding that the vicinity of the town is low and damp and the monsoon violent and protracted, the situation is exceedingly salubrious probably from being exposed to the cool sea-breezes there is always a bracing elasticity in the air. There is generally a

detachment of European soldiers here and the paucity of deaths among them is striking between the years 1829—1836, only two died from disease, out of a number of 226. The population of the town amounts to 8 000, consisting of English Chinese, Burmese, Siamese and Malays. The place was taken by the British during the war with the Burmese after a feeble resistance, and confirmed to the conquerors with other territory by the treaty of Yandabboo, concluded in February 1826. The district of which this town is the principal place will be found noticed under the article **TENASSERIM PROVINCE**. The town of Mergui is in lat 12 21 long 98 42°

**MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO**—The Mergui Archipelago consisting of a large cluster of islands fronts the southern extremity of the coast of Tenasserim. They are generally high and mountainous, and with the exception of those which are mere rock covered from their summits to the water's edge with rich and varied foliage, presenting altogether a beautiful and pleasing variety of scenery. Their elevation in one or two instances exceeds 2 000 feet. Most of them appear to belong to the same formation consisting of granite, which is occasionally intersected by veins of quartz. In some, black slate and sandstone prevail in others, iron ore is known to exist. The chief production is the edible bird-nest found generally on the rocky islands, which are collected and sold by the inhabitants of some of the islands as well as by the Malays and Chinese who annually visit them for the purpose of procuring this article. Pearls are found on the coasts of many of them and oysters abound in the numerous rocks about the Archipelago. The wild animals infesting the forests of the islands are the tiger elephant, rhinoceros and deer. The feathered tribe is numerous, and consists of various kinds of pigeons, gulls, and cranes. The channels between some of the islands are dangerous and intricate while others are very accessible and have safe anchorage. The inhabitants are a roving race having no fixed abode, but shifting from one island to another in the rainy season preferring the inner and during the fine weather the outer islands they are nomadized and ignorant but timid and inoffensive. The men employ themselves in fishing and the women in making a kind of mat, which is sold at Mergui they are healthy and robust, but indolently disposed. The origin of these people has never been ascertained they carry on a small bartering trade with the people of Mergui getting in exchange for their mats, birds-nests, and pearls, divers articles of food and clothing. Among the principal islands in the Archipelago are the Great and Little Canister, King's Island, Cabosau, Bentuck, Domel Kisseraung Sulli van, and St Matthew's.

**MERIAHDO**—A town in Bundelkund, 44 miles S from Chatterpore, and 66 miles E N E. from Sangar. Lat. 24° 17', long 79 41

# MER—MEW

**MERKARA**, in the British province of Coorg a town the seat of the civil government of the district and a military cantonment. It is situated at the south east angle of an oblong table land, the declivities from which on the north and east are gentle but on the other sides dip precipitously to the lower country to the extent of 500 or 600 feet. There are no morasses or lakes in the neighbourhood but a small river rises near the town. Numerous springs also afford water which is collected in large stone tanks. The fort of Merkara is situated on an isolated eminence the summit of which has been levelled for the purpose. The lines for the native troops are on the south and south west slopes of the hill and are rather airy and clean a stream of water running immediately below them. The fort is an irregular heptagon having at each of six angles a round bastion and at the other a gateway. The defences consist of a single strong wall of stone twelve feet high and ten thick with a parapet of masonry five feet high and four thick. There is no water within the fort, which is in other respects not tenable against an attack being commanded by many points within branching distances. Contiguous are a public bungalow or lodge for travellers a jail, a revenue office, and in a large handsome square building adjoining, are a cutchery or court house and the office of the resident. The palace of the deposed rajah at no great distance is a large substantial, castellated building in a good style with numerous windows in front. It is now occupied as a public treasury and storerooms and as quarters for the officers. There is a separate barrack for the small detachment of European artillery of between twenty and thirty men there is also a hospital. A church has been recently erected, the necessary funds being raised by private subscription aided by a large contribution from the government. The population is chiefly composed of the British local authorities and military with the numerous dependants and followers of both to these must be added a few natives of Mysore, who are generally tradesmen and shopkeepers, brought to the place by the former. The climate is salubrious, and especially favourable to the European constitution. Merkara was built in 1778 by Hyder Ali who, ill instructed in fortification chose a site which no works could render defensible against a regular attack. Given up to the rajah by the British after it had been ceded by Tipoo Sultan and the pacification of 1792 it was, on the continuous conduct of the first-named prince, in 1884 occupied without resistance by a British force under Colonel Lindsay and, the rajah being soon after deposed and deported to Benares, the present British establishments were formed. Elevation above the sea 4 508 feet. Distance from Cannanore, N E 47 miles from Mangalore, S E, 130 from Bangalore, S.W. 180 from Seringapatam W, 64 from Madras, W, 815 Lat. 12 24, long 75 48

**MEROO**, in Bussahir a village of the district of Koonawar is situated about a mile from the right bank of the Guttig near the confluence of a feeder called the Joola. The houses have flat roofs covered with clay. This locality is nearly the most southern limit of the maturity of the grape which lower down cannot be successfully cultivated, on account of the periodical rains of summer. At the time of the visit of Jacquemont, in 1830 the rajah of Bussahir had formed a road from Rampoor to this place at the instance of the East-India Company who on that consideration had remitted a portion of his tribute. Elevation above the sea 8 580 feet. Lat. 31 82' long 78 11

**MERRIWALLEH** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Indus 74 miles S W of the town of Mooltan Lat. 29 28, long 70 40'

**METAMIO** — A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Tavoy province of Tenasserim 161 miles N N W of Tenasserim Lat. 14 16 long 98 35

**METCALF ISLAND** situate 50 miles off the coast of Tenasserim among the group forming the Mergui Archipelago Lat. 12° 18' long 97 53'

**METTOOR** — A town in the British district of North Arcot presidency of Madras 80 miles W N W of Arcot Lat. 13 3, long 79

**METZA** — A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Amherst province of Tenasserim, 32 miles N of Moulmein. Lat. 16 57', long 97 45

**MEWARSEE**, or **MOWASSEE**. — The chiefs subject to the jurisdiction and political superintendence of the Rewa Saunta agency in the province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay and residing principally on the banks of the Nerbudda, are styled Mewassee. The district they inhabit, lies between lat. 21 49' and 22 5 long 73 30' and 74 10'

When the political control and superintendence over these chiefs became vested in the British government, the supremacy of the Guicowar over them ceased and thus was abandoned the right of a ruinous interference in their affairs, which had been long cherished as the source of a large though indirect emolument to the superior state and its officers. In proportion, however as the people betook themselves to cultivation, and waste land was resumed, there was reason to apprehend that boundary disputes would arise, and old dormant claims to land be revived. To meet these evils, the best provision practicable was made, and as, in such a country crimes attended with violence were most to be apprehended, steps were taken for their suppression with a strong hand, and for the introduction of a regular-administered system of criminal justice, to which the country was previously a stranger. It was decided that

all persons charged with capital offences, such as gang-robbery or murder, within the territories of these chiefs, should be tried before a court of justice, to be styled the Rewa Caunta Criminal Court, in which the resident and three or four chiefs should sit as assessors. This was established in the year 1839 and it is said that the results have been found satisfactory.

**MEWHOWN**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Amherst, province of Tenasserim 89 miles S.E. of Moulmein. It is situated on the Zumme, a river which afterwards, under the name of Attaran, flows into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 13 32' long 98 37'.

**MEYHAR**—See MYHIA.

**MEYSAHA**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar 105 miles N.N.W. from Baroda, and 42 miles N.N.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23 35' long 72° 21'.

**MEYWAR**—See CODETPOOL.

**MEYWASA**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat situated three miles from the right bank of the Bhader river and 32 miles S.W. from Rajkote. Lat. 21 51' long 70 40'.

**MHAB**, in the presidency of Bombay a town at the west base of the Ghats, and on the small river Sawitri, navigable from the sea to this place a distance of thirty miles. Distance from Bombay, S.E. by sea and by the river Sawitri 100 miles, direct, 75. Lat. 18 6' long 73 30'.

**MHENDAWUL**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town three miles from the right bank of the river Raptree, two from the north shore of the Moti Jhil or Pearl Lake, 20 miles N.W. of Goruckpore cantonment. Buchanan, writing forty years ago assigns it 500 houses, and assuming six persons for each house the population may consequently be estimated at 3 000. Lat. 26 57' long 83 0'.

**MHENDREGUNJ** in the district of Purabgurh territory of Oude a town three miles south of the right bank of the river Sacc 90 S.E. of Lucknow. It is a busy thriving place, the population of which is estimated by Butler at 20 000. Lat. 25 53' long 82°.

**MHIDURGEE**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay situated 152 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17 26', long 76° 21'.

**MHILOG** a small hill state under the superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for the Cis-Sutlej states, is bounded on the north by Hindoor on the east by the rajah of Patwala's territory and by Kotah, on the south by Bana and on the west by the Pinger Deon and by Hindoor. It is about fifteen miles in length from north to south, and seven in breadth from east to west its centre is in lat. 31°, long. 76° 57'. This territory is estimated to yield a revenue of 1 000*l.* per annum,

out of which it pays a tribute to the British government of 144*l.* The population in 1832 was estimated at 13 000. Mhilog is one of the petty states wrested from the Goorkhas by the results of the war of 1814, and assigned by British authority to the present family.

**MHOOL**—A town of the Deccan in the state of Nagpoor or Berar situated 82 miles S.E. from Nagpoor, and 160 miles S.E. by E from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20 5', long 79 42'.

**MHOW** in the territory of Indore a British cantonment 13 miles S.W. of the town of Indore situated in a clayey tract resting on basalt. It has altogether the appearance of a European town having a church with steeple on an eminence, a spacious lecture room and library well furnished with books and a theatre. The cantonments are occupied by a considerable force and the officers are sufficiently numerous to be enabled to form a society independent of external intercourse. The military force was stationed here in pursuance of Art. VII. of the treaty of Mundesar. The town of Mhow is situated on the Gunbur river, on an eminence one and a half mile north-west of the cantonment. Elevation of cantonments above the sea 2 019 feet. Distance S.E. from Neemuch 142 miles S.E. from Nuseerabad by Neemuch 272 S. from Oojein 42, S.W. from Saugur 215 S.W. from Agra 355 S. from Delhi 435. Lat. 22 38', long 75 46'.

**MHOW**, in the British district of Asimgurh, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town situated on the eastern route from Ghaseepore to Goruckpore 57 miles S. of the latter, 34 N. of the former. It is described by Garden as a large straggling town on the right bank of the Surjoon (North Eastern Tons) which is crossed by a very good ford just below the town. Distance N.E. from Benares 55 miles. Lat. 25 54', long 83 37'.

**MHOW** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 11 miles S.E. from the former place. It is situated in an open country partially cultivated but not to such a degree as to yield abundant supplies. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by Delhi 930 miles. Lat. 28 54' long 77° 54'.

**MHOW**, or **MUH**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawah, and 27 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazaar and market, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open with a soil rather sandy but well cultivated. Lat. 27 34', long 78 16'.

**MHOW**, or **MUH**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Allahabad to Patabgurh, and 17 miles N.W. of the

former. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 39' long 81° 52'.

**MHOWLEE KHAS**, in the British district of Gorakhpur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town yet the principal place of the pergunnah of Mohowli. Here is a residence of a native chief built on a heap of brick rubbish, the ruins of some great building of remoter date. There is also a rude native fort, consisting of a rampart enclosing a few buildings and surrounded by dense wood. Lat. 26° 36' long 83°.

**MRUR**.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 59 miles N of Poonah. Lat. 19° 21' long 73° 50'.

**MHUSLA**.—A town in the native territory of the chief of Jingeera, presidency of Bombay, situate 60 miles S by E from Bombay and 80 miles N from Rutnageriah. Lat. 18° 8' long 73° 11'.

**MHUSWUR**.—A town in the British province of Satara, presidency of Bombay, 61 miles E. of Satara. Lat. 17° 35' long 74° 51'.

**MHYE**.—See **MYHE**.

**MIANE**, in Serhind, a village on the left bank of the Sutlej here crossed by a ferry affording communication with the Punjab. The river is here a noble piece of water, and continues so until broken by shoals several miles lower down. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,147 miles. Lat. 31° 4' long 75° 18'.

**MIANER** in the Punjab, a small town on the right or west bank of the Ravee which is here when fullest 613 yards wide and twelve feet deep. It is on the great route from Ludiana, by Amritsar to Attock and the Ravee is crossed at this place by a much frequented ferry. In the cold season, when the river is lowest it can be forded. Lat. 31° 49' long 74° 32'.

**MICHENKHEYL**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situate 20 miles W from the right bank of the Indus, 111 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 31' long 70° 58'.

**MIDNAPORE** a British district within the lieut.-gov. of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts of Paroolia, Bancoora, and Burdwan, on the north-east by that of Hoogly on the south-east by the British district of Hujalee, on the south by the Balasore division of Cuttack, on the south-west by the Cuttack tributary nehul Mohurbunja, and on the west by Paroolia. It lies between lat. 21° 41'—22° 57', long 86° 36'—87° 59' and has an area of 4,015 square miles. It is traversed by numerous rivers and torrents, all taking a direction south-east, thus indicating the declivity of the country towards that point, and ultimately discharging themselves into the

estuary of the Ganges, or the Bay of Bengal. The principal of these are the Soobunreeks and the Kooar or Coosya. These great streams inoculate with numerous others of less dimension, and during the monsoons the country is overspread by a reticulation of torrents and watercourses. At the same season hills or small lakes abound but they become contracted or else totally disappear during the dry season. On the seashore salt is an important object of manufacture.

From its intertropical position and slight elevation, the climate of Midnapore is, in the latter part of the spring and early part of the summer extremely hot, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 85 in the shade, and in that season the country seems a desert. The monsoon rains setting in at the close of June, lower the temperature, and cause luxuriant vegetation. The cool season lasts from October to February during which interval the average temperature is about equal to that of midsummer in Central Europe. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**.

The principal routes are, 1 From north to south from Bancoora to Cuttack, through the town of Midnapore. 2 From east to west, from Calcutta to Nagpore. The other lines of communication appear to be merely tracks through wilds. The territory comprised in this district was acquired by the East-India Company in 1760 by sannaud or grant from Coman Ali Khan, nawab of Bengal.

**MIDNAPOREE** a town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate on the route from Calcutta to Cuttack, 68 miles W of former and 179 N.E. of the latter. Here is a good bazar well supplied, especially with provisions and the town being situate on the left bank of the river Kooar or Coosya water is also abundant. The school established here is under the government of a local committee, composed of the chief official persons resident in the town. It is conducted by a head master who is a European, who has under him several assistant-masters. Midnapore is in lat. 22° 24', long 87° 38'.

**MIENHUMMAW**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Margu, in the Tenasserim provinces, 55 miles N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 12° 50' long 98° 47'.

**MILAPOOR**, or **ST THOME**.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, four miles S of Madras. Lat. 13° 1', long 80° 20'.

**MILOHIA**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 23 miles S by E from Khatmandoo, and 65 miles N.E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 23' long 85° 22'.

**MILLICK**, in the parghna of Rampoor, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, and 26 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open, fertile, and highly cultivated. Lat. 28° 37', long 79° 13'.

**MILWAH**, in the British district of Kumaon, soil, mainly cultivated Lat. 25° 12', long 77° 57' lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town, the principal place of the Bhotia sub-division of Juhahir on the route to Himdole or Chinese Tartary and 13 miles S of the Juhahir Pass. Elevation above the sea, of temple, 11,706 feet, of town 11 430, of bridge across the river Gorge, 11 368 Lat. 30 25 long 80 11

**MINDAWAR**, or **MANDOWR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, eight miles N of the city of Agra Lat. 27 17 long 78 2

**MINDPOORA**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar 15 miles S. by W from Dhar and 162 miles W from Hoesungabad Lat. 22 43 long 75 22

**MIRCHA** in the British district of Goruck pore lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Asimgurh to Goruck pore cantonment, 83 miles N of the former 25 S of the latter It has a few shops, and some supplies may be collected from the surrounding country though much overrun with jungle. Lat. 26 28', long 83 14

**MIREANEE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore and 17 miles N W of the latter Lat 26 38', long 80 15

**MIRGAHUN GHAT** in the British district of Muzaffurnugur lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a station on the left bank of the Jumna at a ferry on the route from Kurnool to the town of Moerut, and six miles south east of the former Lat 29 38 long 77 6

**MIRGANJ** in the British district of Furruckabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a station on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehgurh, and 40 miles S E. of the latter It is situated on the right bank of the Ganges crossed here by a ferry formerly much frequented but now in a considerable degree superseded by that of Nanamow nine miles lower down the river Lat. 27 long 80 3

**MIRHAKOOR**, in the British district of Agra, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 10 miles W of the former It has a small bazar The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27 9' long 77 55

**MIROT** in the jaghere of Juhur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village near the left bank of the Hansouti nullah, a torrent widely spreading during the rains. Lat 28 34', long 76 37

**MIRPOOR**, in the British district of Boolund shuhur lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and 26 miles N W of the former The road in this part of the route is good the country open, with a sandy

**MIRTA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a town on the route from the city of Jodhpore to that of Ajmeer, and 76 miles N E. of the former It stands on high ground, and, viewed from without, has a striking appearance. The wall which surrounds it is on the western side built of mud on the eastern of good masonry There are several temples, and in the middle of the town a large and lofty mosque. There is a manufactory of felt here and the bazar is well constructed but has an impoverished look this town having suffered much from the attacks of hostile troops in consequence of which the number of houses has been seriously diminished. The present number of houses is 8 000 supplied with good water from three large tanks the first at the north west angle of the city the second close to the east of Ajmeer gate, and the third about a quarter of a mile south-east of the second The water from the wells is brackish The population, according to Boileau, is 25 950 Lat 26 40 long 74 9

**MIRUN KE SARAE** in the British district of Furruckabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh and 83 miles S of the latter It has a very fine sarai, whence its name, and the tomb of the founder in a garden on the opposite side of the road. There is a bazar and water is abundant Lat. 27 1 long 79 59

**MIRYAGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Backergunje lieut.-gov. of Bengal 122 miles E of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 22' long 90 19

**MIRZA MOORAD**, in the British district of Benares, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares, 61 miles E of the former 18 W of the latter The road in this part of the route is excellent the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25 17 long 82° 50'

**MIRZAPUR**.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieut.-gov. of Bengal 30 miles N E of Cuttack. Lat. 20 43' long 86 17

**MIRZAPUR**.—A town in the British district of Purneah lieut.-gov. of Bengal two miles W of Purneah Lat. 25 46', long. 87 31

**MIRZAPUR**, within the limits of the lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a British district, named from its principal place, is bounded on the north by the British districts Jounpoor and Benares on the east by the British districts of Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow on the south by Sargeys, and on the west by the territory of Bowa and the British district of Allahabad It lies between lat. 23 50—25 30', long 82 11—83 39, and has an area of 5 235 square miles. The

## MIR.

Ganges, when first touching on the district, sweeps for about twelve miles round the north-western corner in a direction first southerly then easterly when it passes into the district, through which it holds a sinuous but generally easterly course of about seventy miles, and flowing by the city of Mirzapore and the fort of Chunar, reaches the northern frontier along which it pursues its course for about eight miles farther and finally leaves the district six miles above the city of Benares. The average elevation of the waterway of the Ganges at the north-western corner of the district, where it is highest, is about 310 feet above the sea close to Benares where lowest 272. Through out the ninety miles of this part of its course it is navigable at all times, and probably for craft of fifty or sixty tons burthen. In the lower part its depth, according to Jacquemont, who viewed it in midwinter, when lowest is about fifty feet, its breadth he states to be great. At the town of Mirzapore forty five miles higher, he describes it, at the same season, as half a mile wide of considerable depth in the middle and at the margin two or three feet deep. The Sone flowing from the Howa territory after passing the western frontier of the district flows through it in a direction from west to east for about fifty two miles and then crosses the eastern frontier into the British district of Behar. It is described by Blunt as a considerable river even in the dry season with a bed half a mile wide and a rapid stream a hundred yards wide, with about three feet water in the deepest part. The Rehund river enters the district at the south-western corner and flowing in a north-easterly direction for twenty three miles subsequently in a northerly direction for twenty nine miles, finally falls into the Sone. The Kunhur enters the district at the opposite or south-eastern corner and, flowing in a north-westerly direction for thirty five miles also falls into the Sone.

The northern portion of the district being part of the lower valley of the Ganges, partakes of its alluvial character. There are some exceptions, however as between the city of Mirzapore and Chunar is a range of rocky and uneven hills of sandstone, rising at the fort of Chunar into an abrupt rock of considerable height. These eminences are no doubt connected with the low sandstone range running nearly east and west, a few miles farther south and denominated by Franklin the Bindachal Range from the town of Bindachal at its northern base. This range is horizontally stratified, micaceous and schistose towards the base, finer grained towards the summit, where it is of a light colour and, being well suited for building, is extensively used at Mirzapore and Benares. Its elevation is about 500 feet above the sea, or 250 above the adjacent valley of the Ganges, the upper surface forming a sort of table-land, diversified by numerous small eminences. South of this the land rises, as a sort of huge terrace, into another table-

land, having an elevation of probably 800 or 900 feet, being part of the north-eastern extremity of the great Vindhya range which overpreads the whole southern part of the district, and gives it a rugged, barren, and savage character.

In a country promising in a geological point of view, the mineral wealth does not appear considerable the sandstone of Chunar and its vicinity is extensively quarried for building, the kunkar or calcareous conglomerate affords excellent lime native soda is found at the Tara and Kutra passes, iron-ore at Lalganj, sixteen miles south-west of the city of Mirzapore, fine slate south of the Sone and on the northern bank of that river coal fields have been discovered.

Amidst the jungly hills and valleys of the southern part of the district, the air is represented to be during the hot and rainy seasons, so pestilential as to prove inevitably fatal to Europeans and to many natives yet, in the beginning of February Blunt experienced a frost of six days a consequence without doubt, of the elevation of the country. Even in the city of Mirzapore on the bank of the Ganges, fires are desirable during the mornings and evenings of the winter season. In the latter part of spring and the early part of summer before the mitigating effects of the periodical rains have been felt, the heat is dreadful, especially in the vicinity of the rocks of Chunar. It is said that the station and the city of Mirzapore are rather unhealthy from the circum stance of the land being high toward the bank of the river and lower at some distances, by which much stagnant water is produced. It is also stated that the soil of the town of Mirzapore, and the land adjacent to it, is so strongly impregnated with saline particles, as materially to injure buildings composed of bricks and mortar.

Respecting the botanical character of the country Jacquemont observes, "Doubtless the *Borassus flabelliformis* (species of palm), the palmyra tree of Europeans and the tar of the Hindoos, acquires maturity here, though I have not seen it in this tract the mango pre dominates next the tamarind and various sorts of mimosa oranges do not succeed well the *Casuarina muricata* is occasionally met with in the gardens but tufted, stunted, and distorted. There are various species of the terebinthine family nearly devoid of leaves they are probably spondias. The cotton cultivated in the vicinity of the city is probably the *Gossypium herbaceum*, with short coarse wool. The sugar-canes which cover a vast extent of ground are about the thickness of the finger and a yard in length." The above description of the cotton grown here does not appear to correspond with that given at a more recent period, when it was stated that the cotton of this district is of good quality strong, rather fine, of long staple, and making a durable cloth. The produce of the vicinity, however, forms but a small part of the cotton brought to

market at the town of Mirzapore, which is the greatest cotton mart in India, and where the cottos of the Doab Oude, Bundelcund, the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, and even of parts of Malwa and Nagpore, are collected for transmission to the lower provinces. Indigo is produced to some extent, and sugar is a very important article of cultivation as this part of the valley of the Ganges is the principal sugar district of India. The principal alimentary crops are wheat, barley bajra (*Holcus spicatus*), various sorts of millet, maize, pulse oil seeds of different kinds, ginger turmeric, chillies hemp (which is cultivated for its intoxicating property) melons, cucumbers, and other products. The usual esculent vegetables of Britian succeed well in the cool season, or that comprehending the close and commencement of the year.

The population is almost exclusively Hindoo the Mahomedans being comparatively few. The latest census gives the total number at 1 104 315 of which 649 120 are enumerated as Hindoo and agricultural 380 778 as Hindoo non agricultural while the Mahomedans and all others not being Hindoo amount only to 15 364 agricultural and 59 038 non-agricultural. There are some native members of the English church and a few descendants of native converts to the church of Rome. The principal places are Mirzapore Chunar and Lalgaun. The chief military routes are—1 From north to south from Jounpore to the city of Mirzapore and continued southward to Agori. 2 From north east to south west from Benares to the city of Mirzapore and continued in the same direction to Rawa and Saugor. 3 From east to west, from Chunar to the city of Mirzapore and continued in a north westerly direction to Allahabad. This road, made under the inspection of engineer officers of the East-India Company's service, is represented to be such as would do credit to any country and it forms the great thoroughfare by which the valuable products of Bundelcund and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories are conveyed to the banks of the Ganges for transport down the river.

The tract forming this district, probably at the remotest period of Hindoo history was part of the realm of Kasi the capital of which was the neighbouring city of Varanasi or Benares. About the beginning of the eleventh century it was subjugated by the sovereigns of Gour from whom it was wrested at the close of the same century by the sovereigns of Canouj and on the overthrow of this last state by Muhammad of Ghor in 1193 it became subject to the Mahomedan sovereigns of Delhi. In 1529 it was subjugated by Baber. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi consequent on the invasion in 1760, of Ahmed Shah Durrane, it formed part of the spoil seized by Shujah ud daulah nawab vizier of Oude, by whom a part was ceded to the East-India Company under the treaty of 1776, and the remainder by the treaty of 1801

MIRZAPORE, the principal place of the district of the same name a town situate on a bank of kankar on the right side of the Ganges, here half a mile wide, and when lowest, deep in the middle, shallow towards the edges. The communication with the opposite bank is maintained by public ferry at the Naught, over which troops and stores are passed free of charge. Its appearance to those passing it by water is imposing from its great extent, numerous mosques and Hindoo temples excellent houses of Europeans, and handsome ghats or flights of stairs leading to the water's edge. On closer examination, however the aspect of the place does not improve the houses of the Europeans, which are the best of the dwellings, occur only at considerable intervals the native town is of great extent, but consists mainly of three long, wide straight streets along the sides of which are rows of trees and of wells. Those wells are surrounded by a circular platform and have large mouths, so that many persons can draw water at once without incommencing each other, and several are tasteful specimens of architecture. The houses for the most part are, however built of mud or of unbaked brick though the vicinity contains abundance of excellent building stone they are seldom more than two stories high. There is no appearance of grandeur or antiquity in this city though much of business and bustle. Its manufactures of carpets and other strong woollens of cottons and of silks, as well as some others of less importance are considered to be on the decline and it derives its present importance principally from the fact of its being the greatest cotton mart in India. The city and its vicinity are said to abound with lawyers, drawn thither by the great amount of litigation resulting from the active commerce of the place. The great wealth in transit and in store here likewise invites the presence of various classes of thieves. The civil establishment consists of a judge a collector a deputy-collector a collector of customs and other functionaries for the due administration of the public business. The population of this city is returned at 79 526. The military cantonment is situate three miles north-east of the city, in a sort of peninsula formed by the winding of the Ganges. In the distribution of the Bengal army Mirzapore is included within the Benares division.

The importance and perhaps the existence of this place seems to be of very recent date it does not appear to be mentioned in the Ayem Akbery Tiesfenthaler who drew up his description of India between 1760 and 1770, mentions it under the name of Mirzapur the Greater, as a mart, and as having two ghats giving access to the Ganges. It is laid down in Rennell's Atlas published in 1781, but not mentioned in the accounts of the march of the British army from Buxar to the vicinity of Allahabad, though the

# MIR—MOD

route must have lain through or near it. Distance E. from Allahabad, keeping to the right of the Ganges, 61 miles "keeping to the left of that river and crossing by the ferry opposite Mirzapore 53 miles from Benares cantonment, S W, 27 miles, from Calcutta, N W by land 448 miles by water 721 miles, or if by the Sunderbund passage 898 miles. Lat. 25 6 long 82 38

**MIRZAPORE CHHOTA (THE LESS)** in the British district of Mirzapore, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore 10 miles N E of the former. Supplies and water are abundant here the town being situated on the right bank of the Ganges, in a well-cultivated country studded with groves of mangoes. Lat. 25 12' long 83 4

**MIRZI, or MIRJAN** in the British district of North Canara, presidency or Madras, a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. According to Horsburgh the entrance of the river is between two bluff points that on the south side has the deepest water close to which is the proper channel over the bar where are two and three quarters and three fathoms water between the point and sand banks in the middle of the entrance on which the sea generally breaks. But though the depth of water is sufficient for vessels of considerable burthen the channel is so narrow as to admit only those of small size. Both the town and a fort which formerly protected it, are now very ruinous, in consequence of the injuries it suffered in a siege by Hyder Ali and subsequently from the oppressive government of Tippoo his son. It was formerly called Midjay corrupted by the Mussulmans into Mirzi and Mirjan. Distances from Mangalore N 115 miles from Bombay S 325 Bangalore, N W 236 Madras, N W 408 Lat 14 30, long 74 29

**MISREEKOTA**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 16 miles S S E of Dharwar Lat. 15 16, long 73 8

**MISREEPOOR** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Jettipoor 38 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 26 6 long 80

**MISROWLI**, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 656 miles N W of Calcutta by water 18 N E or farther down the stream, than Benares Lat. 25 24 long 83 15

**MISSEERPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Banda to Purbagurh 11 miles W of the latter 125 E of the former Lat. 25 55 long 81 48

**MISSIRPOORA**, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 81 miles N W of the city of Mirzapore,

750 N W of Calcutta. Lat. 25 16 long 82 30'

**MISSRIK**—A town in the territory of Oude, 47 miles N W by N from Lucknow, and 63 miles N by E from Cawnpore Lat. 27 27, long 80 38

**MITTEGOOREM**—A town of the Deccan, in the state of Nagpore or Berar 167 miles S S E from Nagpore and 210 miles N by W from Masulipatam. Lat. 19 5, long 80 25'

**MITHA BERE**, a village in the British district of the Dehra Doon, and near the right bank of the Asun. It was a station of the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 2,189 feet. Lat. 30 19', long 78 2'

**MITHUN KOTE, or MITTUN KOTE**.—A town in Sindh, near the western bank of the Indus, close to the confluence of the Punjab, or stream conveying into it the united waters of the Punjab. Barnes found the Indus here at the latter end of May before the swell attained its height, 2,000 yards wide. Later in the season the adjacent country to a great extent is overflowed and becomes one uninterrupted expanse of water as the land is, for a considerable distance on each side of the river on a low level. At this time of year the climate is unhealthy. Mithun Kote is admirably situated for commanding the trade of the Indus throughout its whole extent and hence has by some been recommended as a convenient site for an annual fair where the traders of Afghanistan and of Central Asia might be supplied with Indian and British goods but its insuburcity is a great objection to such a selection. It is surrounded with flourishing date-groves. Elevation above the sea 220 feet. Population 4,000. It is 460 miles from the sea, in lat. 28 57, long 70 29'

**MITPURIY**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 109 miles N from Hyderabad, and 174 miles S S E from Ellichpoor Lat. 18 54 long 78 41'

**MITTAH TOWANAH** in the Sindh Segur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 20 miles W from the right bank of the Jhelum 128 miles W N W of the town of Lahore Lat. 32 20' long 72 15'

**MITTANEE** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated 33 miles W from the right bank of the Indus 12 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawur Lat. 33 46, long 71 36'

**MITTEETOKUR**—A town in the territory of Oude 88 miles W S W from Lucknow, and 10 miles N E by N from Cawnpore Lat. 26 40 long 80 30

**MOREE**—A town of Burmah, situated 142 miles S S E from Ava, and 154 miles N E from Prome Lat. 20 5, long 97

**MODERAH** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur, a village on the route from Nussersabad



# MOD—MOH

to Deesa, and 155 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate in a country occasionally studded with hills, but generally level, with a gravelly soil, free from jungle, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 18', long 73 10

**MODHORAJPOORA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate 27 miles S.W. from Jeypoor, and 66 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 34' long 75 45

**MODIBENI**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gunduck, and 119 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28 15', long 88 29'

**MODOOPOR**.—A town in the British district of Rangpur, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 52 miles E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23 56', long 86 18'

**MODUL**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Nuseerabad to Deesa, and 134 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is firm and good and passes through a gravelly country partially cultivated. Lat. 25 27', long 73 24

**MOEYONG** one of the Coosya hill states, bounded on the north by that of Murrow on the east by Oumlee, on the south by Mahran and on the west by Mustang. It contains an area of 110 square miles, and its centre is in lat. 10 20' long 91 27

**MOGLOOR CHIKA (or THE LESS)**.—A town in the Mysore, near a tank and close to the source of the Yagachi river in the rough country forming the east declivity of the Western Ghats. Distance N.W. from Seringapatam 68 miles. Lat. 13 18', long 75 51'

**MOGOUNG MYO**.—A town of Burmah situate 167 miles E. by N. from Munciepoor and 190 miles S.E. from Sadya. Lat. 25 18', long 96 39'

**MOGRA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Neemuch to Jodhpoor, and 11 miles S. of the latter. Supplies are scarce and must be previously collected. The water is brackish both that supplied from wells, and that from a small rill. Lat. 26 8' long 73 10'

**MOGULPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Hurlwar to the town of Moradabad, and seven miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28 56' long 78 47'

**MOGULPOOR**, or **MUGHALPOOR**, in the territory of Oude a town on the right bank of the Chauka, here called the Uj, a stream tributary to the Ghaghra, 65 miles N. of Lucknow. Lat. 27 45', long 80 55'

**MOGUL SERAI** in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to Benares, 177 miles N.W. of the former, 13 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 25 16', long 83 12'

**MOGUL SURYE**.—A town of Malwa, in

the native state of Took, or territory of Ameer Khan 11 miles N. from Sarong, and 78 miles W.N.W. from Sangur. Lat. 24° 16', long 77 40'

**MOHAN**, in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Futeahgurb by Nansamghat or ferry to Lucknow 17 miles W. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Soos, here crossed by a permanent bridge. Lord Valentia styles it a village, but observes that it had the appearance of having anciently been of more consequence the soil being filled for a considerable distance with a mixture of brick and lime. Lat. 26 46', long 80° 45'

**MOHANA** a river in the district of Bogleikhand territory of Rewa, rises near the village of Rypoor and in lat. 24 32', long. 81 32'. The elevation above the sea, of its source must exceed 900 feet, as at Keuti, twenty five miles farther north and the same distance lower down the stream the elevation of the waterway is 928 feet. At that place, passing from the plateau of Rewa, over the brow of the Kutra ridge to the more depressed country farther north it is precipitated down a fall of 362 feet. It thence turns to the north-east, and is discharged into the Tons, on the right side in lat. 24 57', long 81 35', after a total course of thirty-eight miles.

**MOHANAH**.—A town in the British district of Panceput, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, situate on the route from the city of Delhi to Jhceud and 35 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29 2' long 76 6'

**MOHANE**.—See **PRALGU**

**MOHAREE**.—A town of the Deccan in Nagpoor or Berar situate 39 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor and 130 miles S. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 21 19' long 79° 48'

**MOHGAON**.—A town of the Deccan in Nagpoor or Berar situate 43 miles N.W. from Nagpoor, and 54 miles E. by S. from Bartool. Lat. 21 38' long 78 45'

**MOHNE** in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir is a fortress, with a celebrated Hindoo temple dedicated to Badrinath, and crowned by a ball of pure gold, said to weigh fifteen or twenty pounds. It is situate on the southern declivity of the great Relding Mountain and in a pergunnah or division bearing the name of Kurnoo. Lat. 31 26' long 78 19'

**MOHODA**.—A town in Nagpoor or Berar, situate 20 miles E. from Nagpoor and 110 miles E.S.E. from Bartool. Lat. 21 9' long 79 29'

**MOHOL**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 19 miles W.N.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 48', long 70 42'

**MOHOLI**, or **MAHOWLY**, in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow 39 miles S.E. of the former, 67 N.W. of the latter. It has a bazar and is well supplied with water. Lat. 27 40', long 80° 32'

# MOH.

**MOHON**—A river of Sirgoojah on the south-west frontier of Bengal, rising in lat. 23° 11', long. 83° 18', and flowing for eighty five miles first westerly and then northerly, falls into the Phern or Rehund, on the right side in lat. 23° 50' long 82° 51'

**MOHONA**, or **MAHONA**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from Gwalior fort to Sirony 80 miles N W of former, 180 N of latter Lat. 25° 54', long 77° 45'

**MOHOUREE** or **MOWAREE** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Rewah and 10 miles S E of the former Lat 25° 21' long 81° 58'

**MOHRA DHELA** in the British district of Moradabad lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village situate at the point where the small river Dhela flows to the south from the Sewalik range. It promises to be an important locality containing numerous indications of coal and many seams have been tried for specimens, which however as yet have not been obtained of good quality as they contain much iron pyrites. N of Moradabad 40 miles. Lat. 29° 24' long 79° 4'

**MOHREE** in the British district Moradabad lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad and 16 miles N W of the latter The road in this part of the route is good Lat. 29° 4' long 78° 42'

**MOHRENI**, in the British district of Shah jehanpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Soetapore and 43 miles S E of the former Lat 28° 9' long 80° 8'

**MOHUMDABAD** in the British district of Azimgurh lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Azimgurh to Mouffertpore 14 miles E of the former Lat 26° long 83° 28'

**MOHUMDABAD**, in the British district of Jaloun lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jaloun to Bandah, 17 miles S E by S of the former Lat 25° 57', long 79° 81'

**MOHUMDEE**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 61 miles S E of the former, 96 N W of the latter It has a large bazar Lat. 27° 58' long 80° 19'

**MOHUN**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Gulcowar situate eight miles N from the right bank of the Nerbudda, and 63 miles E by S from Baroda. Lat 22° 0', long 74° 2'

**MOHUN CHOKI**, in the British district of Subarnpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, in on the route from the town of Subarnpore to Dehra, and 26 miles N E of the former It is situate at the south western base of the Sewalik range, where the pass of

Lalidurwara or Kheree, following the course of the Solani torrent, debouches on the plains of Hindoostan Distant N W from Calcutta 1,080 miles. Lat. 30° 10' long 77° 57'

**MOHUNEAA** in the British district Shahabad, lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town on the route from Hazaribagh to Benares, 147 miles N W of former, 42 S E of latter It has a bazar According to Buchanan 'it contains 200 houses, of which some are very large, being inns [caravanaseras], with very numerous chattri bera, disposed in a long range Lat 25° 8' long 83° 40'

**MOHUNGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Pubna, lieutenant-gov of Bengal 124 miles N E. of Calcutta. Lat 24°, long 89° 40'

**MOHUNGURH** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer a fort in the desert, and about 35 miles N E of the town of Jessulmer Lat. 27° 18' long 71° 22'

**MOHUN KE-SURAE**, in the British district of Benares lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to that of Mirzapoor, seven miles S W of the former 20 N E of the latter Water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected in abundance The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country level, wooded, and cultivated Lat. 25° 18' long 82° 55'

**MOHUN KOTE**.—A town of Sind, in the British tract of Kurrachee, presidency of Bombay 92 miles N E of Kurrachee Lat. 25° 52' long 67° 57'

**MOHUNPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family a considerable town 110 miles S of Gwalior fort. Lat. 24° 47' long 77° 48'

**MOHUNPOOR**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, 11 miles S E. of Silchar Lat. 24° 41', long 92° 58'

**MOHUNPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawa, and 36 miles S E. of the former Lat 27° 27' long 78° 28'

**MOHUNPOOR**, in the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 23 miles S E. of the latter Lat 29° 42', long 78° 18'

**MOHUNPOORA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a village on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 128 miles W of former, 100 E. of latter Lat. 26° 52', long 76° 10'

**MOHUBUNGEE**, the name of one of the Outtock mehals, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north west by Singbroom on the north-east by the British districts Poonah and Midnapore, on the south-east by that of Ballasore and the Outtock mahal Neelgurbh, and on the south west by that of Kottur It

extends from lat. 21° 24'—22° 35' and from long. 85° 35'—87° 14', is ninety five miles in length from north west to south-east, and seventy five in breadth, and contains an area of 2,025 square miles, with a population of 91,125

**MOHURKAPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, hest-gov of the N W Province, a village on the route from Calpee to Futehgarh and 18 miles N of the former Lat. 26° 20' long. 78° 45'

**MOHWAR**.—A river of Bundelcund rising in lat. 25° 6' long 78° 5' and flowing through Jhanses in a north easterly direction for sixty miles, falls into the Sinde river in lat. 25° 47', long 78° 23'

**MOIRA FORT**.—See **ALMORA**.

**MOJGURH**, in Bhawalpoor a town on the route from the city of Bhawalpoor to Jodhpoor, and 37 miles S.E. of the former. It is situated in the desert extending through the eastern part of the state of Bhawalpoor which has generally a soil of hard tenacious earth, covered in most places with grassy jungle and stunted shrubs, but in some overspread with hills of loose shifting sand. The site of Mojgurh is of firm ground, with low sandy eminences on every side but at such a distance that light guns cannot command it. The walls are built of brick they are about fifty feet high (including the parapet, of about seven feet) and two and a half feet thick with a terreplein four feet broad. On the north side they are in many places perforated with cannon balls discharged during the siege carried on by the first Khan of Bhawalpoor. The place is half a furlong square with numerous bastions, and an outwork on the east side to cover the entrance. A mosque conspicuously surmounts the gateway and a little to the north is a Mahometan tomb, with a cupola profusely ornamented with coloured glazed tiles. There is a large tank outside the walls, and within are several wells, containing abundance of good water at the depth of fifty-eight cubits. Mojgurh is in lat. 29° 1', long 73° 11'

**MOJPOOR**, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar a small town on the route from Nusserabad to Muttra, and 61 miles S.W. of the latter Lat. 27° 23' long 76° 52'

**MOKAMEH**.—A town in the British district of Patna, hest-gov of Bengal, 44 miles E. by S. of Patna. Lat. 25° 22' long 85° 58'

**MOKAURA**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore presidency of Bombay, 74 miles N.N.E. of Bombay Lat. 19° 54', long 73° 28'

**MOKERIAN** in the Juhinder doab of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Beas, 92 miles E.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 57' long 75° 39'

**MOKHERIE**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay, 123 miles N.E. of Bombay Lat. 20°, long. 74° 20'

**MOKMAI**.—A town of Burmah, 140 miles S.E. by S. from Ava, and 176 miles N.E. by E from Prome. Lat. 20° 17', long 97° 16'

**MOKUMPAD**.—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, 133 miles E. by N from Hyderabad, and 94 miles N from Guntoor Lat. 17° 40' long 80° 30'

**MOKUNDURRA**, in Rajpootana a small town or village in the territory of Kota, on the route from Neamuch to Kota 90 miles N.E. of the former and 82 S.W. of the latter. It is situated in a long and narrow valley formed by two parallel ridges of hills running north west and south east between the Chumbul and the Kallee Sindh rivers. In proceeding from Kota towards the south west, the road gradually ascends, amidst cliffs and rocks to the brow of the elevated table land of Malwa, towards which its extremity is guarded by a small fort. This defile is of great importance, being the only pass practicable for carriages for a considerable distance over the range extending from the Chumbul to the Kallee Sindh. It has been repeatedly the scene of obstinately-contested engagements and formed the route of Colonel Monson's disastrous retreat before Jowunt Row Halker in July, 1804. According to Tod the pass was named from having been fortified by Mokund, who commenced his reign as rajah of Kota about the year 1630. Mokundarra has a bazar in a long narrow street through which the main road passes. Distant N from Oojein 115 miles, S.W. from Gwalior 165 S.W. from Agra 210 Lat. 24° 50' long 75° 50'

**MOLACALMOOROO** in the Mysore a fort on the north west frontier towards the British district of Dharwar. It is situated on the western acclivity of a ridge of mountains three miles south of the right bank of the river Chinnna Hugri. Distant N.E. from Chitteldroog 40 miles, N.W. from Bangalore 140, N from Seringapatam 165 Lat. 14° 44', long 76° 48'

**MOLAVUN** in the territory of Oude a village on the route from Banda to Pertabgurh 22 miles W. of the latter 114 E. of the former. It has water from tanks and wells, but supplies must be collected from the neighbourhood. Lat. 25° 45', long 81° 40'

**MOLLUNG**.—A town in the British district of Rungpore hest-gov of Bengal, 10 miles S.W. by S of Rangpore Lat. 25° 33', long 89° 10'

**MOLOUR**, a town in the pergunnah of the same name is situated three miles N.E. of the left bank of the Jumna, 15 miles S.W. of the town of Futehpoor Lat. 25° 45', long. 80° 57'

**MOMEIL MYO**.—A town of Burmah, situated 50 miles E. from the left bank of the Irrawady and 110 miles N.N.E. from Ava. Lat. 25° 20', long 96° 47'

**MOMINABAD** in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town, one of the stations of the

# MON

British subsidiary force, usually denominated the Nizam's army. Distance from Hyderabad, N W 175 miles Madras, N W, 485 Bom bay E, 240 Lat. 18 44, long 76 27

**MONAPALEYAM**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras. It is situated on one of the islands of the Pulicat Lake 55 miles N by W of Madras. Lat 18 54' long 80 18'

**MONAS**—A river rising in lat. 23 20' long 91 18 in the range of the Himalayas, and flowing through Tibet in a southerly direction for forty miles, it passes through a gorge in the Himalayas into the native state of Bhotan through which it flows south westerly for 110 miles receiving in this part of its course the Demreo river a stream of greater length than itself. It subsequently for twenty five miles forms the boundary between Bhotan and the Assam district of Camroop and for fourteen miles the boundary between Camroop and Goalpara when it falls into the Brahmaputra, on the right side, in lat 26 11, long 90 47

**MOVASSA**, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of the Holkar family a town on the route from Gooma to Neemuch 162 miles W of former 18 E. of latter. It is situated in a valley bounded on the north by the Chitor range of hills, has a bazar in which a market is held, and is the principal place of a subdivision of the pergunnah of Rampoor. The town contains 1,030 houses and 4,100 inhabitants. Elevation above the sea 1,440 feet Lat 24 27, long 75 13

**MONAY**—A town of Burmah situated 133 miles S E by S from Ava, and 190 miles N E by E from Prome. Lat. 20 26, long 97 24

**MONDA**—A town in the Rajpoot native state of Jodhpoor situated 57 miles S E from Jodhpoor and 74 miles S W from Ajmeer Lat. 25 47 long 78 50'

**MONER** or **MANER**, in the British district Patna, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the right bank of the river Sone, four miles west, or above its confluence with the Ganges. It is estimated to contain 1,500 houses and about 7,000 inhabitants. Distant 20 miles W of Patna. Lat. 25 37', long 84 50

**MONFOO**—A town of Burmah situated on the right bank of the Irawady river and 193 miles N N W from Ava. Lat 24 23, long 94 51

**MONGHYR**—A British district, denominated from its principal place, the town of the same name, and subject to the lieut. gov. of Bengal. The extensive thannabs of Sheikpoorah and Dinnapoor were in 1817, transferred from Behar to this district. It is bounded on the north and east by the British district of Bhagulpore on the south west by the districts of Ramghur and Behar on the west by Behar and Patna, and on the north-west by Tirhoot. It lies between lat. 24 20'

—26 1' long 85 40'—86 50', is about 115 miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth. The area is 2,553 square miles. The principal rivers which skirt or intersect the district are the Ganges, the Suku, the Kyul or Kowli the Bhagmuttee and the Gogaree.

The staple crops are rice and wheat, but barley pulses opium, oil-seeds indigo sugar, and tobacco are largely produced, mainly by artificial irrigation, by which water is distributed with great skill and perseverance over all parts of the surface.

The climate of the northern part of Monghyr especially about the city bearing the same name, is considered so salubrious as to be a desirable residence for invalids, many of whom accord nity live here. The prevalent winds are either from the east, commencing usually in the middle of June and continuing to the middle of February or from the west, which prevail during the remainder of the year, and when the wind changes it does not usually blow from north or south, or any direction intermediate, but veers round at once from east to west, or west to east. The west winds are characterized by dryness, the east by moisture. The rainy season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of October, and in spring there are frequent squalls, with showers, and the fall of hailstones of great size. The air is considered drier here than in the districts farther eastward, and in the highlands drier than in the plains. The heat also is greater in the highlands than in the lower parts, the elevation not being sufficient to produce any sensible diminution of temperature, which on the contrary is heightened by the reflection of light and radiation of heat from the rocks. The winters are less severe than in the districts north and north-eastward the thermometer scarcely ever falling to the freezing point. The amount of population is given under the article **BEHAR**. The principal towns Monghyr, the capital, Soorajpore Ghiddore, and Shekhpore, are mentioned under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are—1. From east to west, from Berhampore to Benares by Patna and Dinapore and this is a very important one in a military point of view being the only route by which the mountainous tract extending southward into the Ramghur district is avoided, and, from lying along the right bank of the Ganges, having the further advantage afforded by the extensive navigation of that great river, 2. from north to south from the city of Monghyr to Sonah and subsequently turning south west, to Ramghur, 3. from east to west, from Soorajpore to Behar, 4. from south-east to north west, from Sonah to Behar.

Monghyr was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765, by virtue of the firman of Shah Allum emperor of Delhi granting the dewanny of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

**MONGHYR**, the principal place of the British district of the same name, subject to 625

# MON—MOO

the lieut. gov. of Bengal, is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, and on the route from Dinapore to Benharpoore. The town comprises sixteen markets scattered over a space a mile and a half long from north to south and a mile wide. The houses are generally small they have sloping roofs of red tiles, and gables or ornamented with earthenware figures. It is a thriving place, having a great number of manufactories and shops for the fabrication and sale of hardware and firearms, but of execrable quality. The view of the town from the river is agreeable. It appears 'ornamented with numerous gay Hindoo temples and the effect of the whole is highly picturesque. The fort, built on a prominent rock is partly washed by the Ganges and where this is not the case its rampart is defended on the outside by a wide deep ditch. The length of the fort from north to south is about 4 000 feet, the breadth 3,500. It contains three large tanks, and many residences and offices of the civil establishment. It is also a military station. It is a favourite place of residence for invalid military men and their families, being considered highly salubrious, and also very agreeable from the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The rock jutting into the river is considered sacred by the Hindoos and at certain seasons vast numbers of pilgrims enter the river, for the purpose of ritual ablution. Formerly there was directly above the bathing place a handsome Brahminical temple which was converted into a mosque by Shooja, son of Shahjehan. Within the fort is another mosque beautifully built of black marble. The ruins of a splendid palace built by Sultan Shooja, may still be traced and contiguous is a vast well, always abundantly replenished, and believed to have a subterraneous communication with the Ganges.

Buchanan estimated the population about forty years ago at 30 000 persons inhabiting 5 000 houses, and states the town to be a place of great antiquity originally named Mudgalpur. It probably was at an early period a place of strength but the construction of the present fort is generally attributed to Humayun styled by Buchanan the greatest of the kings of Bengal. It was repaired and enlarged, about 1660, by Shooja, son of Shahjehan, at the commencement of his unsuccessful struggle for empire and life against his brother Aurangzebe. It was subsequently repaired by Oosum Ali when preparing for hostilities against the East India Company. His precautions, however, availed not, as, after a feeble resistance of a few days continuance, it was captured by the British. It was then considered a place of consequence as a stronghold in regard to its proximity to the north west frontier, but the removal of that boundary to so great a distance has rendered it of no importance in such a point of view. Distant from Benares, E., by Dinapore, 245 miles, from Calcutta, N W, by Benharpoore, 304, by the Ganges 371. Lat. 25 19', long 86° 30'

**MONGULHAT** in the British district of Rungpoor, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the right or south-west bank of the river Durlah. Buchanan describes it as a place of considerable trade containing 800 houses which number according to the usually admitted ratio of inmates to dwellings, would assign it a population of about 4,000. Distant N E from the town of Rungpoor 22 miles. Lat. 25 58' long 89 25

**MONKHO** in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village 10 miles S W of the cantonment of Allypore 42 miles N of Agra. Lat. 27 47', long 78 4'

**MONOHUR THANA.** — A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar situate 44 miles ESE from Jhalra Patun, and 129 miles W by N from Sangur. Lat. 24 13, long 76 50'

**MONZE CAPE, or HAS MOOAREE,** a sharply projecting headland forming the western extremity of the coast of Sind, is the termination seawards of the high lands known in different parts by the names of the Hala, Brahoote, and Pabb mountains. Pottinger states that it springs abruptly to a conspicuous height and grandeur out of the sea "but Horsburgh describes it as of moderate height, and in this he is borne out by the outline given in Dalrymple's charts of the coast of Sind. On the north west of it is the island of Chulney or Churna, the channel of separation being four miles wide, and six or seven fathoms deep in the middle. Lat 24 50', long 66 43

**MOO,** a river of Burmah, rising in lat. 23 33' long 95 27' and, flowing in a southerly direction for 125 miles, falls into the Irrawady, about forty two miles below Ava, in lat. 21 56 long 95° 24

**MOOBAREKPOOR** — A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor, situate five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, and 58 miles E N E. from Bhawalpoor. Lat. 29 48', long. 72 38

**MOOCHURI,** in the British district of Etawa, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Mynpoore to Etawa cantonment, and 12 miles N of the latter. Water is obtainable from wells. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26 57', long 79 1

**MOOD BIDDREE.** — A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 18 miles N E by N of Mangalore. Lat 13 4 long 75 8

**MOODEBEEHAL.** — A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 92 miles E by E of Sholapoor. Lat. 16 20', long 76 12'

**MOODGUL.** — A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 65 miles N W by N of Bellary. Lat 16, long 76° 50'

# MOO

**MOODHULL**—A town in the Southern Marhatta jaghure of Moodhull, situate 62 miles N E. by E from Belgaum and 45 miles S.W. from Bejaspoor Lat. 16 20' long 76 20'

**MOODHULL**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, situate nine miles from the left bank of the Godavery river and 120 miles N N W from Hyderabad Lat. 18 59' long 77 53'

**MOODKEE**—A town twenty-six miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej and within the jurisdiction of the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej states. It is chiefly remarkable on account of the action which took place in its vicinity on the 18th December 1845 being the first in the war then in progress between the British government and that of the Sikhs. On this occasion the Sikhs, whose numbers far exceeded those of the force opposed to them, were repulsed, and successively driven from position to position with the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery. The victory however, was not achieved without great loss on the side of the British, especially in European officers, more than fifty of whom were returned among the killed and wounded. Distant N W from Calcutta 1140 miles Lat. 30 48, long 74 55

**MOODKHAID**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate six miles from the left bank of the Godavery and 140 miles N N W from Hyderabad Lat. 19 9', long 77 35'

**MOODNAIKANHULLY**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras 49 miles S E by S. of Bellary Lat. 14 33', long 77 20'

**MOODONG**—A town in the British district of Amberet, in the Tenasserim provinces, situate 16 miles S S E of Moulmein Lat. 16 16' long 97 43'

**MOOFUNG**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Churra, in the Coomya Hills, 50 miles S from Gowhaty and 81 miles N W from Jyntahpore. Lat. 25 26', long 91 47'

**MOOGETALA**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Kistnah river and 111 miles S E E from Hyderabad Lat. 16 50', long 80 9'

**MOOGLEMEERY**—A town in the Mysore, territory of Madras, situate 119 miles N E from Seringapatam, and 151 miles W by N from Madras. Lat. 13 29', long 78 9'

**MOOHUMDABAD**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futehgurh to Mynpoory 13 miles W by S of the former Lat. 27 19', long 79 30'

**MOOJAUTHAPOORUM**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Tandoor river, and 46 miles W S W from Hyderabad Lat. 17 4', long 77 57'

**MOOKHWAF** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 14 miles N E of the city of Agra. Lat. 27 18 long 78 14

**MOOKSI**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 14 miles E by S. of Moodgal Lat. 15 58 long, 78 42'

**MOOKUTPOOR** in the British district of Rangurh territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Nagpoor 42 miles S S W of the former Lat. 22 47' long 81 7'

**MOOLA** a river rising in lat. 19 28' long 78 53 on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and a few miles north of the Malaj Ghat, and flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles through the British districts of Poona and Ahmednuggur falls into the Purna river a tributary of the Godavery, in lat. 19 32' long 74 51

**MOOLA MOOTA** the name of a feeder of the Bheema river deriving its name from the junction near Poona, in the presidency of Bombay of two streams the Moola and the Moota, the former rising near the Bhore Chaut in lat. 18 44, long. 73 28' and the latter in lat. 18 26 long 73 30' The united stream falls into the Bheema, in lat. 18 34' long 74 28'

**MOOLEIR**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay 35 miles W N W of Mallgaum Lat. 20 44' long 74

**MOOLGOOND**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 38 miles S E E. of Dharwar Lat. 15 17', long 75 35'

**MOOLKY** in the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean receiving a river descending from the Ghats, situate eastward. The estuary or inlet on which it is situate is too shallow to be navigated by large vessels, but serves as a place of shelter for coasting and fishing craft. Outside the mouth of the inlet is a group of rocky islets known by the name of the Mulki or Fremetra Rocks. Distant from Mangalore, N 15 miles from Madras, W, 370 Lat. 13 6, long 74 51

**MOOLTARE**, in the British district of Batool, territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Batool to Nagpoor 22 miles E by S. of the former Lat. 21 47 long 78 17'

**MOOLTAN**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, situate 35 miles N from Dhar and 99 miles S. by E from Neemuch Lat. 23 4 long 75 14'

**MOOLTAN** an ancient city stated to be the largest in the Punjab after Lahore and Amritsar, is situate three miles E. of the Chenab, the inundations of which reach it. Elphinstone, who saw this place in 1802,

before it had been stormed by the Sikhs, describes it as "surrounded with a fine wall between forty and fifty feet high. It is built on a mound of considerable height, formed of the ruins of more ancient cities. The bazars are extensive and are well supplied with all articles of traffic and consumption, and the shops amount altogether in number to 4 600. Its principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, koosees, brocades, tissues, its mer chants are considered rich. Banking constitutes a large proportion of the business of Mooltan in which it has in some measure supplanted Shikarpoor and the prosperity of the town is in all respects considered on the increase.

The vicinity is covered with an amazing quantity of ruins of tombs, mosques and shrines, which show the former extent and antiquity of the city. North of the place is the magnificent shrine of Sham Tabrez, who according to tradition was flayed alive here as a martyr and at whose prayer the sun descended from the heavens and produced the intense heat from which Mooltan suffers and for which it is proverbial. The adjacent country watered by the inundations of the Chenab, produces fruits, succulent vegetables, grain and other crops, in great abundance and perfection. Mooltan is said by Burnes to be to this day styled "Malthian" which he translates the place of the *Malli* and thence infers it to have been that capital of the *Malli* taken by Alexander. But Arrian mentions several such cities and his brevity and the slender acquaintance which he had of the localities, must render any decision on such points at the present day hazardous and uncertain. Mooltan was taken by the Mahomedans, under Mahmud Ben Kasim at the close of the eighth century by Mahmud of Ghisnee at the commencement of the eleventh by Tamerlane at the close of the fourteenth. It has always enjoyed the reputation of a place of great strength. After various fruitless attempts, extending over several years, it was, in 1818, captured by Runjeet Singh, who cut to pieces the Afghan garrison of 3,000, with the exception of a small number admitted to quarter. The booty on that occasion is said to have amounted to four million sterling. The army of the besiegers consisted of 25 000 of whom 19 000 were slain. Subsequently to the death of Runjeet Singh and during the distracted times which ensued, this place again furnished an object of contention. The atrocious conduct of Dewan Moolraj who in 1848 held the fortress of Mooltan, where two British officers were barely assassinated, demanded the renewal of hostilities, the earlier of which movements were rendered memorable by the extraordinary energy, enterprise, and judgment displayed by Major Herbert Edwards, then a subaltern, "who had seen but one campaign," but whose military qualities would have been deemed worthy of distinction in a veteran soldier. The citadel of Mooltan at this time was

represented as being more regular in construction than probably any other place laid down in India by native engineers. It stood on a mound, and in form was an irregular hexagon with its longest side, which measured 800 yards, to the north west. The wall substantially built of burnt brick was about forty feet high outside, but only four or five feet from the ground inside in consequence of the accumulation of the materials of older buildings. It was surmounted by thirty towers, and protected by a ditch faced with masonry. On the 22d January 1849 the city was captured by a British force under General Whish after an obstinate and gallant defence on the part of the enemy. On the 22nd practicable breaches having been effected the British troops were about to storm the citadel, when Moolraj with his whole garrison surrendered unconditionally. The destruction of the fort, then commenced, was a few months later completed by the elements, when the most violent storm ever remembered occasioned the flooding of the rivers of the Punjab. On the 28th August, the celebrated fortress of Mooltan was converted by the rains and floods into a mass of ruins. Owing it is supposed to some neglect of the people in charge of the bund up the river the floods broke through and deluged the neighbouring country and the water which surrounded the fort forced its way through the counter-march into the ditch. In a few hours the whole of the outer wall was flat and the water undermining the towers, they and the guns on them were all hurled into the ditch. Next day the second principal wall fell in the citadel wall and several of the domes having previously given way. It was not thought advisable to repair the fortress with a view to its being rendered defensible and occupied as a military post. A redoubt, or small fortification in the rear of the cantonments, it was believed would suffice for all military purposes. An obelisk, erected in the town by order of government, preserves the memory of those who fell in the Sulej and Punjab campaigns. The circumstanced under which this part of the Sikh territory became a portion of the British dominions will be found detailed in the article PUNJAB. The population of Mooltan including the suburbs and cantonment, is given at 80 966. Of this amount 40 140 belong to the suburbs, and 15 853 to the cantonment. Lat. 30 12' long 71 30'.

**MOOLWAGLE.**—A town in the Mysore presidency of Madras, situate 125 miles E N E from Seringapatam, and 180 miles W from Madras. Lat. 16 8' long 78 26'.

**MOONAGALAH.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras, situate 86 miles N W of Guntoor. Lat. 17 3' long 79° 53'.

**MOONAGUI.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam. 29 miles W N W from Hyderabad, and 148 miles E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17 28' long 75° 10'.

**MOONDAAR**, in Buzahir a cave on the southern declivity of the Burenda Pass, from the crest of which it is distant two miles. It is important as affording shelter to travellers on their way to attempt that much-dreaded pass. Elevation above the sea 12 807 feet. Lat. 31° 28' long 78° 12'

**MOONDAGAM**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 140 miles S.W. by S. from Sumbulpoor Lat. 19° 54' long 82° 40'

**MOONDAGE**—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor, presidency of Madras situate 84 miles E.N.E. from Jeypoor and 109 miles N by W from Vizagapatnam Lat. 19° 12' long 82° 53'

**MOONDAGOOR**—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras 61 miles N.E. of Houlwar Lat. 14° 58' long 75° 8'

**MOONDAL**—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay 21 miles E. of Kaira Lat. 22° 47' long 73° 1'

**MOONDEE**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia a family situate nine miles W. from the Sukthia river and 88 miles W. by N. from Baitool Lat. 22° 2' long 76° 39'

**MOONDKA**, in the British district of Delhi lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from Delhi to Hansa and 12 miles W. of the former The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40' long 77° 6'

**MOONDLAPAD**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras 60 miles N. of Cuddapah Lat. 15° 20' long 78° 58'

**MOONDRA**—A town in the native state of Cutch presidency of Bombay situate on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch and 29 miles S. from Bhong Lat. 22° 50' long 69° 49'

**MOONDRÉE**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Rutlam, situate four miles from the right bank of the Myhee river and six miles S.E. from Rutlam Lat. 23° 11' long 75° 3'

**MOONDURGEE**—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 62 miles E. by S. of Dharwar Lat. 15° 13' long 75° 57'

**MOONDWA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a village on the route from Nusserabad to Nagor and 11 miles S.E. of the latter town It contains 200 houses, supplied with water from a tank Lat. 27° 8' long 73° 55'

**MOONDY POLLUM**—A town of southern India, in the native state of Travancore 20 miles N.E. from Quilon, and 64 miles N.W. by W. from Tinnivelly Lat. 9° 11' long 76° 56'

**MOONGEE**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam situate on the right bank of the Godavery and 41 miles S.W. from Jaulnah Lat. 19° 27' long 75° 30'

**MOONGHOM**—A town of Barmah, 117 miles E. from Munseepore and 199 miles N. from Ava Lat. 24° 42' long 86° 52'

**MOONGHOO**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 63 miles S. by W. from Ellishpoor and 104 miles E.N.E. from Jaulnah Lat. 20° 17' long 77° 26'

**MOONJPOOR**—A town in Guzerat or the dominions of the Guicowar 109 miles N.E. by N. from Rajkote, and 51 miles S.W. by S. from Deesa Lat. 23° 35' long 71° 43'

**MOONUK** in Sirhind, or territory of the protected Sikh states, a village on the route from Delhi to Ferozpoor 140 miles N.W. of the former place. Water is abundant, as the village is near the river Gagur. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, via Delhi, 1,027 miles. Lat. 29° 49' long 76° 57'

**MOORA**—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south west frontier of Bengal situate 21 miles W.N.W. of Sumbulpoor Lat. 21° 38' long 83° 38'

**MOORALDABAD**—A town in the territory of Oude, nine miles E. from the left bank of the Ganges and 45 miles W. by N. from Lucknow Lat. 26° 50' long 80° 17'

**MOORRIER**—A town in the British district of Fannah presidency of Bombay 46 miles F.N.E. of Bombay Lat. 19° 17' long 73° 30'

**MOORGOOR**—A town in the native state of Kelapoor territory of Bombay situate 22 miles S. from Kelapoor, and 43 miles N.W. by N. from Belgaum Lat. 16° 23' long 74° 15'

**MOORHUR** a river rising in lat. 24° 8', long 84° 26' in the British district of Ramghur lieut. gov. of Bengal and flowing in a northerly direction for twenty two miles through Ramghur seventy nine miles through Behar and thirty miles through Patna, falls into the Ganges a few miles below the town of Patna, on the right side in lat. 25° 28' long 85° 23'

**MOORIGORUM**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Godavery river and 154 miles E.N.E. from Hyderabad Lat. 18° 14' long 60° 40'

**MOORJAPETT**—A town in the territory of Nagpore or Berar situate on the left bank of the West Gunga river and 91 miles E.E. from Nagpore Lat. 20° 10' long 80° 2'

**MOORLEE**—A town in Nepal, situate 53 miles S.W. from Khatmandoo and 26 miles N.E. by E. from Bettiah Lat. 27° long 84° 58'

**MOOROOMGAUM**—A town in the territory of Nagpore or Berar 110 miles E.E. by E. from Nagpore and 290 miles S by E. from Jubbulpore Lat. 20° 31' long 80° 36'

**MOOROSAY**, a river of Arracan, rising in lat. 21° 20' long 92° 40', and flowing in a south westerly direction for thirty five miles,



falls into an arm of the sea, near Tek Naf Point, in lat 20 47', long 92° 23'

**MOORPILLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 78 miles N from Hyderabad and 208 miles S.S.E from Ellchipoor Lat. 18° 24 long 78 40

**MOORSHEDABAD**—A British district within the jurisdiction of the governor of Bengal deriving its name from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the British districts Maldah and Rajshahye from which it is separated by the Ganges on the east by the British district Rajshahye on the south-east, and part of the south by the British district Nudda on the remainder of the south by the British district Beerbhoom which also bounds it on the west, with the exception of a very small portion bounded by Bhagulpore. It lies between lat 23 48—24 47 long 87 52—88 41 the area is 1 856 square miles. The Ganges may be said to be the only principal stream of this district for though there are others, they are offsets from that great river. The Ganges is its only at its greatest size at the north west corner not having at that point sent off any of those great branches which meandering through Eastern Bengal find their way to the Sunderbunds. It reaches on the district near Furruckabad, on the north west angle and flowing south-east for twenty miles sends off on the right into the Bhagruttee a large branch which pursuing a sinuous course but generally easterly traverses the district for seventy miles to Burwa, where it crosses the south frontier and forms the boundary between the British districts Nudda and Beerbhoom. It is navigable during the greater part of the year for the largest craft which ply on the Ganges, and forms the principal channel of the route from Calcutta by water to the North Western Provinces a week being saved by proceeding through it instead of by the circuitous Sunderbunds passage farther eastward. During the three months of the dry season in spring the navigation is nearly impracticable admitting no craft of above a foot draught. Below the divergence the main stream is denominated the Fodda or the Ganges, and, proceeding in a direction south-east for sixty miles, to the town of Jellinghee at the south eastern angle of the district, it there sends off, on the right side, a large offset denominated the river of Jellinghee and continuing to flow south-easterly leaves the district. The Jellinghee, following a very tortuous course but generally south-west forms the south eastern boundary of the district for fifty miles, as far as Ballee where it passes into the British district of Nudda, and subsequently joins the Bhagruttee, the united stream being denominated the Hoogly. The Jellinghee though less frequented than the Bhagruttee, in consequence of its being a less direct channel of communication with the North Western Provinces, is superior in point of facility of navigation being at all seasons practicable for craft of about two feet draught.

The eastern part of the district is low, remarkably level subject to extensive inundations during the rains of autumn and abundant in jills or small lakes, apparently portions of the beds of streams which have deserted their channels. There are also many tanks or artificial pieces of water. The town of Jellinghee on the bank of the Fodda, at the south eastern corner of the district and probably the lowest point in it, is estimated to have an elevation of seventy five feet above the sea and Furruckabad, on the bank of the same river but at the north western angle of the district, has probably an elevation of 101½ feet above the sea. In the western part of the district are many hills connected with the neighbouring highlands of Rajmahal and Beerbhoom whence descend numerous torrents, which join the Ganges or its branches, and, besides the important purposes of irrigation serve to float down the firewood which is obtained abundantly from the jungles. This western division of the district, locally denominated *Barha*, is nearly unproductive without manure but treated with that fertilizing aid and due irrigation, it yields moderate crops of rice sugar-cane oil seeds pulse, cucurbitaceous plants, indigo and some other articles of less importance. The nullahs are rather extensively cultivated for feeding silkworms.

The climate formerly regarded as salubrious, is considered to have latterly from some unknown cause deteriorated in that respect. The station of Berhampore is regarded as peculiarly unhealthy. According to one traveler every breath of air which visits it, comes over swamps and marshy lands, it abounds with ditches and stagnant pools, those fruitful sources of malaria and its too redundant vegetation is rank and noxious.

Before the commercial character of the East India Company had ceased, this district was one of the principal seats of its silk manufacture, which was conducted principally at the town of Berhampore. The production and manufacture were subsequently carried on with spirit and in some instances with profitable results, by private persons. In 1840 the quantity produced was estimated at 2,000 mounds, or 160 000 pounds. Indigo is the commercial crop next in importance. The principal silk manufacture is that of corahs. Of other manufactures, the following may be mentioned—Coarse cotton fabrics, works in brass and iron, blankets, carpets, paper mats, toys, and carriages in wood and ivory. Berhampore the seat of the civil establishment Moorshedabad the ancient capital and largest town Jeajany Jellinghee, Bogwangrola, and Suti are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal military routes are—1 From south to north, from Calcutta, through Burwa Berhampore, and the city of Moorshedabad subsequently diverging north west to Rajmahal and north

cent to Bogwangola. 2 From south west to north east, from Bancora, by way of Sooree, through Berhampore, to Murcha and Bampore. The population of this district is given under the article BANCOL.

The tract comprised within this district, formed at a remote period part of the great realm of Magadha, and on its fall, at the close of the seventh century became a province of the kingdom of Gour. At the commencement of the thirteenth century when the Patan Mussulmans, commanded by Bakhtyar Khilji, invaded this part of India, it was ruled by a rajah whose government was located at the city of Nuddea, and who fled without making resistance, leaving his dominions to the mercy of the enemy. It was immediately incorporated with the state which arose under the name of the kingdom of Bengal and shared its various vicissitudes, until its final subjugation in 1584 by Achar. In the desperate confusion and exterminating wars supervening on the death of Aurungzebe, when the remoter provinces of the kingdom of Delhi became impatient of the control of the paramount power Moorsad Kuli Khan appointed in 1701 by Aurungzebe, his dewan or chief financial officer over the extensive and productive province of Bengal fixed the seat of his government at the town of Makhousabad to which after himself, he gave the name still retained of Moorsadabad. He exercised his sway more as a potentate tributary to a superior than as a subordinate officer until the period of his death in 1725 when he was succeeded in his dignity by his son in law Shujah uddin. On the death of Shujah uddin, in 1739 his power devolved on Serrefraz Khan son of the ruler last mentioned and grandson of the founder of the state of Moorsadabad. He after the enjoyment of government for a few months only was attacked by Ali Verdi Khan one of his officers defeated in battle and slain whereupon the victor without meeting any further resistance, took possession of the city of Moorsadabad, and all the treasures and dominions of the vanquished ruler. Ali Verdi struggled with great perseverance against the numerous armies of the Malabattas, who repeatedly overran the country and in 1742 partially plundered the city of Moorsadabad, and succeeded in extorting an agreement for the payment of tribute or a fourth part of the revenue of the province as black mail. His death took place in 1756 and he was succeeded by his grandson Suraja Dowlah the rash and sanguinary prince who in 1757 defeated at Plassey by the British army commanded by Clive fled from the field to meet death in a less glorious mode. Clive, immediately after the battle pushed on to Moorsadabad and declared as nawab Muhammad Jaffer Khan. In 1760 this prince was deposed by the English, who raised Comin Ali Khan to his place but he, having engaged in war against the British, was in turn deposed and Muhammad Jaffer Khan reinstated as nawab. He

retained that position until his death in 1764, and was succeeded by his son Najmul-daulah. The dignity long since become purely titular is supported by the magnificent allowance of 160,000L. per annum. Of this allowance the sum of between 50,000L. and 60,000L. per annum is placed at the disposal of the nawab from the remainder are paid the stipends of the collateral branches of the family and the balance constitutes a deposit-fund, from which are defrayed the charges on account of the agency and of the college together with other expenses incurred on account of the family. The district of Moorsadabad passed to the East-India Company by the grant of Shah Allum in 1765.

MOORSHEDABAD a town, the principal place of a British district of the same name lies on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore six miles N. of the former and 100 S. of the latter. It is situate on the Bhagiruttee a great offset of the Ganges, flowing from north to south and dividing it into two parts—Moorsadabad properly so called situate on the left or east bank and Mahinagar situate on the west or right bank. The aggregate town extends from north to south for a distance of several miles, with an average breadth of four. It is a very indifferent place consisting chiefly of a rude assemblage of mud buildings lying confusedly together. The river how ever subverts the scene being for a great part of the year covered with boats, for the purposes of trade or amusement. The palace constructed by Aliverdi Khan, principally of materials brought from the ruins of Gour is a gloomy ruinous pile but a new palace which had been several years in course of erection, was completed in 1840. It is described by a traveller who saw it while in progress as a fine building in the European style, of dazzling whiteness, and rising in glittering splendor amid stately groves of flourishing trees. Its cost was enormous and the extent and magnificence of the edifice is altogether disproportionate to the dependent position of the nawab. Moorsadabad is a place of considerable commerce, lying on the most-frequented route by water between Calcutta and the North Western Provinces. It is subject, however to the disadvantage of being unapproachable by craft at above a foot draught during the dry months of spring. According to a census taken in 1829 the number of houses was 40,118 of which 14,281 belonged to Mussulmans the rest to Brahmmins the number of permanent inhabitants was 146,176 of whom the Mussulmans were 56,090 and the Brahmmins 90,086. To this number is to be added that of strangers and temporary residents 787 making a total of 146,963. Whilst the capital of Bengal Moorsadabad was a place of great trade and wealth so great indeed as to lead Lord Clive to institute a comparison between it and the city of London. From want of drainage, the place is

# MOO—MOR.

and to be extremely unhealthy but the present nawaib is stated to have manifested a strong desire for the improvement of its sanitary condition. A college was some years since founded here, at the expense of the native authority to which subsequently an English professor was attached. Distance N from Calcutta, by Berhampore, 124 miles. Lat. 24 12' long. 88 17'.

**MOORSUNGONG**—A town in the native state of Bhojan 67 miles N by E from Durung and 74 miles NW by W from Bishnath. Lat. 27 13' long. 94 11'.

**MOORTAUZPOOR**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam situated 86 miles S by W of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20 41', long. 77 26'.

**MOORUD**—A town in the British district of Tanash, presidency of Bombay 48 miles S by E of Barmay. Lat. 18 20' long. 78 2'.

**MOORVEE**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town the principal place of the division of Muchu Kanta. It is situated on the river Muchu which twenty two miles farther north falls into the Gulf of Cutch. The talook or subdivision annexed contains 110 towns and villages having an estimated population of 24 000. It pays to the Guicowar an annual tribute of 6 000*l*. The thakoor or chief of Moorvee is a Jhareghe Rajpoot. Tradition represents him as the descendant of the eldest son and lawful heir of the rao of Cutch who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was murdered by a younger brother and whose family thereupon fled to this place then a dependency of Cutch by the ruler of which their possession of Moorvee was subsequently sanctioned. Disputes still exist between the two rulers. Distance from Ahmedabad, W 115 miles, Baroda, W 156 Bombay NW 300. Lat. 22° 48' long. 70 50'.

**MOOSA KHALI**, in the Darnan division of the Punjab a town situated 41 miles W from the right bank of the Indus 129 miles SW by S. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32 25' long. 70 35'.

**MOOSERY**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly presidency of Madras, 40 miles WNW of Trichinopoly. Lat. 10 57' long. 78 30'.

**MOOSIWALLEH**, in the Sind Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus 128 miles S. by W of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32 16' long. 71 22'.

**MOOSLA**—A town in the native state of Indoor or territory of Holkar 24 miles S.E. from Indoor, and 107 miles W by S. from Hoesungabad. Lat. 22 27', long. 76 8'.

**MOOSLEEMUDDOO**—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 28 miles S.E. of Kurnool. Lat. 15 58' long. 78 30'.

**MOOTA RIVER**—See MOOLA MOOTA.

**MOOTOURKHAS**, in the British district of Futtichpoor, lieutenant-gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Futtichpoor to Bandah 14 miles S.W. by W of the former. Lat. 25 48', long. 80 43'.

**MOOTUPETTA**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 66 miles S.E. of Madras. Lat. 9 17', long. 78 54'.

**MOOYANLAKHOOLEL**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munnepoor 81 miles NW by N from Munnepoor and 111 miles E. by N from Jyntehpoor. Lat. 20 13', long. 93 60'.

**MOPEA**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Osmilee, in the Coosa Hills, 26 miles S. from Gowhatty and 54 miles NW by N from Jyntehpoor. Lat. 25 47' long. 91 40'.

**MOPLAHS**—See MALABAR.

**MOPOON**—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, three miles S. of Moulaeins. Lat. 18 26', long. 97 42'.

**MOR**—A river rising in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, in lat. 24 31' long. 87 1' it flows in a south eastern direction for thirty miles through Bhagulpore, and for thirty five miles through Beerboom and then turning easterly it proceeds forty five miles to its junction with the Dwarka river. The united stream holds a southerly course for twenty miles when it falls into the Bhagruttee in lat. 23 43' long. 88 10'.

**MORADABAD** a British district in the division of Rohilound under the lieutenant-gov. of the NW Provinces is named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the British district Kumaon, on the east by the British district Bareilly and the jaghere of Rampoor on the south by the British district Badaon on the west by Boodind shubur and Meerut and on the north west by Bignour. It lies between lat. 28 16'—29 27' long. 78 10'—79 24' the area is 2 967 square miles. Its frontier on the north and north-east is marked by a range of hills of no great elevation separating it from the Pattee Doon a depressed tract forming the southern part of the district of Kumaon. Chiklaa sitsuate on the right bank of the Kosila, where it issues from the hills, is 1 076 feet above the sea. From that quarter the surface of the country generally declines to the south the streams flowing in that direction. The same inclination is proved by actual measurement thus the town of Moradabad forty miles south of Chiklaa, is 408 feet below it. The north eastern part of the territory extending along the base of the hills, consisting of the *terai* or marsh-land is characterized by the prevalence of springs and streams, luxuriant vegetation, and deadly malaria, and overran with gigantic grasses and rushes, jungle, and forest-trees. The country is in general level though in some

places moderately undulating. The town of Moradabad is built on a ridge running from north west to south-east, and rising between twenty and thirty feet above the level of the country. Adjacent to it is a tract of sand from one to two miles in breadth, and forming the depression down which the Ramgunga flows. To the south west, the land declines towards the left bank of the Ganges, and at length in some places becomes kadir or marsh the soil having been deposited by that river and remaining liable to its inundations. There are other alluvial tracts along the various streams, characterized by moisture and fertility, and under cultivation yielding luxuriant crops. In general, however the country is well drained by its rivers, the Ramgunga, the Gunghun and the Kusee or Kusia. The Ramgunga, which issues from the hills at some distance from this district though rather small, is a rapid stream receiving in its course various tributaries. From the town of Moradabad on its way to the Ganges into which it falls, it is navigable for about nine months in the year. It has been conjectured that the whole extent of the ridge upon which the town of Moradabad stands was washed by the water of the Ramgunga at some former period. The Gunghun runs nearly parallel with the Ramgunga flowing on the opposite side of the town of Moradabad, where the two rivers are at no great distance from each other the former ultimately joins the Ramgunga about ten miles below the town. The Gunghun is not navigable, though a considerable stream for the most part confined by steep banks. It is variable in depth and in many places fordable, except during the rains. A scheme for improving the irrigation of the northern division of the district by means of this river was sanctioned by the home authorities in 1837. The water of these rivers, but especially that of the Ramgunga is good and by some Europeans is preferred for culinary purposes to that of the wells though the quality of water procured from the latter source is also well reported of. The wells are numerous and abundant in their supply few failing even in the driest season. In the central tract the average depth of the wells is twenty-two feet. The depth increases towards the hills in one direction and towards the Ganges in the other. As the whole territory is alluvial it contains no minerals. The climate of the cleared and dry tracts is more congenial and grateful to Europeans than that of almost any other part of India, and the average amount of disease and mortality amongst them is as low as at home. The prevailing winds are east and west the former are perhaps more frequent here than on the western side of the Ganges. The atmosphere is remarkably dry and clear fogs being rare. The cold weather may be said to commence about the middle of October but from the 15th September the nights and mornings are cool and pleasant. The months of December and January sometimes produce

a degree of cold that is almost incredible, for instance, in January 1886 the thermometer fell on two mornings to 22° at sunrise, and for some successive days it did not exceed 28° at that time many pieces of water were covered with ice. The cool weather continues to the end of March, and often to the middle of April. The hot winds blow very irregularly sometimes commencing about the 16th of April at others not until the end of that month or the beginning of May they are also generally unsteady alternating with a less strong wind from the east. Severe north westers occur at short intervals from April to the commencement of the rains. The periodical rains set in irregularly from the 10th June to the early part of July and cease in the end of August, or early in September they are heavy and during their continuance the temperature is moderate.

Elephants are numerous in the forests and though the breed is less valued for domestication than those produced farther to the east, some are annually captured for that purpose. Tigers infest the jungle tracts. There are besides, the leopard bear jackal lynx fox, wild dog nylgau spotted deer antelope hare and squirrel. Among the feathered tribe are the parrot floriken or bowerbird partridge quail pigeon snipe lark jungle-fowl wild goose and wild duck. Of reptiles, there are the box-constructor the cobra de capello and three other venomous sorts of serpents water-snakes and some harmless kinds. Scorpions and centipedes infest every building but though causing great suffering seldom produce death. The streams abound with fish, some of which are delicious.

The agriculture of Moradabad is important and varied. The sugarcane succeeds well it is of a large black kind abounding in rich saccharine juice. Cotton also thrives. Rice of very fine quality is grown in the watered districts. Wheat is produced in great excellence, and in large quantity but the food of the labouring classes is principally maize and millet. Fruits and esculent vegetables are abundant and excellent. The mango produces great quantities of large fine fruit but requires to be carefully protected from the cold of winter. Peaches are large, juicy and well flavoured, neotarnase scarcely ripen, and apricots are rare neither apples nor pears are fine. There are custard apples figs, mulberries, guavas, and plums. Grapes are abundant and fine, but might be improved by better management. Flowers and shrubs in great variety have been introduced from the Botanic Garden at Saharanpore. Of the esculent vegetables usually grown in Europe many succeed very well. There are peas, beans, cabbages cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, carrots, cucumbers beetroot celery and a profusion of herbs. Under the last revenue settlement of the North West Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable

to augmentation until the year 1872. The population, according to official return, amounts to 1,188,461, of whom 502,381 are represented to be Hindoo agricultural, 283,683 Hindoo non-agricultural, 182,767 Mahomedan and others agricultural, and 189,700 of the like description non-agricultural. In comparison with this area, the returns show a population of about 422 to the square mile, a proportion which, to all persons familiar with statistical inquiries, will appear enormous. The British collector assigns various causes for the abundance of the population the facility with which a family may be supported and the consequent number of marriages the temperate habits of the people and their respect for the nuptial engagement, and their general indisposition to emigrate. That the country is for the most part thickly peopled is indeed obvious even to the passing traveller. From one end to the other with here and there occasional exceptions, a broad expanse of rich cultivation meets the eye broken by luxuriant mango and other groves, at short distances from each other, with generally a village to each. On entering these villages, the number of children playing in front of every door cannot fail to attract the attention of the most unobservant. Of course the forest-tract is an exception to this general rule. The district contains nine towns in which the number of inhabitants exceeds 5,000 but falls short of 10,000 four in which the number ranges between 10,000 and 50,000 and one in which the number exceeds 50,000.

A scheme for improving irrigation in the northern part of the district was sanctioned in 1837 at an estimated cost of £ 6000. and from Major Colvin's report it would appear that the features of the country were peculiarly favourable to the project. The official document describes the tract over which the proposed works were to be carried as one of gentle undulations of the surface the main ridges being nearly north and south, and falling off east and west into the rivers leading from the mountains. The sloping sides of these ridges were further stated to be intersected by minor watercourses with a strong southerly fall, and having generally a partial supply of water dependent on springs at their sources.

The principal routes through the district of Moradabad are,—1 from Allypore, and through the town of Moradabad northward to Almora, by Chulka. 2 from Moradabad to Almora, by Rampoor a little east of the former route. 3 a route in a direction south east and north west, from Bareilly, through the town of Moradabad, by Nagina, to Hurdwar. 4 a route from south to north to Hurdwar, running nearly parallel to the last, but ten or twelve miles more to the west. 5 a route in a direction east and west, from Meerut to Rampoor east the town of Moradabad. There are besides several routes of less importance.

Moradabad is part of the tract heretofore known by the name of Rohilkund, in conse-

quence of its colonisation by Rohilla Afghans, who established themselves here early in the last century. In 1774, the power of the Rohillas was totally broken by a severe defeat which they received at Tassnah near Kutterah from a British force subsidised by the nawab of Oude, who, in consequence became master of a large portion of their possessions. In 1801 the province with some other districts, was ceded to the East-India Company under a re-arrangement of the Company's relations with the nawab of Oude, rendered necessary by the improvidence and misgovernment of the latter.

MORADABAD the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate on a ridge of ground from twenty to thirty feet above the neighbouring country, and forming the right bank of the Ramganga. Its appearance is not striking it being very deficient in mosques, tanks, and all other public works. There is one street about a mile long, full of shops, and paved with vitrified bricks set edgewise. This used to be kept clean and in good repair but the funds formerly employed for the purpose of so preserving it being no longer available, it is at present neglected. There is a spacious serai for the accommodation of travellers and a market is daily held for the produce of the neighbourhood. The jail is sufficiently large to contain 1,800 native convicts, ostensibly condemned to work in chains on the roads. Mundy conjectures that their labour might be directed to some other objects for the roads " he observes through which we have jolted for the last three days seem perfect strangers to the spade and pickaxe " The chief duty of the troops is to guard this great assemblage of convicts. Nearly west of the town and separated from it by the jail are the cantonments, agreeably situate amid luxuriant trees, and a parade containing forty acres of ground. Moradabad is a civil station and the cutcherry or residence of the collector is a handsome house surrounded by a mud rampart, with round bastions and a deep ditch. It was built by an official resident named Leicester who on the approach of a powerful Mahratta army under Holkar, manned it with such forces as he could collect, and though a civilian kept the enemy at bay until Lake advanced and raised the siege. Moradabad had formerly a mint, the rupees of which had a very extensive circulation. In 1835 and 1886 the mean of the thermometer at noon at this place was, for the month of October 77° November, 70°, December, 63°, January 56°, February 61°, March 70°, April, 76° May 84°, June, 86°, July, 82°, August, 85°, September 84°. In these years, however it is stated that the temperature of the rainy months was much above the usual average. The population, according to the latest official return, is 57,414 the majority of which is Mahomedan, and mostly of Patan descent. Elevation above the sea 678 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 538 miles Lat. 28 49' long 78 50'

# MOR- MOU

**MORAD I MUNZIL**, in the British district of Amnour, head gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Nussacabad to Boondoe 43 miles S E of the former Lat. 23° 55' long 75° 20'

**MORADNAGAR**, in the British district of Meerut, head gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 31 miles N E of the former The road in this part of the route is good Lat. 28° 47' long 75° 34'

**MORALKAKANDA** in Bussahir a lofty mountain range, which stretches continuously but with various height and breadth in a south westerly direction from the Himalaya bounding Koonawar on the south to Urki in the state of Bhagul or from between lat. 31° 29'—31° 10' and long 77° 50' and 77° It forms the south eastern or left boundary of the valley of the Rudek in this part of its course that great river running along its base and receiving numerous small feeders from its north-western declivity whilst from its south eastern side the streams flow into the Gires, Labar, Touse and Jumna.

**MORASSA**—A town in the British district of Kaira presidency of Bombay 60 miles N E of Kaira. Lat. 23° 27' long 73° 21'

**MORDEE BAY** on the east coast of the island of Bombay The site having been pointed out as an eligible locality for the terminus of the Bombay Railway a project has been sanctioned for its reclamation from the sea. Lat. 18° 50' long 72° 34'

**MORNEE**—A summit in a range of mountains of moderate elevation stretching from Nahun in a north west direction to the south eastern extremity of the Pagar Doo It is surmounted by a fortress, which, though surrounded by the possessions of the Sikhs, is held by a Mahomedan chief with a small adjacent territory It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya Elevations above the sea 2 413 feet. Lat. 30° 41' long 77° 9'

**MOROOM**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situated 38 miles E by N of Sholapur Lat. 17° 43' long 76° 30'

**MORRISON BAY** formed by several islands composing the Mergui Archipelago, particularly the two larger ones of Donnet and Bismarrack to the south Its centre is about lat. 11° 53' long 98° 29'

**MORUDEA** in the British district of Cawnpore head gov. of the NW Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore and 48 miles W of the latter The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 22' long 79° 42'

**MORVEE**.—See MOORVEE.

**MOSCOS**.—A chain of islands on the coast of Tenasserim, known as Northern, Middle, and

Southern, extending parallel to the coast, from lat. 13° 47' to 14° 23' long 97° 58' and distant from it three to four and five leagues, having a safe channel inside, between them and the coast, with soundings mostly from ten to fifteen fathoms, deepening generally near the islands, and shoaling to eight, seven, and six fathoms near the main

**MOSEH**—A town in the British district of Ponnah presidency of Bombay 60 miles S.E. of Bombay Lat. 18° 26' long 73° 35'

**MOSULUKUL**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situated 36 miles W N W of Raichoor Lat. 16° 22', long 77° 3'

**MOTE** in the British district of Jaloun head gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Goomh 64 miles W W of former 121 N E of the latter Lat. 20° 43' long 79° 1'

**MOTTYE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jullipoor 2 miles N N W from Jodhpoor, and 64 miles S.W. from Bikaner Lat. 27° 18' long 72° 46'

**MOTOORA**—A town in the British district of Pubna, head gov. of Bengal 121 miles N E of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 55' long 89° 40'

**MOUDIA** a town on the route from Banda to Calpee 21 miles N W of the former 47 S.W. of the latter It has a population of 7 571 inhabitants contains a bazar and is well supplied with water Lat. 25° 41' long 80° 10'

**MOULMEIN**, in the British district of Amherst a town the principal place of the Tenasserim provinces, is situated on a small peninsula, formed by the Salween the Ceyne and the Attaran rivers opposite to the town of Martaban and 30 miles N of Amherst. Upon its cession to the British in 1826 the site was selected for a military station and the town which now bears all the marks of civilization a few years back presented a very different scene the accumulation of dirty and ill ventilated alleys of which it then consisted having been converted into a fine seaport town with open streets, quays, markets, churches and schools. The main street runs parallel with the river, and communicates with different parts of the town by means of others joining it at right angles. The cantonment is considerably raised, well drained, and healthy and its position is advantageous in a military point of view, but the facilities of communication now provided by means of steam navigation for the rapid disposal of troops upon any particular point, may be regarded as sufficient to secure the defence of this portion of the British dominions. The population of the town is given at 17 042. Vast forests in the neighbourhood yield an inexhaustible supply of teak timber which, coupled with other local advantages, has enabled Moulmein to supplant Chittagong and other ports on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, in shipbuilding. The Company's

# MOU—MOW

steamer *Pennsylvania*, and her Majesty's steam sloop *Malacca*, were built at this port. Like most eastern towns, Moultsein has suffered severely from the casualty of fire. In 1850 a conflagration occurred entailing a loss of upwards of 60 000 upon the principal European merchants. A newspaper entitled the *Moultsein Guardian*, has been established in the town. Lat. 16° 30' long 97° 42'

**MOUTNEE** in Sindh, is an offshoot on the left or eastern side of the great Sata branch of the Indus. Though once a large stream it has now become a mere shallow rivulet, discharging its water into the sea by the unnavigable Kaher mouth, in lat. 23° 51' long 67° 38'

**MOUTTSHOBOMYO or MONCHABOO**—A town of Burmah situate 19 miles from the right bank of the Irrawaddy and 43 miles N N W from Ava. The town is venerated as the birthplace of Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty who selected it on that account as the seat of empire. Lat. 22° 25' long 95° 46'

**MOUZIMPOOR** in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawa, and 39 miles S E of the former. Lat. 27° 26' long 78° 24'

**MOW** in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 20 miles S E of the cantonment of Allypore. Lat. 27° 47' long 78° 28'

**MOW**—A small town in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna and is remarkable for two isolated hills upon the Doab side of the river jutting into the middle of the stream. These hills are of red sandstone which is quarried for building and abound in deep caverns and curious recesses. Distant 67 miles S E of the town of Banda, 30 S W of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 17' long 81° 26'

**MOW**, or **MAO**, in Bundelcund in the British district of Jhansi, a town on the small river Supprar. It was one of the first conquests of Dewada Bir, who established the Bundelcund dominion in this part of India and was the first post of Chhampat Rao when towards the close of the seventeenth century he raised the standard of revolt against the court of Delhi. Sleeman styles it the large commercial town of Mow "but gives no other information on the subject. Distant 70 miles S W of Calpee. Lat. 25° 15' long 79° 12'

**MOW** or **MAU** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Furruckabad, in the Oude territory 17 miles N of the former, 14 S of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 25° 42' long 81° 55'

**MOWA**, in the Rajpoot native state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Agra to

Ajmere 70 miles W of former 158 E of latter. It has a tolerably good bazar supplied with outlry, ornaments of gold and silver and shawls, as well as the more usual rustic commodities of cotton, corn and flour, ghee and coarse cloth. The town is surrounded by an earthen rampart with bastions, and has at its north-east angle a fort belonging to the Jeypoor rajah. The interior of the fort is about ninety yards square, and the walls are very high, having a great command over the renee, the parapet of which appears itself to be from thirty five or forty feet above the bottom of the ditch. The latter is broad as well as deep, the counterscarp being about twenty feet high, and it is protected by a covered way eight feet broad to which the interior slope of the glacis furnishes a parapet six feet high but without any banquette. Boileau states that it contains 2,000 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of about 10 000 but this appears to be an exaggerated estimate. Lat. 27° 3' long 77°

**MOWA** in Guzerat, a town on the south-eastern coast of the peninsula of Kattywar at the head of a small bay. It is, however, an indifferent port, the anchorage being without shelter towards the south, and with a sandy bottom at from seven to ten fathoms and with the flood tide a vessel must lie with a reef of rocks right astern. It however has considerable traffic. Distance from Ahmedabad, S., 156 miles. Baroda, S W 130. Bombay, N W, 160. Lat. 21° 8' long 71° 43'

**MOWAH** in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Furruckabad, 30 miles N E of former 170 W of latter. Lat. 25° 46' long 85° 29'

**MOWAH**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal 43 miles S E from Mouzimpore. Lat. 25° 33' long 85° 55'

**MOWAI** in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore, by Chila Tara ghat, to the town of Banda, four miles N of the latter. Lat. 25° 32' long 80° 24'

**MOWAI** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, 30 miles W of the town of Furruckabad. Lat. 25° 53' long 80° 22'

**MOWANUH**, in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Brinour and 11 miles N E of the former. Population 6 486 inhabitants. Lat. 29° 6' long 77° 55'

**MOWASI** in the territory of Onda, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow five miles N E of the former 48 S W of the latter. Lat. 26° 30' long 80° 31'

**MOWGUNGE**, or **MAUGANJ**, in the territory of Rewa or Boghelcund, a town on

# MOW—MOZ

the route, by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubulpore, and 91 miles S.W. of the former. It is described by Jaquemont as a large village, but the dwellings are miserable mud built thatched huts. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water from a tank, a rivulet, and wells. Elevation above the sea about 1 200 feet. Lat 24° 40', long 81° 58'.

**MOWHAR**, or **MOHAR**, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village situate on the right bank of the Ganges on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and 18 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat 26° 6' long 80° 40'.

**MOWKHAS** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 64 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat 26° 13', long 79° 50'.

**MOYAR** a river rising in the Neilgherries, in lat 11° 22' long 78° 35' at the foot of the mountain called Makurty Peak. It receives the drainage waters of the Pichul and Pykara valleys and descending the hills at the north west angle, by a fall near Neddi wuttum turns due east after reaching the plains and flowing round the base of the Neilgherries, on the northern and eastern faces, joins in lat 11° 28' long 77° 10' near Damakencotta, in Combaratore the Bowany. After a course of seventy miles, the united stream discharges itself into the Cavery. A bridge of masonry has been erected over the river at Tippacaudra.

**MOYUNDA** in the British district of Jaunpur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on a rocky and bare ridge about two miles west of the right bank of the Jumna. Lat 30° 41' long 79° 6'.

**MOZABAD** or **MAWZABAD** in the Rajpoot native state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmere 180 miles W. of former 48 E. of latter. Heber describes it as a rather large town with a ruined wall mosque some good gardens, and several temples. A fine temple belonging to the Jains is profusely adorned with elaborate sculptures, and surmounted by a richly-carved dome and three pyramids of sculptured stone. Lat 26° 40' long 75° 25'.

**MOZUFFERPUR**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Muley 50 miles N.E. of former 50 S. of latter situate on the Little Gunderuck, a river so considerable as to be unfordable and which must consequently be crossed by ferry. A government school has been established in the town in which an Arabio and Persian teacher is maintained from the revenues of an estate assigned for that purpose by Mahomed Tuckhe Khan a zemindar of Tirhoot. The population is estimated at 8 945. A destructive fire attended with great loss of human life occurred in this town in 1835. Distance N.E. from Benares, by Din-

poor 173 miles N.W. from Calcutta, by Hazaribagh and Dinapore, 429. Lat 26° 6', long 85° 28'.

**MOZUFFURNUGGER** a British district under the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces is bounded on the north by the British district Saharanpore on the east by the British district Bijnour from which it is separated by the Ganges, on the south by the British district Meerut, and on the west by the Jumna, dividing it from Pampot and Sirhind. It lies between lat 29° 10'—29° 50' long 77° 6'—78° 10' is sixty miles in length from east to west, and forty in breadth from north to south its area is 1 817 square miles. The undulation of the surface is very gentle and is from north to south which is the direction of the course of the Ganges on the eastern frontier the Jumna on the western and of the intermediate streams the Kales Nuddes and the Hindon as well as of the line of slope of the Doab Canal. The surface rises from the Ganges on the one side, and the Jumna on the other to the interior of the Dumb where there is a prolonged elevation in some measure parallel to the rivers, and nearer the former than the latter. It is marked by a range of sandhills not continuous, but disposed in small ridges of which one for a short distance runs parallel to the next in succession before it subside to the level of the plain. The elevation of this range has been ascertained with considerable accuracy its crest being situated on the line of the Ganges Canal which is now in progress and by means of which a portion of the main stream drains off near Hurdwar will for the purposes of irrigation and navigation be conveyed down the middle of the Doab to Cawnpore where any redundant water will be reunited to the parent river. Nusseerpoor on this line and close to the northern boundary in lat 29° 45' long 77° 55' has an elevation of 974 feet and probably neither sandhill nor any other eminence throughout the district is 100 feet above this place. At Kutoor close to the southern boundary the elevation immediately to 904 feet. A kind of low alluvial marshy tract, stretches in a few places along the left bank of the Jumna and one much more extensive along the right bank of the Ganges. The Ganges khadir is far the most part very fertile and admirably suited for rice grounds but the damp muggy atmosphere renders it ill suited for the residence of man. It is thinly peopled and ill cultivated a portion is made serviceable for grazing but this portion yields only the wild produce of the jungle. The chief products of the district if Mozuffurnugger are sugarcane cotton tobacco rice wheat barley maize millet, pulse of various kinds, oil seeds and esculent vegetables. The tract appears to be considerably infested with wolves. In 1840 the rate of rewards for the destruction of these animals was increased and in 1841 it was found requisite to increase it still further. The value of money in India considered the scale of



# MOZ--MUD

rewards seems high being five rupees for a female wolf, four for a male, and two for a cub.

The population, from a recent census appears as amounting to 672,861 of which number 241,246 are returned as Hindoos agricultural 248,925 as Hindoos non agricultural 88,943 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 98,747 under the same head non-agricultural. The proportion of persons to a square mile exceeds 531. The following is a classification of the towns and villages in the district—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	717
Do to more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	169
Do to " 5,000 " 10,000	7
Do to " 10,000 "	4
Total	887

Of the chief towns some notice is taken under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The land assessment is fixed for a term of years, which will expire on the 1st July 1861.

The tract forming the present British district of Mozaffurnagar was wrested from the Mogul empire by the Mahattas, and in 1803 was ceded to the East-India Company by Sandia under the second article of the treaty of Seres Angengnam which allotted all that chieftain's forts territories and rights in the Doab. A considerable portion of the district was included in the jaghure of the female adventurer Zebulnasa, more generally known as the Begum Sumroo of whom some account is given in the article on the Meerut district. On her decease in 1836 the jaghure lapsed to the Company.

**MOZAFFERNGUR**, the principal place of the British district of the same name, under the hunt. gov of the N W Provinces, is situated on the left bank of the West Kales Nuddoo. It is a large town having a population of 8,646 inhabitants. Elevation above the sea about 900 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta, by Moradabad and Allyghur, 984 miles. Lat 29 23 long 77 45.

**MURARAKPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Bunnor, hunt. gov of the N W Provinces. Lat 29 19 long 78 12.

**MURARAKPOOR**, in the British district of Aldemur territory of Oude a town on the right bank of the Ghaghra, 35 miles S E. of the city of Oude. Butler estimates the population at 3,000, half of which number are Mussulman generally employed in weaving. Lat. 26 35 long 82° 38.

**MUCHLPHUTTA**.—A town in the territory of Oude 41 miles N N W from Lucknow and 58 miles S E by E from Shahjehanpore. Lat 27 24 long 80 45.

**MUCHKAUTA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a grant or division named from the river Muchoo which flows nearly through its centre in a direction from south to north and falls into the Gulf of Cutch. This division is bounded on the east and south

east by that of Jhalawar on the south west and west by the division of Hallar, on the north west by the Gulf of Cutch on the north by the Rann or Great Salt Marsh and lies between lat. 23 30—23 6' long 70 34—71 8. There is no accurate return of the area, which may probably be about 700 square miles. It is held by three thakooms or chiefs, and in the description of their respective territories, all that is known of the constituent parts of this division is stated.—See MOORVIZ, UDJA and MALLIA.

**MUCHLERSHEHUR**, in the British district of Jounpore, hunt. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jounpore cantonment, 45 miles N E. of the former 21 S W of the latter. It has a large bazar. Lat. 24 42 long 82 28.

**MUCKUNDGUNGEE**.—A town in the British district of Rangpur, hunt. gov of Bengal 19 miles N W by N of Rangpur. Lat 23 56 long 85 21.

**MUCKUNPOOR**, in the territory of Rewa or Bagheleund a town nine miles S of the town of Rewa. It appears to be a place of some importance as its name enters into the title of the ruler of the country who is styled rajah of Rewa and Muckunpore or Mookunpore as it is spelled in the English copy of the treaty concluded with him. Lat. 24° 24', long 81 19.

**MUCKWANPORE** in the kingdom of Nepal a village situated on the banks of the river Kurra, a feeder of the Raptree, whence the fort of Muckwanpore bears about E by N. The valley of Muckwanpore of which the ancient rajah was dispossessed by the Goorkhas, is of no great extent but the soil is fertile, yielding rice in great abundance and variety. Lat 27 22 long 86 11.

**MUDBUNI** in the British district of Ghazepore, hunt. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Ghazepore cantonment to Chupra, 64 miles E of the former 13 W of the latter. Lat 25 48' long 84 32.

**MUDEHRA**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 129 miles E by S. from Hyderabad and 76 miles N W from Masulipatan. Lat 16 57 long 80 26.

**MUDDOOR**.—A town in the Mysore, 27 miles E N E from Seringapatam and 102 miles N W by W from Salein. Lat. 12 36', long 77 6'.

**MUDDUCK SERA**.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras 86 miles S. S. E. of Bellary. Lat. 13 57 long 77 20.

**MUDDUKERAY**.—A town in the British district of Combaator, presidency of Madras eight miles S. Combaator. Lat. 10° 54', long 77 8.

**MUDDUM**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, name

# MUD--MUG

miles N W of Tinnevely Lat. 8 49, long 77° 39'

**MUDDUMPOLLY**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 126 miles W by N of Madras Lat 18 33 long 78 34

**MUDDUNPOOR**—A town in the native state of Calahandy in Orissa, 51 miles N E by E from Joannagudda, and 78 miles W N W from Goomsoor Lat 20 18' long 83 37

**MUDGERRY DROOG** in the Mysore a hill fort among the mountains on the north east frontier, towards the British district Bellary. Approached from the east its view is very fine both the works and the vast rock on which they stand being very conspicuous and grand. On the destruction of the monarchy of Vijayanagar by a Mussulman confederacy A.D. 1564 at the great battle of Talikot, it was seized by a poligar or chief of the country and subsequently came into the possession of the rajahs of Mysore, one of whom replaced the mud fort with the present fortress of stone and also built a palace and a large temple and Hyder Ali after he had become master of Mysore extended and strengthened the fortifications. In A.D. 1772 it fell into the hands of the Mahattas but was recovered in the following year by Tippoo Sultan. From its long series of calamities, the town once highly prosperous, is now merely a group of ruins. Distance from Bangalore N W 58 miles Srirangapatam N 85 Lat 13 40 long 77 16'

**MUDH** in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere and 30 miles S W of the former. Here in 1835 Shah Shooja the expelled monarch of Afghanistan took refuge in a state of such distress that he thankfully accepted some trays of dried fruit from the officers of the British mission in Rajpootana. Mudh is in lat 27 50 long 73°

**MUDHARCARHI** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the northern frontier towards the district of Muttra, and on the route from Khasgranj to the city of Agra, 14 miles N E of the latter Lat. 27 19, long 78 11

**MUDHUBUNEE**—A town in the British district of Saran, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 28 miles W N W of Bettiah Lat. 26 57' long 84 10'

**MUDHOOBUNEE**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 82 miles N E. by E. of Dunapor Lat. 26 19' long 86 10'

**MUDHURI** in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the course of the Ramganga (Western), from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almora, 48 miles N on the former Lat 29 29' long 78 43'

**MUDHUN, or MANDUN**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to that of Mynpoore and 10 miles W of the latter Lat. 27 15 long 78 55

**MUDIPOOR**, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Rhotuk to the city of Delhi and six miles W of the latter Lat. 28 40 long 77 11

**MUDLI** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa and 111 miles S.W. of the former Lat 25 44 long 73 30'

**MUDMFSUR** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village with a Hindoo temple situated at the southern base of Badrinath Mountain. The river Mudmusr which flows below the temple, at a short distance to the south east, has its origin among the snows of Badrinath and taking a south westerly course of about twenty five miles, falls into the river Mandakini on the left side opposite Nalputan in lat 30 32' long 74 8'. The temple of Mudmusr is in lat 30 36 long 79 10

**MUDNOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam eight miles W from the left bank of the Manjira river, and 97 miles N W from Hyderabad Lat 18 30, long 77 40'

**MUDHOOPORE**—A town in the British district of Mymming, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 170 miles N E of Calcutta. Lat. 24 37, long 89 58'

**MUDRA or MUNDURA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the right bank of the Ganges 774 miles N W of Calcutta by the river route 86 4 E of the city of Allahabad by the same Lat. 26 17' long 83 16'

**MUDSAL** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated on the left bank of the Jumna, and 28 miles N of Agra, 85 S.E. of Delhi Lat 27 35 long 77 58

**MUDURKOOTER**—A town in the British district of Barasat, lieutenant gov. of Bengal 41 miles E N E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 47, long 89 2'

**MUFTIGANJ** in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazepore to Jounpoor cantonment, 39 miles W of the former, 11 S.E. of the latter Lat 25 41, long 82 55

**MUFTI KA PURWA** in the district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Allahabad to that of Fatehpore and 13 miles N W of the former. It has a few shops. Lat 25 28 long 81 64

**MUGGUR TALAO** (Alligator's Pool), in

## MUG—MUH.

**Sinda**, a collection of hot springs, eight miles N of Kurmahee and swarming with alligators. They belong to several fakirs who have attached themselves to the tomb of a Mahometan considered by his countrymen to have been a character of peculiar sanctity. Hence is the name *Mugges Pær* by which the place is popularly known among Europeans being a corruption of *Magar Pær* or *Pir* the alligator's saint. These thermal springs are situated amidst rocky and very barren hills, and spring out of the bottom of a small fertile valley thickly wooded with date-trees and acacias over which the white dome of the shrine is visible. Adjacent to the shrine are a few highly ornamented tombs the architectural style of which resembles that of some English structures of the age of Elizabeth. Allen says. The devices were principally scroll and diamond work the offering though not very bold, was elaborate in design and neatly executed. The principal spring issues from the rock on which the shrine is built, and has a temperature of about 98° the water being perfectly clear and of a sulphureous smell. Another spring, about half a mile distant has a temperature of 130°. The water received into tanks, forms a grateful retreat for the alligators. On occasion of a stranger's visit the fakirs regale these animals with a carcass of a goat and their struggles and contests to secure the prey constitute a scene at once ludicrous and disgusting. They are very tame and never seek to injure human beings. It is remarkable that they are genuine alligators, and totally distinct from the geyral or long snouted crocodile which abounds in the Indus, a short distance to the east. The fakirs live in a few mud huts, the only human habitations in this vicinity. Lat. 24° 58' long 67° 5'

### MUGHS.—See ARRACAF

**MUGHUE** is in the British district of Goruckpore, under the lieut-gov of the N W Provinces a town in the pergunnah or subdivision of Humainpur. Mughur sitsuate on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow 18 miles W of the former and 148 E of the latter. It is on the river Aumee here passed by ford or temporary bridge. Buchanan's survey made forty years ago describes it as a poor scattered place containing 370 houses and consequently if any persons be allowed to each the population might be estimated at 2220. Here is the reputed tomb of Kafir, a personage held in great account amongst religionists but whose precise opinions seem to be matter of much doubt. It is under the charge of a Muhammedan disciple, whose ancestors, it is said have held the office ever since the funeral of the saint or teacher, of whose remains the tomb is the supposed receptacle. Mughur is distant from Benares, N, 190 miles. Lat. 26° 42' long 83° 11'

**MUGRA**, in Gurkwal, a village amidst the mountains on the southern frontier, between

Surikanda and the ridge rising north east of the Dehra Doon. A few miles to the south west, on the route between this village and that of Nagal, is Samar Dhara, or the dripping rock. Mugra is in lat. 30° 24' long 78° 16'

**MUGRIBEE**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Seinde presidency of Bombay 7½ miles S by W of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 20' long 68° 17'

**MUGRIBEE**, in Seinde a town situated on the Piniaree a branch of the Indus. Below the town a dam has been thrown across the Piniaree about fifty miles from its mouth. It is forty feet broad and of proportionate height, but the water in the well makes its way through numerous small openings to the channel below called the Goongra which is navigable to the sea, discharging itself by the bar mouth. The Piniaree is also navigable from the town upwards to the Indus. The traffic is almost exclusively in rice which being produced abundantly in Seinde is exported down this channel to Cutch. Population 5000. Lat. 24° 10' long 68° 17'

**MUGRONEE** or **MAGRAUNI** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a small town with a fort, three miles north of the left bank of the river Sooh. Some iron ore raised in the neighbouring sandstone hills is smelted here. Lat. 25° 42' long 77° 56'

**MUGROB**, or **MUNGBORE**.—A place which with Kera, gives name to the pergunnah of Kera Mungrora in the British district Mirzapoor. It is situate 25 miles S.E. of the city of Benares in the mountainous tract in the south-east of the district of Mirzapoor and 45 miles S.E. of the city of that name. Lat. 25° 1' long 83° 20'

**MUHABUN** in the British district of Muttra, lieut gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Muttra to Etawah, and eight miles S.E. of the former. A short distance west of it, the Jumna is passable by a much frequented ford, by which in November 1804 Jassunt Rao Holkar fled from the Doab after his enormous body of cavalry had been surprised and dispersed with great slaughter by General Lake, at Furruckabad and here also in the early part of 1805 Ameer Khan, the Patan freebooter crossed in his incursion into the Doab and subsequently recrossed in his flight from the British army. It formerly was much more important than at present, as in the eleventh century it was held by a special rajah or monarch, who having been in A.D. 1017 worsted by Mahmood of Ghaznee slew his own wife and children, and then turned the point of the sword against himself. The place was then surrendered to the conqueror who gained with it much treasure and other booty, including eighty elephants. Muhabun contains a population of 6003 inhabitants, and is distant S.E. from Delhi 165 miles. Lat. 27° 25' long 77° 49'

**MUHADEWAH**—A town in the territory of Oude 15 miles N N W from Oude, and 82 miles W by N from Gorakhpore Lat. 26 59' long 82 6'

**MUHAIR**—A town in the British district of Behar presidency of Bengal, 25 miles E N E of Sherghotty Lat. 24 43 long 85 13'

**MUHAISREH**—A town in the British district of Mongheer, lieutenant gov of Bengal 49 miles S by W of Mongheer Lat. 24 41 long 86 18

**MUHAMMAD ALIPOOR** in the British district of Bynour, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route up the course of the Ramganga (Western) from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almora, 42 miles N of the former Lat. 29 25 long 78 43

**MUHAMYAINC**—A town of Burmah situated 19 miles E from the left bank of the Khyendwen river and 122 miles N W by N from Ava, Lat. 23 19' long 92

**MUHANWAN** or **MAHOWA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route by the Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, an 137 miles W of the former Lat. 25 27 long 81 25

**MUHAR** in the Peshwa Decan division of the Punjab a town situated 10 miles E from the left bank of the Chenab, 112 miles W S W of the town of Lahore Lat. 31 9 long 72 24

**MUHARI** in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 23 miles S E of the latter Lat. 26 35 long 79 20'

**MUHDEWA**, or **MAHADEOPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 770 miles N W of Calcutta by the river route 38 S E of the city of Allahabad by the same Lat. 25 14 long 82 17'

**MUHREAIIDENPOOR**, or **MUHCUDYPOOR** in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Khasung cantonment and 61 miles N E of the former Lat. 27 40 long 78 36'

**MUHESPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad and five miles N W of the former Lat. 28 23 long 79 26'

**MUHESUR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 30 miles W of the former Lat. 28 62 long 78 28

**MUHESUR**, in the territory of Indore, or the possessions of the Holkar family a town on the north or right bank of the Nerbudda. It has a fort containing many houses within its inclosure but it is in bad repair The

4 N

river which is here about 2 000 feet wide has a rapid stream of blue water rushing over a rocky bottom the banks are sixty or eighty feet high in the dry season, yet even then the stream though shallow is still rapid Access to the water is gained by a ghat or visit flight of stone stairs, which extend below the water at its lowest stage Jacquemont, at the time of his visit in 1837 found above 7 000 workmen employed on a spacious palace then in the course of construction by order of Holkar It is built of grey basalt and is overclung with sculptures of human beings and of elephants, tigers and other beasts Mulsoor was formerly the residence of the celebrated Ahalya Bai, widow of Kanda Rao son of Maharajah Mulhar Rao She appears to have been a woman of singular ability and magnificent disposition but deeply immodest with Hinloopenstoon which feeling she gratified by the erection of numerous and costly Brahminical temples and fairs here and elsewhere In 1840 this place contained 3 000 houses which at the usual average would make it a population of 12 000 Distance from Agra S W 25 miles from Bombay N P 250 Lat. 22 11 long 72 39

**MUHILA**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot presidency of Bengal 71 miles N N E of Dinapore Lat. 26 34, long 83 32

**MULHOG**—See **MULLOG**

**MUHOOGA** in the British district of Benares a town situated on the right bank of the Ganges 15 miles to the N E of Benares Lat. 24 24 long 83 16'

**MUHDWA**, or **MUHDWA**, in the British district of Ramgarh territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgarh to Jabulpore 21 miles N W of the former Lat. 22 56' long 80 44

**MUHUL** in Sirhind a village on the route from Joliana to Hurdkee (Lat. and 48 miles W of the former place It is situated nine miles from the left bank of the Sutlej in a level country of so great fertility recently cultivated and generally overrun with greeny jungle Distance N W from Calcutta 1137 miles Lat. 31 5 long 72 10'

**MUI**—A river of Nepal forming together with the Panna, the head water of the Goukora river—See **GOUKORA**

**MULICAL**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 49 miles S E of Cannanore Lat. 11 24 long 75 53

**MUKELLING**—A town in the British district of Amherst in the Tanamermir provinces presidency of Bengal 3 miles E of Monimem Lat. 18 39' long 98 13'

**MURRI**—A town in Guzerat or dominions of the Cutchwar situated 111 miles W by S from Rajote and 64 miles N W by W from Poorbunder Lat. 22 6 long 69 10'

**MUJAHUN**—A town in the Rajpoot state

# MUJ—MUK

of Beekaneer, 60 miles NE by N from Beekaneer and 187 miles W by S from Hansi Lat. 28 48' long 73 54'

**MUJEEWAN** or **MUNJEEAWAN**, in the British district Behar, lieut.-gov. of Bengal a small town close to the south frontier towards Banagurh and the principal place of a thana or police division of the same name. The town of Mujeenwan is distant SE from Benares 85 miles Lat. 24 20' long 83 50'

**MUJERI** in the British district of Bynour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 39 miles NW of the former Lat. 29 23' long 78 32'

**MUJGAON** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Esun 25 miles S. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27 1' long 79 32'

**MUJHOWLEE** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a small town on the left bank of the river termed the Little Gauduck, connected with Selempour opposite to it on the right. It contains 200 houses and with Selempour is usually considered one town the former the Hindoo the latter the Mahometan. Here is a brick built residence belonging to the petty rajah of the country but his family usually residing on his estates in the adjoining British district of Sarun he has allowed it to become ruinous. Mujehowlee is 45 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Goruckpore Lat. 26 17' long 83 53'

**MUJWAN** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by the Kutra Pass from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 18 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 25 17' long 82 4'

**MUJHWAR**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Saesern 19 miles E of the former Lat. 25 14' long 83 22'

**MUJJUL**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore situated on the left bank of the Loonee river and 41 miles SW from Jodhpore Lat. 25 51' long 72 4'

**MUKARABY** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras a town situated at the western base of the Western Ghats, on a river flowing from that range, and nine miles E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11 52' long 75 34'

**MUKDUMPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Moradnagar and 24 miles NW of the former. Distant NW from Calcutta 872 miles. Lat. 28 58' long 78 30'

**MUKKER**.—A town in the British district

of Sarau, lieut. gov. of Bengal 23 miles NE by E of Chupra. Lat. 25 56' long 86 4'

**MUKIMPOOB**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow 68 miles S.E. of the former, 98 NW of the latter Lat. 28 2' long 80 13'

**MUKIMPOOR**, in the British district of Boolundshahr lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Khaganj to Meerut, and 46 miles S of the latter Lat. 28 22', long 77 59'

**MUKKOO**.—A town in the British division of the Cis-Sutlej territory 33 miles EN of Lahore Lat. 31 6' long 75 6'

**MUKKUD** in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 61 miles S of the town of Peshawar Lat. 33 7', long 71 50'

**MUKREE** in Bundelcund a town the principal place of a jaghira or feudal possession of the same name containing an area of ten square miles with a population of 1600 in halantia. The town is distant 28 miles NE from Pannah and 80 miles S by E from Bandah. Lat. 25 2' long 80 38'

**MUKRUMGURH**.—A town in the British province of Bhattara presidency of Bombay 80 miles WNW of Bhattara. Lat. 17 50' long 73 39'

**MUKSOODNUGGUR**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Sondua a family estate 161 miles S.W. from Gwalior and 101 miles W by N from Saugur Lat. 24 7' long 77 14'

**MUKTULL** in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town near the southern frontier towards the British district of Bellary. It is one of the stations of the British subsidiary force generally denominated the Nizam's army. Distance from Hyderabad 5 W direct, 90 miles Madras, NW, 305 Lat. 13 29' long 77 31'

**MUKUNPOOR** in the British district of Mysore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah and 83 miles NW of the latter Lat. 27 7' long 76 33'

**MUKUNPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town between the cantonments of Futtighurh and Cawnpore and 34 miles NW of the latter. It is noted on account of a much frequented annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Mular a reputed Mussulman saint, who according to the legend, died at the age of 395 years. The tomb, covered with a canopy of cloth of gold, and situate in the middle of a square building with four windows of fretwork, is from time to time perfumed with otto of rose. There is also a mosque, and

# MUL

in front of it a fountain Lat. 25 54 long 80 2

**MULAHUR** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur, a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Phulodi and five miles N of the latter Lat. 25 13 long 72 26

**MULAIR KOTELAH** in Sindh a town on the route from Patiala to Ferozapore and 45 miles N W of the former town It is the principal place of a district held by a Sikh chief under the protection and control of the British government, and which is stated to have an area of 144 square miles, and a population of above 21 000 The town is distant N W from Calcutta, by Delhi and Hancee, 1 100 miles. Lat 30 31 long 75 59

**MULANCH** in the British district of Umballah in the territory of Sirdind a town on the route from Buharunpore to Ludiana and 41 miles N W of the former place It is most of the towns of this country it is walled round and has a small fort Distant N W from Calcutta by Delhi and Karnaal 1 000 miles. Lat 30 17 long 77 7

**MULAREE**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Joshimithi to the Nith Pass and 20 miles S of the latter The village contains about twenty houses built of wood and stone intermixed and cemented with mud Some of the houses are two or three stories high in which case the lower story is used for housing cattle Large stones are hung by means of ropes from the projections of the roofs to prevent them from being blown away by the violent storms common here A wooden veranda projects from the upper story and is ornamented with carvings of flowers, and of Ganesa and other Hindu deities There are no locks to the houses which in the absence of the owners are secured from trespass merely by dogs tied to the doors The inhabitants style themselves Rajpoots, but have no regard for the observances of caste eating raw flesh seasoned with a little salt and pepper and have no repugnance to it even in a tainted state Their features denote a mixture of the Hindoo and Tartar races their stature is low but they are well made active and enduring of labour The flocks of their own flocks supply their dress, which is of coarse woollen cloth in the manufacture of which the women are skilful and industrious Their persons are excessively filthy and swarm with vermin and the state of their dwellings is equally disgusting They inhabit a part of Kumaon only from about the 24th of May to the 23rd of September when they migrate to less-elevated places Their principal means of support is the trade which they drive between Tartary and the low country to the south conveying the merchandise on the backs of goats and sheep They also cultivate salmag a species of amaranth used as a potherb, and also for the seed which is ground into meal

and besides this, they grow buckwheat, millet barley and other grains suited to an elevated and inclement climate. Winter found, in the beginning of October the ground at the elevation of 10 250 feet above the sea covered with harvest sheaves though the perennial snow line was near and only 3 000 feet higher In the vicinity are mines of a galena ore yielding a considerable proportion of silver Lat. 30 41 long 79 36

**MULARNEE**—See DORGEN MULARNEE

**MULBA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur and 37 miles N E of the former Lat 26 6 long 72 50

**MULCAULCHERY**—A town in the territory of Nagpore or Bernar situated 124 miles N by E from Masulipatam and 71 miles N by W from Rayachmutdy Lat 18 57 long 80 10

**MULAHAT**—A town in the territory of Oude situated 124 miles E N E from Khatmulk and 80 miles N N W from Lucknow Lat 27 long 86 7

**MULADUN** in Bussahir a large torrent of the district of Koonawar rises at lat 31 40' long 75 12 on the south eastern declivity of the Damaik Shu a very lofty range dividing that territory from Ladakh (Strand describes it as a large stream descending at a considerable angle rushing over rocks with rapid force and forming a series of cascades It crosses the route from Chini to Pungi in a spot having an elevation of 8 170 feet above the sea and where the stream, divided by a mass of rock is traversed by two waggas or wooden bridges After a course of about fifteen miles in a south easterly direction it falls into the Galleh on the right side, in lat 31 35', long 78 21

**MULHARA** in the territory of Chatterpore in Bundelcund a small town on the route from Banda to Raugor 60 miles S W of the former 112 N E of the latter is situated on the west of an extensive jhil or mere. It has a bazar Lat. 25 2 long 79 44

**MULHAR UPH** in the territory of Indore or possessions of H. H. Kar's family a town on the route from Neemuch to Mow 10 miles S of former 141 N W of latter It has a bazar and is supplied with water from wells. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains 40 villages yields an annual revenue of 81 7.2 rupees, and is part of the jaghire or feudal grant of the nawab of Jouna, son of Chufur Khan the Patan chieftain to whom they were assigned by the British government on the conclusion of hostilities with Holkar in 1817 Lat 24 19' long 74 38

**MULHEERABAD** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Shalghannpore, 12 miles N W of the former situated on the small river Betia, a tributary of the Ghaghra. The inhabitants are principally Patans. Lat. 26 54, long 80 40'

# MUL.

**MULHEPOOR**, in the British district of Saharanpur, lieutenant-gov of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpur to Musafurnagar five miles S of the former Lat 29 54 long 78 38

**MULHOOPOR or MULUPOOR**, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore and 11 miles north of the former Lat 27 17 long 78 5

**MULIKPOOR**, in the British district of Boolundshuhur lieutenant-gov of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Aunoepehulur to Khoorjeh and five miles W of the former Lat 28 20 long 78 15

**MULINATH KATHAN** in the Raypoot state of Jodhpore, a town on the route from Bulmeer to the city of Jodhpore and 72 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situated on the right bank of the river Loonee here a very rapid stream a quarter of a mile wide during the rainy season. Here are the shrine and sanctuary of Mulnath a reputed saint whose memory is by superstition supplied with the usual assortment of Hindoo miracles. Lat. 25 53' long 72 9'

**MULIPOOR**, in Sirhind a village on the western route from Thanesar to the town of Sirhind and 48 miles N.W. of the former. It is protected by a small fort and is situated in a level, fertile and pleasing country. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1 036 miles. Lat 30 29, long 76 30'

**MULKA**, in the Barce Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 19 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Sutley 105 miles S.W. by S of the town of Lahore Lat. 30 24 long 73 17'

**MULKAIR**, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam a town on a considerable tributary of the river Deccan. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, W. 86 miles. Lat. 17 10 long 77 19'

**MULKAPOOR**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situated on the left bank of the river Jorna, and 111 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor Lat. 20 4 long 76 22'

**MULKAPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor presidency of Bombay 22 miles N.W. by W. from Kolapoor and 65 miles S. from Sattara Lat. 16 53 long 74 1

**MULKAPOOR**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situated in the valley of the Taptee 12 miles S. of the left bank of that river 92 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor Lat. 20 51 long 76 14

**MULL**, in Sindh, an offset on the left or eastern side of the Sata, or great eastern branch of the Indus. Though once a large stream it has now become a shallow rivulet, discharging a scanty body of water through the Mulla mouth, in lat. 22 55, long 67 44

**MULLANGOOR**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam a town 85 miles N.E. of the city of Hyderabad Lat 18 20, long 79 23

**MULLAOW**.—A town in Guzerat or dominions of the Guzerat 33 miles N.E. from Basoda, and 68 miles E.S.E. from Ahmedabad Lat. 22 37' long 73 32'

**MULLAPOOR**.—A town in the territory of Oule, on the right bank of the Ghogra, and 63 miles N.N.W. from Lucknow Lat. 27 43 long 81 20

**MULLICKBAG**.—A town at the north western extremity of the British district of Baraset, lieutenant-gov of Bengal distant from Calcutta N., 25 miles Lat 22 56, long. 88 24

**MULLUK HARBUR** in the British district of Allahabad lieutenant-gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Lucknow and six miles N.W. of the former Lat 25 32', long 81 43

**MULLYE**, in the British district of Suran lieutenant-gov of Bengal a town and military cantonment on the north east frontier towards the British district Tirhoot. It is situated on the left or east bank of the river Bagmotee here crossed by a wooden bridge. Distance E. from Gorakhpore 149 miles from Dinapore N. 85 Lat 26 46 long 85 29'

**MULMULA**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 153 miles W. from Khatmandoo, and 82 miles N.W. by N from Gorakhpore Lat 27 46 long 82 50'

**MULPURBA** a river rising on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats in lat. 16 45 long 74 19' and flowing in an easterly direction through the British district of Belgaum for 160 miles, in the course of which it touches upon or traverses some of the Southern Mahratta states situated in that district, falls into the Kistnah river on the right side, in lat. 16 12' long 76 9'

**MULSEI**, in the British district of Allypore lieutenant-gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route by Khasganj from Bareilly to Allypore cantonment, and 48 miles S.E. of the latter 53 N.E. of Agra. Lat. 27 51 long 78 32'

**MULTOWN** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the south declivity of the Narat Ghat or pass, to the crest of which the ascent is gentle. It has a fort which commands the pass Lat 24 18', long 78 37'

**MULUGI**.—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 80 miles S. by E. of Dharwar Lat. 14' 46 long 75 13'

**MULWAI** in the British district of Futtehpore lieutenant-gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore and 10 miles N.E. of the latter Lat 26 2' long 80 46'

# MUM—MUN

**MUMOREEBUSTEE** in the Barce Dooh division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee, 105 miles S W of the town of Lahore Lat. 30 48', long 72 57'

**MUNAHPAUD** in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, on the south west side of the estuary of the river Naut. The point is low and sandy the soundings are irregular round it there is a shoal projecting four miles north east of it there are other dangerous shoals and rocks to the east and it is altogether a hazardous place for shipping. It is distant from Cape Comorin N.E. 41 miles Lat. 8 23 long 78 7'

**MUNARA**—A town of Sindh in the British district of Karachi presidency of Bombay 60 miles S W by S. of Karachi Lat. 24° 11' long 67 40'

**MUNCHUR** in India, a lake formed by the expansion of the Narra, a branch proceeding from the Indus on the western side. The Narra flows into the lake on the north the redundant water being discharged on the south east by the river Arul which has a course of about twelve miles, and flowing by Sehwan falls into the Indus about four miles below that town. The lake is nearly of a circular form when the water is low and is then about ten miles in diameter. During the inundation it expands so as to be twenty miles long the bread remaining much as before. The space left uncovered by the receding water is sown with grain especially wheat which yields very heavy crops. Though shallow at the sides, the lake has a considerable depth of water in the middle and so great is the abundance of fine fish according to Burnes that 1 000 boats are employed in the fishery. They are taken by spearing the great quantity of weeds preventing the employment of nets. In the season when the lotus is in blossom the lake presents a very beautiful appearance as its surface farther than the eye can reach is covered with an unbroken succession of bloom and leaves Lat. 26 28' long 67 43'

**MUNCURRAY**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 106 miles S E of Cannanore Lat. 10 47' long 76 32'

**MUNDAEE** in the Rajpoot state of Shekhawatee a village situated 80 miles E S E from Delhi Lat. 28 18 long 75 3'

**MUNDAGNEE** or **MANDAKINI** called also Kalee, a feeder of the Alukunda, rises on the boundary between Gurhwal and Kumaon at the south-eastern base of Kedarnath Mountain and in lat. 30 47' long 79 8'. It holds a course generally southerly and in lat. 30 32' long 79 9' receives the Jugaroo or Mudmesur on the left side. Continuing to flow in a southerly direction it falls into the Alukunda on the right side at Roodurpur in lat. 30 17' long 79 1' after a total course of about forty five miles, forming, for its whole

length the boundary between the state of Gurhwal and the British province of Kumaon.

**MUNDAHUL**, in the British district of Rohtuk lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansie, and 15 miles S E of the latter Lat. 29 1 long 76 15'

**MUNDAI** in the British district of Futtehpore lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, 26 miles E. of the town of Futtehpore Lat. 25 38' long 81 10'

**MUNDAKE SERAE**, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpore and 13 miles E. of the latter. It has a few shops Lat. 25 54 long 81 4'

**MUNDALIA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from the town of Jodhpore to that of Ajmeer and 46 miles E. of the former. It is of considerable size containing twenty shops. Lat. 25 26 long 73 47'

**MUNDAIO** in the jaghure of Jyphur lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Rohtuk to Karnal and 35 miles W of the former Lat. 28 29' long 76 18'

**MUNDALOR**, in Cwalior or the possessions of Berdia a town on the route from Auserabad to Cwalior by the town of Kerowly, 174 miles E. of the former 67 W of latter. It is situate on a round isolated hill two miles north of the left or north bank of the river Chumbul and is surrounded by a wall of masonry. Distant from Jeypore S E. 26 miles, S from Bhurtpoor 70 S W from Agra 80 Lat. 26 18 long 77 14'

**MUNDANA**—A town in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay 76 miles N by E of Malimgum Lat. 21 37', long 74 44'

**MUNDAWUL**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jowra, situate on the right bank of the Chumbul river and 38 miles N W from Oojein Lat. 23 36 long 75 24'

**MUNDAWUR**, in the British district of Bynour lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Bijnour to Hardwar, nine miles N of the former place. Mundawur has a population of 7 737 inhabitants. Lat. 29 28 long 78 12'

**MUNDESI** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Bhurtpore and 17 miles N W of the latter Lat. 27 24 long 77 43'

**MUNDESOR**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family a town situate on a tributary of the Chumbul. It is the principal place of a pergunnah assessed at the annual revenue of Rs. 20 000 rupees. It has a large and generally well supplied bazar.



Here in January, 1818, was concluded the definitive treaty between the British government and Mulhar Rao Holkar. Distant 8 W from Gwalior fort 250 miles, NW from Oyojin 80. Elevation above the sea 1,452 feet. Lat. 24° 4' long 75° 8'

**MUNDEWATA**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Sandia's family, situated 30 miles N N E. from Oyojin and 95 miles W N W from Bhopal. Lat. 23° 30', long 75° 53'

**MUNDHA** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Jessulmere to that of Bahawalpore, and 32 miles N of the former. It is situated at the eastern side of a fine and well filled tank and has besides a well 180 feet deep. Close to the village is a large bed of very fine fuller's earth. Lat. 27° 21' long 71°

**MUNDHA**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Futehgurh cantonment to that of Seetapoor, 56 miles N E of the former, 27 W of the latter. Supplies may be had here. Distant 75 miles from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 35' long 80° 24'

**MUNDI**, in the Jullunder Doab of the Punjab is a small territory comprising several valleys, with their inclosing ridges, on the southern slope of the Himalaya, and containing an area of 759 square miles, with a population of 118,091. The capital, which is also called Mundi, is situated at the confluence of the Sukyt river with the Beas, which is here 200 yards wide, very deep and crossed by a ferry. These rivers during summer have every twenty four hours, a periodical rise and fall, in consequence of the melting of snow by the heat of the sun, so that they rise towards evening and continue to do so through out the greater part of the night, decreasing towards morning and throughout the forenoon. The rajah's palace is an extensive building, with whitened walls, and covered with slate. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden containing a profusion of the finest fruit-trees and flowers. The bazar is large and well stocked. Mundi seems to be peculiarly under the influence of Hindoo superstition, and the horrible rite of suttee, or burning the sati or widow with the corpse of her husband was frightfully prevalent during the rule of the Sikhs. In this vicinity are productive mines of iron and salt, and the greater part of the revenue of the prince is derived from these sources. The salt, however, is said to be of inferior description. Upon the conquest of the Punjab, Mundi became tributary to the British, and upon the death of the rajah, in 1861, and the succession of his infant son, arrangements were made for the government of this petty state. The town is lat. 31° 48', long 76° 55'

**MUNDI**, in the British district of Allahabad, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Rewa, and 32 miles S.E. of the former city. Lat. 25° 12', long 83° 15'

**MUNDLA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Pokhran to the town of Jodhpoor and 20 miles E. of the former. It is supplied with water from four tanks, and five wells ninety feet deep. Lat. 26° 52' long 73° 20'

**MUNDLAH** within the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, a town situated on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, the course of which here makes an acute angle opposite the mouth of a small tributary stream called the Bunjr. A ditch communicating with the Nerbudda above and below the town, forms the base of the triangular spot on which it is situated. The fort occupies the apex of the triangle, the town the more expanded part towards the north or next the open country. The side towards the north is in addition to the ditch, fortified by a straight line of works, but these are of little strength having only the common defences of round towers. This line can be taken in reverse from the opposite bank both above and below the fort, as no works cover the town along the river. At present these fortifications, as well as the town itself are in a ruinous state, probably in consequence mainly of the effects of the British attack during the Mahratta war having never been repaired. On the 20th of April 1818, a British force under General Marshall opened batteries against the place and in the afternoon of the next day the town was stormed with the destruction of all the troops not within the fort except about fifty who were made prisoners and on the following morning the fort was evacuated by the garrison in number about 1,100. The loss of the enemy during the operations against the place was estimated at about 500 while that of the besiegers amounted to only three killed and fourteen wounded.

Mundlah in 1742 came into the hands of the Mahrattas, under Balaji Bai Rao the Peshwa. It appears to have subsequently passed from under their yoke as in 1799 it was surrendered to the rajah of Nagpore or Berar by the chief of Sangor. The British government, having previously obtained actual possession by the event of war, received a formal cession of it by the treaty of Nagpore, in 1818. Distant S.E. from Jubbulpore 50 miles S.E. from Sangor 130 S.W. from Allahabad, by Jubbulpore, 245, N.E. from Nagpore 185 W from Calcutta 510 miles, N.E. from Bombay by Mow and Jubbulpore 685 Lat. 23° 43' long 80° 32'

**MUNDLAISIR**, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family a town on the route from the British cantonment of Mow to Aaseergurh, 30 miles S. of former, 83 NW of latter. It is situated on the right or north bank of the Nerbudda, the bed of which is here about 500 yards wide, unfordable, and crossed by ferry during the greater part of the year but fordable with difficulty in spring. The navigation of the

Nerbudda from this town extends seaward, or to the west, for eighty miles, and eastward or up the stream for fifty three miles, to Dhadra. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a small square wall built fort of masonry, and a bastar. It belongs to the British government, and there was formerly a cantonment of its troops on the north bank of the Nerbudda, close to the town. A body of the Nizam police, with cavalry attached, is posted in the town, for the protection of the establishment of the British functionary stationed here, and who is styled principal assistant to the resident at Indore. This principal assistant has charge of the British possessions in Nizam, and of the possessions of Holkar under British management. Population about 2000 elevation above the sea 698 feet. Distance N.E. from Bombay 334 miles N.W. from Nagpoor, by Baitool and Mow, 327 Lat. 22° 13', long 75 47'

MUNDOR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur was its capital until A.D. 1459, when Joda removed the seat of government to the neighbouring city of Jodhpur which he had recently built. The ruined town of Mador still retaining a few inhabitants, is situate in a recess on the east side of the rocky range running south to the town of Jodhpur from which it is five miles distant. The greater part of the walls has been demolished, and the materials removed to build the new capital but enough remains to show the massive style in which they were constructed. According to the description of those relics by Tod the immense blocks are piled upon and closely fitted to each other without any cement, the characteristic of all the Etruscan cities termed Cyclopean. The walls, following the direction of the crest of the ridge, are irregular and having been constructed long before artillery was thought of, the Purihar or Pali engineer was satisfied with placing the palace on the most commanding eminence, about the centre of the fortress. The bastions or towers are angularly massive, and, like all the most antique, their form is square. The interior of this inclosure contains various ruins, replete with all the revolting monstrosities with which the imagination of Indian superstition is haunted. Tod depicts himself in a scene so congenial to him — A short distance from the foot of the casemate an archway opens into an inclosed court or area, in the retired part of which, and touching the mountain, is an extensive saloon the roof is supported by a triple row of columns of the light form peculiar to the Jaina. Here are displayed, in all the pomp and circumstance of war the statues of the knights errant of the desert, armed cap-a-pie, bestriding steeds whose names are deathless as their riders, all in the costume of the times in which they lived. They are cut out of the rock but entirely detached from it, and larger than life. Though more conspicuous for strength than symmetry, the grim

visages of these worthies, apparently frowning defiance, each attended by his pundoo or squire, have a singularly pleasing effect. Each chieftain is armed with lance, sword, and buckler with quiver and arrows, and ponied in his girdle. Boileau states that these rude figures are formed of plaster. He thus describes the fantastic scene. — "The first objects introduced to our notice at Mundor, were the eighteen gigantic figures in bas-relief, representing the tutelary divinities of the Rajpoots. These figures form one long line facing the north, and are backed by a low rock of red sandstone, the three figures at the west end representing Ganesha, the elephant-headed god of wisdom, between two effigies of Bhairon being placed in an open temple, while the others are carefully protected from the weather by a flat roof of masonry supported on pillars with a screen wall in front. The latter indeed require some such shelter being finished with coloured cement while the three figures already mentioned seem to be only daubed with red paint, and bedizened with gold leaf." There are besides gigantic figures in plaster of the Brahminical deities Brahma, Surya, the monkey god Hanuman, Rama and his consort Sita, Krishna, and Giva. Some ruins of more ancient date are attributed by Tod to the Buddhists or Jains. Amongst those of late date, the most important is the palace of Ajit Singh murdered, in 1724, by his son Abhay Singh. It is neatly built of stone, and in perfect repair now without human inhabitant, but swarming with bats. Every Monday there is at Mundor a considerable concourse of devotees, who come from Jodhpur to pay their devotions at the various shrines. Lat. 25 21, long 73 5

MUNDOTE, in Sirhind a fort about two miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej in its lowest state though in time of inundation the water reaches to within half a mile of the walls. It is square, with a round tower at each corner and one in the middle of each face, and has a gateway on the eastern and another on the western side. The walls, which are of burned brick are fifty feet high and ten thick. The earth excavated from the outward moat has been employed to raise the surface of the inclosed space to half the height of the walls. A dense population is crowded into this inclosure, as it is entirely occupied by houses arranged in very narrow streets. The surrounding country is flat, so that the view is very extensive from the towers surmounting the walls. This fort is of modern erection, being built to replace one constructed in the reign of Mahomed Shah III., king of Delhi. It was held by a Patan chief, whom it was found necessary to depose in consequence of the oppressive and tyrannical character of his government. The territory extending about fifty miles along the river, and having an area of about 780 miles, has been annexed

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to the British dominions. The population is believed to be upwards of 116,000. Mundote is distant from Calcutta, N.W., by way of Loodiana and Ferozepore, 1,180 miles. Lat. 30° 53' long 74° 28'.

**MUNDOWI**, in the British district of Kythul, in Surhind a village on the route from Hannee to Loodiana, and 51 miles N of the former town. It is situate amidst thick jungle on the left bank of the Gugur. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,027 miles. Lat. 29° 48' long 76° 8'.

**MUNDRELA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawntee, 13 miles N from Jhoonhoo, and 111 miles W.S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 28° 8' long 75° 32'.

**MUNDROOP**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 14 miles S.S.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 28', long 75° 52'.

**MUNDSIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a considerable village on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 30 miles E. of the latter. It contains 300 houses supplied with water from three wells 290 feet deep. The surrounding country has a scanty cultivation. Lat. 27° 54' long 78° 43'.

**MUNDUL**—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 51 miles W by N of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 16' long 71° 50'.

**MUNDUL**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 76 miles N.E. from Oodeypoor and 75 miles S from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 25' long 74° 37'.

**MUNDUN**, in the territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Rewari to Narnol, and 18 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 6' long 76° 27'.

**MUNE**, in the British district of Boond shahur, least gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Delhi, and 18 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. The country open with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 7' long 77° 59'.

**MUNEKMAJRA**, in Surhind, a town on the route from Umballah to Ropur on the Sutlej, and 25 miles N of the former place. It is situate near the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, in a fertile country producing great quantities of indigo, which is exported to the Punjab and to Abooswan. There is a good bazar and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, over an undulating country. This town is the principal place of a small territory belonging to a Sikh sirdar, and comprising fifty-nine villages, having an area of eighty square miles, with a population of 14,730. The annual revenue is estimated at 4,700 sterling. Muneemajra is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,043 miles. Lat. 30° 45' long 76° 54'.

**MUNEETPOOR**, in Eastern India, a native state bounded on the north-east, east, and south by the Burmese empire, on the west by the British district of Cachar and Tooda Ram Senaputtee's country, and on the N.W. by Upper Assam. It extends from lat. 23° 49' to 25° 41' and from long 93° 5' to 94° 32', is 125 miles in length from north to south, and ninety miles in breadth, and contains an area of 7,584 square miles. The territory is intersected by a good road in the direction of Cachar constructed in 1840 at the joint expense of the British and Muneepoor governments.

Muneepoor consists principally of one extensive valley, situated in the heart of a difficult and mountainous country. The prin cipality was taken under British protection previously to the breaking out of the first Burmese war, and under the treaty of Yan dabboo concluded in 1826 the king of Ava renounced all claim to the territory. It pays no tribute but its connection with the British government was at one time deemed of importance, as affording an outpost against the Burmese and to render it available for this purpose, its rulers were assisted in disciplining a body of troops. The views of the Indian government in regard to the utility of Muneepoor as a military station appear however to have subsequently undergone considerable change. Upon the lapse of Cachar to the paramount power by the death of its rajah in 1830 without heirs the British government manifested its friendly feeling towards the ruler of Muneepoor by conferring upon him a portion of its new acquisition and upon the death of this chief in 1864, his infant son Kirtee Singh was recognised as successor to the raj and a regency appointed, of which the Senaputtee Nur Sing was the head. Nur Sing appears subsequently to have taken possession of the country for himself. He died in the year 1860 having nominated his brother Deebindro Singh as his successor who was recognised by the British. But the ex rajah, Kirtee Sing, invading Muneepoor succeeded in regaining his throne, and drove Deebindro into exile. To put an end to these changes, which subjected the country to constant anarchy and insurrection, the British government made a public avowal of its determination to uphold the reigning rajah, and to punish any parties attempting to dispossess him. The ex-rajah Deebindro resides at Dacca.

**MUNEETPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Muneepoor in Eastern India, on the right bank of the Nankasha Khayoung river, and 76 miles E. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 49' long 94° 1'.

**MUNEER**—A town in the British district of Ghazepore, least gov. of the N.W. Provinces. The town of Muneer is situate in lat. 25° 57', long 84° 19'.

**MUNEEREE**.—A town in the native

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state of Sawantwara, presidency of Bombay situate 16 miles S from Sawantwara, and 40 miles W by S from Belgaum. Lat. 15 42' long 74° 1'

**MUNGAON**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futehpoor and 18 miles N W of the former Lat. 25 31, long 81 40'

**MUNGARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur and three miles N E. of the former Lat. 25 52', long 72 21

**MUNGARI**, in the British district of Allahabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 15 miles S E of the former Lat. 25 18 long 82'

**MUNGDOO**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan 61 miles W of Aracan Lat. 20 46' long 92 30'

**MUNGLAH**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river and 113 miles N by W from Lahore. Lat. 33 7 long 73 40'

**MUNGLOOR**—A town in the British district of Saharanpoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces. It has a population of 5 959. Distance S E from Saharanpoor 23 miles from Hurdwar, S W 21 miles. Lat. 29 47', long 77 55'

**MUNGLOLA**, in the British district of Moraruragpur lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 10 miles S E. of the former Lat. 29 38' long 77 10'

**MUNGOLAH** in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Moradabad and 10 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 28 2' long 78 11'

**MUNGOWA**, or **MAJGOWA** in the tract of Boghelkhand in the territory of Rewa, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore and 84 miles S.W. of the former. Jacquemont styles it a populous village, the inhabitants of which are wretchedly indigent and adds his doubts respecting the reported fertility of the country which Garden describes as "undulating, highly cultivated, and well wooded." There is a large bazar and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Elevation above the sea about 1,550 feet. Lat. 24 40', long 81 39'

**MUNGBOTUH**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 33 miles W from the right bank of the Indus, 77 miles W.N.W. of the town of Multan. Lat. 30° 35', long 70° 20'

**MUNGBOULEE**—A town in the native

state of Gwalior, or the territory of Seindia family, situate on the left bank of the Betwa river and 58 miles N W from Saugor Lat. 24 24 long 78 10'

**MUNGULOOTE**—A town in the British district of Burdwan, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 71 miles N N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 30', long 87 55'

**MUNGULPOOR**—A town in the native territory of Dhenkanal one of the independent hill states of Orissa, situate 58 miles N W by W from Cuttack and 100 miles N from Ganjam. Lat. 20 50', long 85 10'

**MUNGULPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Hurdwar, 40 miles W of the former Lat. 26 31, long 79 45'

**MUNGULVERA**—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Sangley, 31 miles W S W from Sholapoor and 94 miles E. by S from Sattara. Lat. 17 30' long 75 30'

**MUNHYA**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, nine miles below the city of Allahabad by the river, 799 above Calcutta by the same way Lat. 25 20 long 82'

**MUNIAH** in the native territory of Dholpoor a village on the route from Agra to Gwalior 25 miles S. of former 44 N of latter. It has a bazar and water from wells and from a tank Lat. 26° 50', long 77° 59'

**MUNIKYALA** in the Punjab a village remarkable on account of an antique monument or tope (as such objects are called by the natives) of great dimensions, said by the people of the neighbourhood to have been built by a prince of the name of Manik. Lat. 33 37', long 73° 17'

**MUNJAISHWAR**, in the southern part of the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, and at the mouth of a river descending from the Ghats. It is described as a large straggling town, containing many good houses. Distant from Mangalore, S 11 miles Madras, W, 360 Lat. 12° 42' long 74 57'

**MUNJARY**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 73 miles S E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11 7', long 76 11'

**MUNJERABAD** in the Mysore, a village with a fort on a hill in the mountainous tract on the south-west frontier, towards Coorg. It is surrounded by dense forests of luxuriant growth, abounding in the mango-palm, one of the largest and most beautiful of that tribe. The tract consists of a thin ligneous soil, inclosing in the interior a prith, which, being pounded and macerated, and the water allowed to subside, yields the fine furin called *aga*, used as an article of diet. Like other jungle

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places, it is very unhealthy. A road from Mysore into Canara, by the Ghaut of Munjerabad, was some time since mentioned by the home government. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W. 72 miles. Lat. 12° 55', long. 75° 50'.

**MUNJH** in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on a mound, nearly a mile to the south-east of the route from the cantonment of Etawah to that of Futehgarh and 18 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 55', long. 79° 18'.

**MUNKAPOOR**.—A town in the territory of Oude, 20 miles N. from Oude and 77 miles W.N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 8', long. 82° 18'.

**MUNKOLAH** in the British district of Georgeon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Hanses to Muttra, and 53 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 8', long. 77° 14'.

**MUNNADA** a river of Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam rising in lat. 18° 40', long. 75° 45' and flowing in an easterly direction for ninety-five miles, falls into the Manjara, on the left bank, in lat. 18° 40', long. 77° 47'.

**MUNNARGOODY**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 184 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 19', long. 79° 38'.

**MUNNEAREE**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 34 miles S. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 18', long. 87° 41'.

**MUNNIPOOR**.—See **MUNKEEROM**.

**MUNNOOR**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 27 miles S.E. by S. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 19', long. 76° 9'.

**MUNOHURPOOR**, in the Raypoot state of Jeypoor a town on the route from Delhi to Mow, 132 miles S.W. of former, 375 N.E. of latter. Though much decayed, it has still a large bazar, and is adequately supplied with water from wells. Lat. 27° 19', long. 76° 1'.

**MUNOLKEE**.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles E. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 53', long. 75° 12'.

**MUNORA**.—A town in the British district of Behar, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 34 miles N.W. of Sherghatty. Lat. 24° 53', long. 84° 27'.

**MUNPOORA**, or **MONGOORAH**.—One of the islands at the mouth of the Megna river. In September, 1823, this island, together with those adjacent, was overflowed, whereby many of the cattle and inhabitants perished. Lat. 23° 30', long. 91° 3'.

**MUNPORA**.—A town of Baghelound, in the native state of Rewah, 47 miles S. from

Rewah, and 39 miles N. from Mohagpoor. Lat. 23° 50', long. 81° 20'.

**MUNSEE DEBEE**, in Sirhind, a Hindoo temple and village at the southern base of the low ridge bounding the Ploer Doon on the south-west. Elevation above the sea 1,263 feet. Lat. 30° 43', long. 76° 55'.

**MUNSOORGUNJ** in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small market-town, which formerly gave name to a pergunnah or subdivision. Distant N.E. of Goruckpoor cantonment 20 miles. Lat. 26° 52', long. 83° 33'.

**MUNSORLA**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the river Godavery and 129 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 59', long. 79° 30'.

**MUNSURPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Narhar in Sirhind or the Old Sutlej territory, 20 miles W. from Patnah, and 43 miles S.S.E. from Loodianah. Lat. 30° 20', long. 76° 9'.

**MUNTAREDDY**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 24 miles S.W. by W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 10', long. 84° 50'.

**MUNTIM**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate on the right bank of the river Godavery and 124 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 46', long. 79° 48'.

**MURAMKHOOLEL**.—A town in the native state of Munneepoor, in Eastern India, 46 miles N. from Munneepoor, and 132 miles E. by N. from Jyntapoor. Lat. 25° 29', long. 94° 9'.

**MURAMKHOORAO**.—A town in the native state of Munneepoor, in Eastern India, 34 miles N. from Munneepoor and 128 miles E. by N. from Jyntapoor. Lat. 25° 19', long. 94° 6'.

**MURANG** in Buzahir a town of the district of Koonawur, is situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, near the confluence of the Tidung. The dell is encircled by lofty mountains, at an angle of twenty-five degrees, on every side except on the westward, where it is open to the Sutlej on the bank of which there is a small fort. The situation is extremely fine, and the approach to it highly picturesque, leading along the bank of a canal, and through an avenue of apricot-trees. Elevation above the sea 3,500 feet. Lat. 31° 26', long. 73° 30'.

**MURANG**.—A town in the native state of Buzahir situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and 93 miles N. by E. from Dehra. Lat. 31° 25', long. 75° 27'.

**MURAOON**, in the British district of Futehpoor, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futehpoor, and 11 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 57', long. 81° 450

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**MURATGANJ**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Fatteshpore, and 23 miles N W of the former. Lat. 25° 38' long 81° 27'.

**MURCHAGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Myrmensing lieut. gov. of Bengal 197 miles N E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 30', long 90° 45'.

**MURDANA**—A town of Central India, in the British district of Mundlassir 135 miles W of Baitool. Lat. 22° 10' long 75° 55'.

**MURDEE**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 11 miles N of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 49' long 75° 47'.

**MURDLANDA**, in the British district of Hurriana, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hanni to Loodiana, and 22 miles N of the former town. Distance N W from Calcutta 993 miles. Lat. 29° 23', long 78° 8'.

**MUREAHOO**, in the British district of Jounpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Jounpore to Mirzapoor, 32 miles N of the latter 12 S. of the former. Lat. 25° 34' long 82° 41'.

**MURELAH**—A village on the route from Nussersabad to Beekaneer and 51 miles N W of the former. It contains about thirty houses supplied with water from two tanks. Lat. 26° 37' long 74° 14'.

**MURGAYA**, in the British district of Ham merope, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small decayed town on the route from the town of Banda to Calpee, 11 miles S of the latter. It has a bazar and the ruins of many brick built houses prove it to have been formerly a place of some importance. Water is obtainable from wells and a jhil or pond. Lat. 25° 58' long 79° 50'.

**MURHARUH** in the British district of Allyghur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name is situate close to the north west frontier of the district. Lat. 27° 48', long 78° 38'.

**MURIOW** in Eastern India, one of the Coosya hill states bounded on the north by the British district of Camroop, in Lower Assam on the east by the Coosya state of Omlise on the south by those of Moeryong and Nuotung, and on the west by that of Ramrye. It contains an area of 283 square miles, and its centre is about lat. 25° 37', long. 91° 23'.

**MURJATTA**—The name of one of the mouths of the Ganges. The entrance to the river is wide, but shoals gradually from the land to three or three and a half fathoms outside. On an island four or five miles up the river, is a tank of fresh water. Lat. 21° 53', long 89° 24'.

**MURLIDUE KE SARAI**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah and 94 miles N W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country is cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 2' long 78° 47'.

**MURMAGON or MARMAGOOA BAY**.—A considerable inlet on the coast of Goa, where ships may find a good shelter from north west winds. Its entrance is in lat. 16° 26', long 78° 51'.

**MUROWREE**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Oude 36 miles E by S. of the former. Lat. 28° 18', long 80°.

**MURPOOREH**, in the British district of Furruckabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the right bank of the Roon 80 miles S of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 26° 58' long 79° 41'.

**MURRAJE MUKAM**, in Sindh a village on the route from Sehwan to Kurrahee, and 75 miles S of the former place. Water is procurable at all times from pits in the bed of the Murraee river. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 30' long 67° 55'.

**MURREE**, in the Punjab a sanatorium for troops, situate on a hill between the rivers Indus and Jhelum, and established in the year 1851. The place is already attracting a considerable population barracks have been constructed, and houses are rising in every direction. Cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, apples, pears, and apricots are abundant, and every kind of European and tropical fruit, it is said may be successfully cultivated here. Elevation of the station above the sea 7 330 feet. Lat. 33° 54', long 73° 27'.

**MURREI** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore and 25 miles W of the former. Lat. 27° 8' long 77° 43'.

**MURROWNEE**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia a family a small town, with fort, on the route from Tooroe to Oojein, 12 miles S W of the former. Lat. 24° 35', long 78° 48'.

**MURBUNGAPOONY**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 44 miles N N E. of Madras. Lat. 16° 29' long 78° 23'.

**MURRURAI** in the British district of Allyghur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allyghur cantonment, and eight miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27° 48' long 78° 9'.

**MURRYVAMLA**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 131 miles N N E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 16° 18', long 79° 28'.

**MURTOLI**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a

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considerable village in the Bhotia subdivision called Juwahar. It is situated on the route to Hiondas or Chinese Turfary by the Juwahar Pass, from which it is distant 18 miles S., and is built on the right bank of the river Gores, the houses being constructed very low and in hollows and ravines, with a view to protection against avalanches and the furious gales which continually blow from the south. With a similar view the roofs are framed with a low pitch, and firmly overlaid with a coat of compact clay. The snows and other effects of winter set in here in October when the whole population migrates to reside in the more southern and less elevated parts of Kumaon returning in the following June to ply their trade with Hiondas. That lucrative occupation affords them subsistence, and even affluence which reconciles them to residence in an insalubrious climate and barren soil. Elevation above the sea 11 352 feet. Lat. 30° 21', long 80° 13'.

**MURU WURDWUN** in the north of the Punjab, a long, deep valley with sides of gneiss and mic-slate. Down this valley a river of the same name flows, and joins the Chenab at Kashtawar. The valley contains a village, also bearing the same name opposite which the Nabog Nye Pass 12,000 feet high leads into Cashmere. Lat. 33° 45' long 75° 45'.

**MURWUT**—An extensive, beautiful and fertile valley on the west side of the Indus and south of the valley of Bannoo. It has on the west the lofty Suliman range, and on the north the snow-clad peaks of Bufad Koh. Though exposed to the incursions of the marauders of the neighbouring mountains it is so productive of grain and other necessities of life, that it is thickly peopled. The valley was formerly sometimes visited by an expedition of the Sikhs from the Derajat, who levied an enforced tribute from the inhabitants. Murwut, the chief place is little more than a village. Lat. 33° 10' long 71° 18'.

**MUSANAGAR**, in the British District of Oudhpoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town near the left bank of the Jumna on the route from Calpee to Parbhaghar, and 16 miles E. of the former. It has a bazar. Lat. 26° 10', long 80° 1'.

**MUSCAL ISLAND**.—The largest of a group of islands off the coast of Chittagong being 15 miles in length from N to S. and seven in extreme breadth. It has some small elevations the centre is in lat. 21° 35', long 92°.

**MUSOLA**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town near the north western frontier towards the territory of Bhurtpoor, 18 miles N W of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 14' long 77° 42'.

**MUSOODA**, in the British district of Ajmer, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah

containing 20,599 inhabitants. Distance S of the city of Ajmer 30 miles. Lat. 26° 6', long 74° 25'.

**MUSOOR**—A town in the British provinces of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 23 miles S.S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 23', long 74° 18'.

**MUSSOULEE** in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Lucknow en route to that of Seikron, 23 miles N.E. of the former and the same distance S.W. of the latter. It has a small bazar. Lat. 26° 58', long 81° 24'.

**MUSSOUREE**, on the northern frontier of the Dehra Doon, towards Gurkhal is a sanatory station established by the British to suspend, relieve, or remove the consequences prejudicial to health from the sultry climate of Hindoostan. It is approached from the south, and consequently from the Dehra Doon, by a road which, at Rappur, sitsuate at the base of the mountain becomes very steep for three miles thence for two and a half miles, the ascent is more gradual and for the remaining mile nearly level. The road is described by Mundy in 1828 as difficult and perilous in the extreme. It sometimes winds down the edge of rocks, sometimes zigzags up the face of the hill plunges into the dark depths of a ravine, or creeps over the summit of a naked crag, but as no mention is made of those terrors by Garden they have no doubt in a great measure disappeared before the labours of the engineer Jacquemont indeed describes the road as excellent. The rugged ridge on which the station is situate, consists of beds of compact limestone, alternating with others of soft slate, and is analogous to that called the transition limestone of the north of Europe, the mountain limestone of England. It is black grey or greyish white, cavernous and carboniferous, emitting a fetid smell, and appears to have suffered from the action of heat, inasmuch that its vesicular structure resembles that of grey lava. The slate, which alternates with the limestone, is wonderfully varied in its colour, — black, grey green, brown, red purple, and yellow. A few veins are so hard and brittle, as to serve for roofing-slate. In some places trap rock makes its appearance, composed in some parts principally of compact white felspar and green diorite, in others of hornblende. The slopes are steep and, as is usual with such formations, covered with vegetation in some places there are veins of quartz mandstone. On the adjacent height of Landour the prevailing formation is quartz. This rugged tract was formerly thickly covered with forests of large timber-trees but these have nearly all been felled for building purposes, or for burning lime and bricks. It is thought, however, that the injurious effect to the scenery has been more than compensated by increased salubrity, as the dense and luxuriant forests of Simla are considered at certain seasons to be productive of gloom and sickness. There is no level area of any extent at Mussooree, so that

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the houses are built at considerable distances from each other on sites which it has been necessary to level, on a ridge, a crag, or on the southern slope of the mountain. The eastern part has been longer settled, and there the houses are disposed more closely together than westward, in which direction the town is at present extending. In 1841 the number of private residences was about 100. The views are very beautiful, comprising on the north the Himalaya, clad in perennial snow on the south the rich and varied expanse of the Dehra Doon bounded by the Sewalik Hills beyond which the prospect extends over the vast plain of Hindoostan without any other limit than that of the powers of vision, or that caused by the imperfect transparency of the atmosphere. In the later part of midwinter there are smart frosts, with occasional falls of snow neither however occurring after March when spring sets in. There are in that season showers of hail and rain, and thunder-storms occurring at intervals even as late as April. Then succeeds delightful weather until the middle of June, which ushers in the periodical rains. These which are much heavier than in the neighbouring parts of the plains, cease about the middle of September, from which time to the middle of December, the weather is equable becoming, however cooler as the season advances, and terminating in sharp frosts. In 1834 for the latter half of May the mean temperature at ten A.M. was found to be 76 the highest temperature at any time of the day being 79. At the same hour during June, the mean temperature was 69° the highest temperature at any time 71. July for aque hour, mean temperature 67 highest at any time, 69. August, at same hour mean temperature, 67° highest at any hour, 69. September at same hour mean, 66° highest at any hour 68°. October at same hour mean, 60 highest at any hour 62. November at same hour mean 55 highest at any time, 67. The mean of the mean temperatures, from the 15th of May to 21st of November 66. A breeze from the south called on that account 'the Doon breeze,' sets in before ten o'clock A.M. and blows until late in the evening. At night there are generally light airs from the north. Mussourie is abundantly supplied from the bazar of the adjoining sanitary station of Landour with wheat, barley and other grain from the plains the finest rice from the hill states which last also furnish honey turmeric, ginger potatoes, onions, and other excellent vegetables. Butcher's meat is abundant and good as are milk and butter, the hill pastures imparting great excellence to the produce of flocks and herds. The wines, liquors, and wares of Europe and Hindoostan are abundant, and of superior description and, in consequence of the great competition between the native dealers, cheaper than in the plains. Christ Church, built by subscription, and finished in 1837, is a most elegant structure, with a turret. The

Himalaya Club had, in 1842, 155 members. The clubhouse contains accommodation for sixteen resident members, who each have a sitting-room bed room, and bath. There are besides a handsome hall room, two billiard-rooms a dining-room and coffee-room, with all accommodation suitable for such an establishment. To these it was intended to add a reading room supplied with the best periodicals. In this flourishing little settlement there are two well managed and successful schools for young ladies and one for boys. Beer is brewed from native barley and English hops, and the result has been so encouraging, that a large brewery is in course of building. A bank was established in 1841 and has been very successful. A humble botanic garden, sub-dialy to that of Saharanpur is managed here by natives, at the expense of 68 rupees (84. 12s) per month. Of the diseases contracted in the plains the effects of a residence here are found favourable to fevers of intermittent and remittent type dyspepsia, dysentery liver complaint, pulmonary consumption rheumatism, general debility or exhaustion of the constitution. Affections of the heart have had invariably a fatal result. Children thrive remarkably here, though there have been some instances of their being affected with bronchocels or goitre, which has, however been cured by administering iodine. Mussourie is distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow Bareilly, Hurdwar, and Dehra, 108 miles. Elevation above the sea 6282 feet. Lat. 30° 27' long 78° 5'.

**MUSSOWRAH.**—A town in the British district of Patna, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 31 miles S.W. by W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 20', long 84° 50'.

**MUSTAFABAD** in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow 52 miles N.W. of the former 78 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 25° 56', long. 81° 18'.

**MUSTAFABAD** in Surhind a town on the route from Saharanpur to Ludiana, and 33 miles N.W. of the former place. It is of moderate size, has a bazar and is surrounded by a brick wall, like most of the towns in that part of the country. It has a citadel built of burnt bricks, with curtains and round towers at the angles. This is the residence of the Sikh chief or rajah whose possessions, under the grant of the British government in 1837 comprise thirty-one villages, and yield an annual revenue of 2,400 sterling. The chief, though retaining his revenue, has been deprived of independent authority within his possessions. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds in fine mango-groves. Water and supplies are abundant, but the road in this part of the route is rough and heavy especially where it crosses the river Markunda. Mustafabad is distant N.W. from Calcutta 966 miles. Lat. 30° 15', long 77° 15'.

**MUSTGARE**, in Bussell, a fortress built 655



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by the Goorkhas during their occupation of the country. It is situated on the crest of a lofty ridge, proceeding in a northerly direction from the Moral ke kanda, a great range extending north westward from the Himalaya. The surface descends for three and a half miles steeply, to Nirt, on the left bank of the Sutlej and having an elevation of 8 087 feet above the sea. The elevation of Mustgarh is probably nearly 6 000 feet Lat.  $31^{\circ} 20'$  long  $77^{\circ} 39'$

**MUSTUFARAD** in the British district of Mynpoory, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to that of Mynpoory and 26 miles N W of the latter Lat.  $27^{\circ} 18'$  long  $78^{\circ} 38'$

**MUSWAH**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, 48 miles N E. by E of Malligaum Lat.  $20^{\circ} 53'$  long  $75^{\circ} 7'$

**MUTHEBARA**—A town in the territory of Oude, on the right bank of the Ghogra, and 87 miles N by E from Lucknow Lat.  $28^{\circ} 5'$ , long  $81^{\circ} 18'$

**MUTIANA** in the petty chieftainship of Good, tributary to the hill state of Kountal, a small fort on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, and by the winding mountain road, 19 miles N E. of the former station. Elevation above the sea 8 000 feet. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 11'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 27'$

**MUTKHANI** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Pethoragarh to Thakli Peak, two miles S.E. of the former Lat.  $29^{\circ} 34'$  long  $80^{\circ} 17'$

**MUTKOPA**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to the territory of Nepal, 30 miles N.E. of the former Lat.  $27^{\circ}$  long  $83^{\circ} 43'$

**MUTLAH**.—See **MUTWAL**.

**MUTOWLI** in the British district of Oawnpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and 44 miles S.E. of the latter Lat.  $26^{\circ} 24'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 38'$

**MUTSEE**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated eight miles W from the right bank of the Sutlej 45 miles E.S.E. of the town of Multan. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 49'$ , long  $72^{\circ} 10'$

**MUTTEARKE**—A town in the British district of Furruck, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 35 miles N.N.W. of Furruck Lat.  $24^{\circ} 16'$ , long  $87^{\circ} 28'$

**MUTUA**, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town three miles from the left bank of the Jumna, 15 miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpoor Lat.  $28^{\circ} 42'$ , long  $80^{\circ} 47'$

**MUTUAD**, in the Mysore, a town with a

fort, situated in a valley near a fine tank. Here are several manufactures of glass, made to be converted into bangles or rings for the arms and ankles, the siliceous rocks of the hills hereabouts, and the soda with which the neighbouring earth is impregnated, yielding abundant materials. Distance N W from Seringapatam 98 miles. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 46'$ , long  $76^{\circ} 25'$

**MUTTURA** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route *via* Nagor from Jaisalmeer to Nussereabad, and 167 miles N W of the latter. It is supplied with good water from one well 250 feet deep. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 56'$ , long  $73^{\circ}$

**MUTTOUNDH**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Banda to Sengor, 18 miles W of the former. It has a bazar Lat.  $25^{\circ} 26'$  long  $80^{\circ} 13'$

**MUTTRA**, within the limits of the lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a British district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Gurgaon and Allypore on the east by the British districts Allypore and Mynpoore on the south west and south by the British district Agra and on the west by the territory of Bhurtpoor. It lies between lat.  $27^{\circ} 14'$ — $27^{\circ} 58'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 20'$ — $78^{\circ} 34'$ , and includes an area of 1 607 square miles. The Jumna, crossing the northern frontier in lat.  $27^{\circ} 55'$  long  $77^{\circ} 35'$ , holds a tortuous course but generally in a south easterly direction of about ninety five miles, within or bounding the district, until it passes from it in lat.  $27^{\circ} 16'$ , long  $78^{\circ} 2'$  having, while flowing through Muttra, divided it into two parts one lying in the Doab, the other on the south west side of the river. During the dry season, the volume of water in the channel of the river is incon siderable. Hence at that season the river is not navigable, except for very small vessels, above the confluence of the Chumbul, about 100 miles lower down. The general inclination of the surface of the country is from N W to S.E. as is indicated by the descent of the course of the Jumna. A similar direction is also taken by the Karwan a small river nearly parallel to the Jumna, and a few miles east of it and by the Lann, still farther eastward. Actual measurement has ascertained the elevation of the town of Nuh, on the north western frontier, to be 698 feet above the sea, and that of Kurail near the south eastern 648. On the left bank of the Jumna, in the north of the district, is the jail or shallow lake of Nuh, caused by the overflow of that great river during the rains. The district is, with little exception, a plain, though there are a few hills on the western frontier towards Bhurtpoor, and amongst them, that of Goyardun famous in Hindoo mythology as the scene of the amount, exploits, and pastoral avocations of Krishna. Though the district is situate some degrees outside the tropic, and its atmosphere is, during the summer months, cooled

a little by the periodical rains, the heat in spring is excessive. In the beginning of March, Jacquemont found the heat so great as to preclude his travelling after noon in the forenoon, the air at the same time being remarkably dry. As the season advances, the temperature increases, becoming everywhere oppressive. The burning wind, "after passing over the great sandy desert, imparts to the atmosphere in these regions an intensity of heat scarcely to be conceived, even by those who have been seasoned to the fury of a vertical sun. In every direction where this pestiferous current has any influence, the effects are painful to those who have the misfortune of being exposed to it but westward of the Jumna, the fiery blast is still more distressing from the want of rivers and lakes to temper its severity, the nearest resemblance to which, perhaps, is the extreme glow of an iron foundry in the height of summer." The water in the wells is for the most part brackish. The country lying west of the Jumna has generally a sandy soil, mixed with kunkur or calcareous conglomerate, and though in a state of nature overrun with the *Capparis aphylla* and some species of *xyris*, yet, under proper cultivation, producing abundant crops of wheat. On the east or left bank of the river the soil is rather light and bare but improved towards the middle of the Doab, where it is good. The principal alimentary crops are wheat barley various kinds of pulses, oil-seeds, conchutaceous plants, and sugar the principal commercial crops, indigo, and some other plants yielding dyes, cotton tobacco and opium. Under the last revenue settlement of the N W Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1871. The chief towns are Muttra, Bundern, Muhabun Julemuz, Rampore, and Koorwundah. These will be found in their proper places under the alphabetical arrangement.

The population, according to official return 1853, was 862,909. Of this number, 506 178 are returned as Hindoo agricultural 286 781 Hindoo non-agricultural 26 913 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 44 087 of the hke classes non-agricultural showing an immense preponderance of the Hindoo population. The district contains seven towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, but less than 10 000 and four containing upwards of 10 000. Of these latter none at the period of the return exceeded 20 000 with the exception of Muttra, in which the number was nearly 66,000. The principal routes are,—1 The great one from Agra to Delhi, traversing the district from south-east to north-west 2 from Muttra eastment, in a westerly direction to Alwar by Deeg, 3 from the town of Muttra, north-westerly to Meerpoore by Kori 4 south-westerly from Muttra to Bharatpoore, 5 south-easterly, from Muttra to Meerpoore, 6 north-easterly, from Muttra to Allypore. The

district is also traversed by the East-Indian Railway.

The tract comprised within this district fell early under the power of the Afghan Mussulmans having been conquered in 1017 by Mahmood of Ghurni. Liberated for a short time, on the fall of the Ghaznavide dynasty it was, at the close of the twelfth century subdued by the Ghorian Afghans, and remained subject to the various successive dynasties of that people, which ruled Delhi and its dependencies until conquered by the Mogul invader Baber in 1526. On the decline of the Timurian dynasty in the eighteenth century, it was overrun by the Jats, from whom it was wrested by Nujuf Khan and embodied in his short-lived state. On his death it was seized by Madhjee Scindia, the Malharra chief, whose successor in 1805 ceded it to the East-India Company by the second article of the treaty of Serje Anjungaum.

MUTTRA, a town the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate on the right or western bank of the Jumna, which is here crossed in the height of the rains by ferry, and at other seasons by a bridge of boats. The town extends in the form of a crescent along the elevated bank of the river and, with its great ruined fort, has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the low ground on the opposite side. Of the lofty fortifications which once encircled the town, only a few fragments, including three gateways, now remain. The river being considered sacred by the Hindoos its banks are every morning and evening crowded by devotees of both sexes and of all ages, to perform their devotions and religious exercises access being obtained to the stream by numerous ghats, or extensive flights of stone steps ornamented with little temples. The site of the town is much cut up by ravines, and the streets are described as steep, narrow, winding and excessively filthy. Heber never speaks of it as a striking town much resembling Benares, its houses being very high, with the same sort of ornaments as in that city. On an elevated site on the bank of the river is a large ruinous fortress, which formerly commanded the place, and in the middle of the town the mosque of Aurungzebe, also in a ruinous state, its four lofty minarets, overlaid with glazed ware, being much decayed. The fort was built by the celebrated astronomer Jay Singh, or Jaya Sinha, the Rajpoot prince who succeeded to the sovereignty of Amber 1603, and was some years later high in favour with Muhammad, emperor of Delhi. On the roof of one of the apartments is a ruinous observatory, the work of that scientific prince, and containing an equinoctial dial sundry amplitude-instruments, horizontal circle, with a gnomon, intended for some purpose as yet unascertained, a mural instrument facing westward, and consisting of a segment exceeding a semicircle, with the convex downwards, on the opposite wall to which is a segment with the convex

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upwards. The population of the town in 1853, according to official report, was 65,749. Some of the leaders are considered to be very wealthy.

The place is regarded as sacred in Hindoo mythology from being the birthplace of the divinity Krishna, the Khrishnavatar or incarnation of Vishnu under that name. In honour of the monkey-god Hanuman monkeys are here protected and fed, swarming in the ruins, sitting, running, or playing on the tops of the houses, and skipping from roof to roof across the streets, greatly annoying their Hindoo votaries, as well as strangers. There are also numbers of parakeets, peacocks, and sacred bulls at large without owners. In the central part of the town is a beautiful structure, built by the treasurer of the state of Gwalior, who was also the principal partner in a great native banking house. The building intended to serve the purpose of a temple and a dwelling, is inclosed by a small but richly carved gateway with a flight of steps which leads from the street to a square court, cloistered round and containing in the centre a building also square, supported by a triple row of pillars, all which, as well as the ceiling are richly carved painted, and gilt. Here is a military cantonment the buildings, which are about a mile south of the town, and separated from it by a small space of broken ground, are very extensive.

Muttra, recommended to the Hindoos by associations connected with their mythology, appears, at an early period of their records, to have been much more important than at present, and its wealth and splendour pointed it out as an object for the attacks of the first Afghan invaders. Mahmood of Ghaznee, in his expedition against Kunnuj in the year 1017, understanding that at some distance stood the rich city of Muttra, consecrated to Khrishna-Vas-dew, whom the Hindoos venerate as an emanation of God directed his march thither, and entering it with little opposition from the troops of the rajah of Delhi, to whom it belonged, gave it up to plunder. He broke down or burned all the idols, and amassed a vast quantity of gold and silver of which the idols were mostly composed. He would have destroyed the temples also, but he found the labour would have been excessive, while some say he was averted from his profane purposes by their admirable beauty. He certainly extravagantly extolled the magnificence of the buildings and city in a letter to the governor of Ghaznee, in which the following passage occurs:—“There are here 1 000 edifices, as firm as the skull of the faithful, most of them of marble besides innumerable temples nor is it likely this city has sustained its present condition but at the expense of many millions of dinars nor could such another be constructed under a period of two centuries.” Among the temples at Muttra were found five golden idols, whose eyes were of rubies, valued at 50 000 dinars. On another idol was found a sapphire

weighing 400 miskals, and the image itself being melted down, produced 98,800 miskals of pure gold. Besides these images, there were about 100 idols of silver, which loaded as many camels. The king tarried in Muttra twenty days, in which time the city suffered greatly from fire, in addition to the damage which it sustained from being pillaged.” After these calamities, it sank into obscurity, and does not appear to be mentioned by Baber in his detailed account of his campaigns in the vicinity. In 1757 it was subjected to pillage and massacre by the Afghan troops of Ahmed Shah Durrane. Ahmed did not in person command the expedition, having intrusted its conduct to Sirdar Jehan Khan, called Zanous by the Jeonits. Tieffenthaler states his army at 25 000 cavalry, and adds, “Muttra is a populous city abounding in wealthy inhabitants. In this city and in another town called Beudroban [Birdrabon], very famous through out India, on account of the incarnation of Khrishna, the Afghans practised great cruelties, and displayed their hatred of idols and idolaters, burning houses together with their inmates, slaughtering others with the sword and lance, hauling off into captivity maidens and youths, men and women. In the temples of the idols they slaughtered kine, regarded as sacred by the superstitious people, and smothered the images and pavement with the blood.”

Sunda, the Mahratta chief who, after the death of Muzuf Khan seized Muttra, conferred it on the French adventurer Perron in jaghire, a grant made on condition of military service. In October 1808, it was without resistance occupied by the British troops, and in the same year permanently ceded to the East-India Company by the treaty of Serjee Anjungaum. Distant N W from Calcutta 381 miles, from Agra N W, 85 from Delhi, E.N. 97 Lat. 27° 30', long 77° 45'.

MUTTUCK, or MUTTRUCK.—See ASSAM.

MUTTUNI in the district of Peshawar a division of the Punjab, a town situated on the road from Kohat to Peshawar 14 miles S. of the latter. A fort is in course of construction at this town with the view of obtaining an effectual command over the Kohat Pass. Lat. 33° 48', long 71° 37'.

MUTWAL, or ROYMATLA.—The name of one of the rivers in the delta of the Ganges. It diverges from the Ganges in lat. 23° 38' long 88° 25', a few miles south of Calcutta, and, flowing in a southerly direction for nearly four miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21° 44', long 88° 46'. It has never less water in it than three fathoms, and a ship of considerable burden could proceed to Tharda, a village close to the salt lake, near Calcutta. The Mutwal is about to be connected with Calcutta by means of a railway under the auspices of a new company, and thus become the successor of the Hooghly should it be necessary to abandon the latter, from its ceasing to be

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navigable, in consequence of the silting up of its channel.—See **HOOGHLY RIVER**.

**MUTWAUR**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Alenrajpur, 14 miles S. from Rajpur and 74 miles E. by S. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 7' long 74° 25'.

**MUWAR**, in the British district of Cawn-pore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the river Singoor and on the route from the cantonment of Cawn-pore to that of Calpee 18 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 18', long 79° 59'.

**MUXOODPORE**.—A town in the British district of Dacca Jhalpore lieut. gov. of Bengal 102 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 30' long 89° 50'.

**MUZUFURABAD** in the British district of Baharunpore lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Baharunpore to Dehra, 15 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 8' long 77° 43'.

**MUZUFFURGURH** in the Sindh Sagar Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chenab 19 miles W.S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 3' long 71° 14'.

**MUZUFFURNUGUR**.—See **MORUFFURNUGUR**.

**MYACONDA**, in the Mysore, a fort on the north west frontier towards the British district of Dharwar. The situation of Myaconda is important, as being at the entrance of a pass from the north westward into the valley of Chital Droog. Though regarded as a strong place by native soldiers, it was in 1790 breached and stormed by the Maharrattas. Here, in 1749 was fought a battle between the forces of the rane of Bednore and those of the polygar of Chital Droog in which the latter were defeated. Myaconda is distant from Chital Droog 21 miles, Seringapatam 126. Lat. 14° 17' long. 76° 9'.

**MYADOUNG MYO**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 123 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 49' long 96° 8'.

**MYAPOOR**, in Bundelkund, in the territory of Jhansoe a village on the route by Jhansoe from Calpee to Goosa, 146 miles S.W. of former 59 N.E. of latter. About a mile S.W. of the village commences the ascent of the Mayapoor Pass, short, stony and of easy ascent. Lat. 25° 8', long. 78° 7'.

**MYAPOOR**, in the British district of Baharunpore, lieut. gov. of Agra, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, about two miles below Haridwar. At this spot commences the artificial channel of the new Ganges Canal to which the supply from the river is led by a natural branch. The masonry works at this place consist of a dam thrown across the branch of the Ganges, and a regulating bridge across the canal bed. The dam is provided with gates and sluices to carry off the superfluous waters

of the Ganges during the floods. The supply of water for the canal at this place will be 6,750 cubic feet per second, the whole discharge of the river at Haridwar being 8,000 cubic feet per second. Lat. 29° 55', long 78° 12'.

**MYAVERAM**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 41 miles N.E. by E. of Tanjore. Lat. 11° 7', long 79° 42'.

**MYHEE**, the name of two passes known as the Great and Little Myhee Pass, through which roads are carried over the Youmadoung range of mountains, separating Arracan from Burmah. The Myhee Great Pass is in lat. 19° 14' long 94° 50', the Little Pass is a few miles further north.

**MYHEE**.—A village and police-station in the British district of Arracan. It is situate on a line of road from Sandoway over the Youmadoung Mountains into Burmah, and is 118 miles S.E. from Arracan. Lat. 19° 17' long 94° 10'.

**MYHEE**.—A river rising in the native state of Angherra, in Malwa, in a small place, in lat. 24° 32' long 75° 5'. It holds a course north west for 145 miles, to lat. 23° 45', long 74° 32' where the mountains of Marwar turn it to the westward for twenty five miles and subsequently south west, which course it continues to hold 180 miles further, to its fall into the Gulf of Cambay a few miles below the town of Cambay, and in lat. 22° 10', long. 73° 30'. Its total length of course being about 350 miles. It does not appear to be navigable for more than fifteen miles from its mouth. Opposite the city of Cambay seven or eight miles from the sea, the width is probably about three miles, and the water is no shallow from side to side, at low water spring tides, that the ground is left almost dry and navigation is impracticable even for the smallest boats. Fifty miles from its source, and in lat. 23° 9', long 75° 1' it is crossed by means of a ford on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and is there described by Haber as shallow and broad, but not stagnant. Sixty miles further down or more north west, it is again crossed on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, *old* Pethaghar at Boongra, where it has a "bed 400 yards wide, with a stream of 160, and a depth of one foot." About fifty miles above its mouth, it is crossed by the route from Neemuch to Baroda by Sulimbar. "Its bed is here 500 yards wide, stream 120, average depth a foot and a half." Haber, who crossed it at this place describes it as a broad, bright stream, wandering in a wide bed of sand and gravel. About eight miles lower down, its breadth is above two miles and when the tide is out, there is about a third of that width of water unfordable even at the ebb of spring tides. The elevation of the source is about 1,850 feet.

**MYHEECAUNTA**.—A division of Guzerat, under the political supervision of the govern-

# MYH-MYL

ment of Bombay. It lies between lat. 23° 14' and 24° 28' long 72° 41' and 74° 5', and is bounded on the north by the mountainous Bhool districts of Mawar el Odeypore, and Serohes, on the south by the Guicowar's district of Balasore and the British collectorate of Kaura, on the east by Dongurpore on the south-east by the petty states of Saunsa and Lunawara, and on the west by Pahlunpore, and by various pergunnahs belonging to the Guicowar. Its length from south-east to north-west is about 300 miles, and its breadth in the direction of the opposite angles measures about sixty. The area is 3 400 square miles.

The district comprises six zillahs: Nanceo Marwar, in which are included the talooks of Edur and Ahmednuggur (which see), with their dependencies of Morassa, Hurale, and Byer and those of Tintose, Daunta, and Malpoor together with the puttas of Pole, Fall, Poonna, Gudwarra, Wullasun and Hurale, all more or less subject to Edur. The remaining five zillahs are Bahur Sabur Caunta, Kuticeun, Bhal or Bawessa, and Watruk. The streams intersecting the country are seven in number: the Bahur Mottas, Haut Mutice, Kares Meshwah, Maljoon Watruk and Berruwottas. The total amount of the revenue of the Myhes Caunta may be estimated at from 45 000l. to 50 000l. per annum. From this sum the Guicowar receives a yearly tribute of 9 840l., under the head of Ghosia Dams and 4 500l. as revenue, making a total of 13 840l. No tribute is paid to the British government. A detachment of 1 000 horse from the Guicowar's contingent is placed under the orders of the political agent in this province. The military force at the disposal of the government of Edur is employed almost entirely for police purposes, and consists of about 5 000 horse and foot, inclusive of the quotas furnished by the feudal chiefs.

The political connexion of the East-India Company with the Myhes Caunta dates from the year 1822, arising from the possessions of the Peshwa which, in 1818, ceded to the British government, were included Ahmedabad and its dependencies. The occupation of these districts brought the British in immediate contact with the lawless tribes of the Myhes Caunta, and it became at once obvious that there could be no security for the preservation of public tranquillity, unless the differences continually arising between the Guicowar and his turbulent tributaries should be adjudicated by an efficient authority capable of enforcing its decisions. An arrangement was accordingly concluded, under which the Guicowar agreed to withdraw his troops, and to abstain from all further interference with the chieftains, while the British government undertook the management of the country, and guaranteed the payment of the Guicowar's tribute. The British government had no further interest in these arrangements than that which accrued to them in their character as conservators of the general peace. Never-

theless, in carrying them out, they have not failed to avail themselves of the opportunity thereby offered to confer important benefits upon the country. By their means, suttee has been abolished, infanticide and dharwuttie prohibited, and at their instigation a criminal court has been established for the trial of all serious offences, through the agency of the political resident, with native chiefs as assessors. The introduction of this tribunal has had a most salutary effect, and has proved a powerful auxiliary not only in the pacification, but in the civilisation of this hitherto troubled region. The principal towns in the Myhes Caunta are Edur Ahmednuggur, and Waralee, of which some notice will be found in their places under the alphabetical arrangement.

**MYHR**, in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town, the principal place of the thakoori or small state of the same name, situate on the route by Rewa from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and 100 miles N E of the latter. According to Gordon, it is a large town and bazar, and the chief place in the district belonging to Thakoor Bhaben Singh. Water is plentiful, a large jini or more being on the N W., and another S.W. of the town. The thakoori of Myhr was originally a grant from the rish of Panna, and in 1814 was confirmed to the thakoor by deed or grant from the British government. It contains an area of 1 026 square miles, and a population of 100 000. On the death of the thakoor in 1836, his two sons took arms and disputed the possession, but were tranquillised by the British authorities. Bhaben Singh who appears to have been remarkable for integrity and honour, voluntarily placed his estate under the management of the British government, for the purpose of liquidating his debts. The estate was continued under British management after the death of Bhaben Singh, in view so paying off his debts. The home authorities at the same time suggested the propriety of issuing a proclamation announcing that the estates of thakoori will not be held responsible for debts beyond the life of the thakoor who shall contract them. The present chief is a minor, and arrangements have been made for his education at Agra under the direction of the British government. Myhr is in lat. 24° 16', long 80 49'

**MYHRATHEER**, in the British district of Moradabad, least-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and 11 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 25° 42', long 78 45'

**MYHSEE**.—A town in the British district of Sarun, least-gov of Bengal, 47 miles N by E. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 30', long. 86 11'

**MYTHIA KHYOUNG**.—A river of Burma, rising in lat. 21° 30' long 94 4', and flowing in a northerly direction for 170 miles, falls into the Kyindwen river, in lat. 23° 11' long 94° 41'

**MYKHINDA**, is the native state of Gurwal, a village on the border from Bhutan to Kadmata, 20 miles S. of the latter. It is situated on the eastern declivity of a mountain of granite, and near the right bank of the Mahanadi. Elevation above the sea 5,235 feet. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 34'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 35'$ .

**MYLE**, is the British district of Goruckpoor, head-q. of the N. W. Province, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Chupra, 47 miles S. E. of the former. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 12'$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 54'$ .

**MYMENSING**—A British district within the limits of the Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Goalpara, on the borders of Assam and by the country of the wild Garo tribes on the east by the British district of Sylhet, on the south by the British districts Tipperah, Dacca, and Furruckpore on the south west by the British district of Patna, and on the west by the districts Bogra and Rungpoor. It lies between lat.  $24^{\circ} 4'—25^{\circ} 41'$ , long.  $89^{\circ} 25'—91^{\circ} 18'$ , and has an area, according to official return, of 4,712 square miles. In the northern part, towards Goalpara and the Garo highlands, there are many hills and irregular tracts densely covered with jungle, and in the south western part, along the right bank of the Brahmaputra, the country is of a similar description. The rest of the district is in general level, rather depressed and marshy traversed by numerous watercourses, and containing many hills or shallow lakes. Of the rivers, the principal are the Brahmaputra and the Konaia. These two great streams communicate by means of the Jemda a large watercourse which connects them about twenty miles below their divergence. All three are navigable in their course through the district, but on the Brahmaputra, in consequence of the distribution of its volume of water for the supply of the Konaia, the larger class of native boats can only pass during the rainy season. Inferior streams and watercourses are very numerous, and contribute, together with the many falls, to extensive inundations of the country during the rains. Most of the hills become dry in the hot season, but every village and even every dwelling inhabited by a family of superior class, has a tank yielding a perennial supply of water.

The climate is considered superior to that of the southern part of Bengal as, though damp, the temperature is cooler. During March and the two succeeding months, when heat is most oppressive in general in India, the weather is here unsteady rather than sultry. Violent storms of wind and rain from the north-west are of frequent occurrence, and are accompanied by thunder and lightning, and frequently prove very destructive. The periodical rains commence in the beginning of June, and continue until the beginning of October, when the northerly winds set in, bringing cold weather,

during which fogs are very prevalent, when the sun is seldom visible until nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon. The population is given under the article BANGAL.

This district was included in the grant of the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, made by the king of Delhi to the East-India Company.

**MYMUTGURH**.—A town in the British district of Ratnagiri, presidency of Bombay, 143 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 4'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 47'$ .

**MYNAH**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal 49 miles W. by S. from Bhopal and 55 miles E. from Oojein. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 0'$  long.  $76^{\circ} 40'$ .

**MYNPOOREE**.—A British district under the Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Budaon on the north east and west by the British district of Furruckabad on the south by the British districts Etawah and Agra, and on the west by the British districts Agra, Muttra, and Allypore. It lies between lat.  $25^{\circ} 54'—27^{\circ} 50'$  long.  $78^{\circ} 30'—79^{\circ} 30'$  and contains an area of about 2,000 square miles. It is a very level and in general a well-watered tract, the Jumna forming for thirty-five miles its southern boundary and the Kales Nuddes (Eastern) first forming its western boundary for ten miles, then flowing through its northern part for sixteen miles, and subsequently becoming its north-eastern boundary for about fifty-five miles more. The country lying between these two rivers is traversed by four small streams—the Keen, nearest the Kales Nuddes and most to the north eastward next to that, towards the south west, the Rind or Urrind, further to the south west, the Saynger and the Sima next to the Jumna. Besides these watercourses, the projected line of the Ganges Canal, now in course of progress, passes by the town of Mynpooree, and will ultimately form a navigable channel to the Ganges at Cawnpoor. The courses of the two greater rivers, and of the four lesser and intermediate streams, are all in some degree parallel to each other, and all flow to the south-east thus indicating the general slope of the country to be in that direction. The average elevation of the country above the level of the sea is between 600 and 700 feet, that of the town of Gileoh, a few miles west of Mynpooree, is 648 feet; that of Kerowly near the northern frontier, 648 feet; that of the bed of the Kales Nuddes (East), below that town, 614 feet. The general slope of the country is 1 138 feet in the mile. Previously to the mitigating effect of the periodical rains, which set in after midsummer the heat in this district is very great, yet in winter the thermometer in this part of the Doab sometimes falls below the freezing-point. Rice is grown in the northern part of the district; the sugarcane is produced with little trouble, and in great abundance, though inferior both

in size and the yield of saccharine matter so that which is cultivated in rich upper lands. Here also indigo of superior quality grows wild, and, it was stated by an eminent authority "might be grown at half its present cost, of quality very high indeed, and with the same facility." The principal occupations, the cultivation of the soil, are rice, millets, grain (Oats), and other pulse, are also along with sugar, as also along with the cultivation of opium. The soil in the district is of the town of Mynpooree in 1853, according to census made in 1853, the population amounted to 332,714, of whom are recorded 314,636 as Hindoo agricultural 161,423 Hindoo non-agricultural, 30,098 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 21,540 of these various classes non-agricultural. It thus appears that the population is almost exclusively Hindoo. The prevalence among the Rajpoots of the horrible practice of female infanticide caused some years since, the issue of an order by a local magistrate that the bodies of all deceased female Rajpoot children should be sent for the examination of the civil surgeon, with a view to ascertain in each case whether death had resulted from other than natural causes, but the order was withdrawn by direction of the government and the home authorities approved of the withdrawal, deeming that the operation of the order might be offensive. Measures are in progress for putting a stop to the crime. Mynpooree contains no large town and only one or two of tolerable size. The number of villages in the district is stated to be 1,863.

The district is traversed in its southern quarter by the East-Indian Railway. The other principal routes are—1 From north-west to south-east, from Allypore to the town of Mynpooree, and thence to Cawnpore; 2 from west to east, from Agra to Mynpooree, and thence to Fatahgarh; 3 from north-west to south-east, from Muttra to Mynpooree, and thence to Lucknow; 4 from south to north, from Etawah to Mynpooree, and thence to Aunghar; 5 from south-east to north-west, from Etawah to Agra. The tract of which this forms part, was included in the Mahomedan empire of the Afghans overthrown by Baber and was conquered or overrun by that invader. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it became part of the transient realm of Nijaf Khan, in virtue of a treaty of partition between him and Shuja-ood-dowla, the viceroy of Oude. After the death of the former it was seized by the Marhattas, and in 1803 was ceded to the East-India Company by Dowryt Rao Hindia, under the second article of the treaty of Serje Anjengam.

**MYNPOOREE**, a town, the principal place of the district of the same name, is situated on the banks of the small river Ruan, which is here crossed by a bridge of brick, near the

contonment. The place was this place in 1804, describes it as a walled town, of considerable size. A few days previous to the arrival of the Marhattas the place was burned and the place was in the service of the British Government and had precipitately on the arrival of the British force. According to the census of Mynpooree contains 20,921 inhabitants. There is a Jain temple, with a Buddhist idol. It is a favourable station for troops, as supplies and water are very abundant and good. Elevation above the sea about 620 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Cawnpore, 727 miles E from Agra 714 S.E. from Delhi 165 Lat. 27 14 long 79 4

**MYNTUPPUL**, in Surhind a village on the route from Suhanunpoor to Nahun, and eight miles S.W. of the latter town. It is situated at the south west base of the low prolongation of the Sewalik range. The road in the direction of Suhanunpoor is level and very good and in that of Nahun has a considerable acclivity but is well made. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,008 miles Lat. 30 31' long 77 17

**MYNWAR**.—A town in the territory of Ouda, 112 miles N by E from Lucknow and 22 miles E. by S. from Pilibest. Lat. 25 27, long 81 21'

**MYRABPOOR**.—A town in Scinde, situate in the patrimony enjoyed by Ali Moorad, 48 miles S.W. by S from Bakkar and 34 miles S.E. from Larkhane. Lat. 27 7, long 68 34'

**MYRWA**.—A town in the British district of Baras, West. gov. of Bengal, 49 miles N.W. by W of Chupra. Lat. 26 11, long 84 11

**MYSORE**, in Southern India, a raj or principality under the protection of the British government, by whom, indeed the entire management of its affairs is at present exercised. The territory is bounded on the north-west by the British collectorate of Dharwar in the presidency of Bombay and on all other sides by various districts of the presidency of Madras, North Canara and Bellary bounding it on the north, the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Salem on the east, Coimbatore and Malabar on the south, Coorg and South Canara on the west. It is about 250 miles in length from north to south, and 238 in extreme breadth; the area is 30,286 square miles. The country is a table-land, considerably elevated, it is of triangular form, having its greatest width at the northern boundary. The eastern, western and southern limits of the province are skirted by the Eastern and Western Ghats, which, gradually converging from the north, form a junction at the southern extremity of Mysore, in the vicinity of the Neligherry Hills. "The elevation of the country varies a good deal, the





The means of internal communication within the province are considerable. From Seringapatam, a road proceeds south west, through Sidapoor to Coorg. A route proceeds from south to north from Coimbatore, through the Ghatalah Pass, to Seringapatam thence south west to Dharwar and ultimately to Bombay. A road from the British military establishments in the Malabar country proceeds north through Gundlupeta to Seringapatam, but it is circuitous and difficult. There is a route leading north from Seringapatam by Nundydroog to Hydrabad, the capital of the Nizam's territory, and another proceeding from Nundydroog north-east to Bellary. The principal line of communication between Madras and the north-east part of Mysore is through the valley of Ambur which admits of a tolerably easy ascent. Among the principal passes from Canara, over the Western Ghats, is that of Hyder Ghar or Angady in the vicinity of Bednore, that of the Bish Ghat, nearly due east of Mangalore, and that of Munjembad, a little to the south of the latter pass. In commenting upon an official report, dated in 1849, showing the nature and cost of the principal roads, bridges, and other public works constructed since the country has been under British management, the Court of Directors remark that the document affords evidence of a great amount of public benefit produced by judicious expenditure. The territory of Mysore contains the following divisions — 1 Bangalore 2 Mysore Proyer or Astragam 3 Chitradroog 4 Bednor. According to official report, the population was taken to be 3 460 695. Mysore the principal place, as well as Bangalore, Bednor or Nuggur, Seringapatam Chitladroog Oosootta, Nundydroog and Kolar are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The Mysoreans in physical constitution are a healthy robust race of men and, though not remarkably tall are rather superior in size to the Indians on the opposite coast of Orcomandel. Their features are regular and their complexions are fairer than those of the natives of less elevated tracts. The great majority are Brahmmins, the Mahomedans, much in lesser number, are for the most part idlers, and eager for a military life, though a few practice some easy handicrafts. The Mysoreans of all classes are characterized as a deceitful, inconstant, profligate race, yet courteous, contented and patient under misfortunes. The majority are hardly their principal food being raghi (Eleusine coracana), a seed of inferior quality but surprisingly prolific. The dress of the people is fuller than that of the natives below the Ghats. Both sexes wear a comb of woollen blanket wrapped round them, and the women in addition wear the olele, a kind of jacket covering the body and arms. The houses are for the most part built of mud, having now thatched or tiled roofs, and there are seldom any other openings for light or

air, except the doorways, which are so low as not to admit of persons unless they stoop.

The ruins of the kingdom of the kurtur or sovereign house of the British government to render Mysore an actual administration of affairs, was a sovereignty by a commission appointed by the government of India. The police establishment in the cantonment of Bangalore under the same regulations as in the East-India Company's territory but throughout the country the duties of police are discharged by peons or matchlock men of whom there are one or two in every village, and there are two distinct classes, one for the revenue, the other for the judicial department. A body of men called the Mysore irregular horse, or Silladars, are also maintained. They amount to 2 700 are commanded by a European officer and receiving each twenty rupees a month, are bound to be at all times in readiness, with their weapons and equipments complete. The Mysore infantry also under the command of a European officer, form an efficient body of men, amounting to about 2 400. Seringapatam, formerly a British military station has been abandoned for that purpose, on account of its pestilential atmosphere engendering deadly endemic fevers, which prevailed there for several years, and carried off great numbers both of Europeans and natives. At present the principal military stations are Bangalore the headquarters of the force stationed in Mysore, Hurryhur and the French Rocks, twenty miles north of Seringapatam. The annual revenue, when the country on the fall of Tippon, in 1799 was granted to the kurtur or descendant of the ancient rajahs, was estimated at 2 153,607 pagodas, or estimating the pagoda at 2 rupees and 14 annas, 619 162. The revenue subsequently to that period progressively increased, and for the year 1808 it was 2 581 550 pagodas or 742,196. This was attributed to the good management of Porneah the dewan or minister of finance. After his death and the assumption of the powers of government by the kurtur or rajah, the reckless profligacy of that prince had ruinous effects on the finances, from which, even under British management, they have not yet quite recovered. It appears from a statement for fifteen years, ending 30th June 1846, that the average annual revenue was 69,31 870 rupees, and that the average annual disbursements amounted to 66 25 393 leaving a balance of 3,06,477 rupees, applicable to the discharge of incumbrances.

In the mythological period of India, Mysore is represented to have been the realm of Sagriva, who sent his general Hanuman to aid Rama in his expedition against Ravana, the gigantic tyrant of Lanka. In the earliest serious records of this country, it appears to have been part of the dominions of a dynasty bearing the name of Chalukia, which gave way to another called Cadumba. No explicit or

authentic history of the country, however, commences until its invasion in 1316, by the Mussulmans commanded by Kaffer an officer of Alauddin padshah of Delhi. This invasion, which was transient, and merely predatory was, in 1326 succeeded by an expedition, sent by Muhammad Tughluk III, which destroyed Dharmammoder the capital, situate about 100 miles north west of Seringapatam and the seat of government was subsequently removed to Tenur twelve miles north of that town. The remainder of the territory was subjugated and incorporated with the realm of Delhi the affairs of which, however soon afterwards falling into confusion these conquests were lost. In 1386 Buks and Aka Harihar fleeing from the Mussulman captors of Warangal, took their way southwards and on the banks of the river Tungabhadra or Tumbudra founded a city which they called Vidyanagar (the city of science) in compliment to the favourite pursuits of their minister and preceptor an appellation afterwards changed into Vijayanagar or Bijayanagar—city of victory. This new state rapidly increased in power and besides its districts on the Tumbudra, comprised at an early period nearly the whole of Mysore, ultimately extending its dominions to the Coromandel coast. Ram Rajah of Vijayanagar having, by his arrogance and encroachments, provoked a confederacy of the Mussulman powers of the Deccan, the armies of the states of Bejapoor Ahmednuggur Beeder and Golconda, commanded by their respective kings, met Ram Rajah in the year 1565 at Talikot, in the present British collectorate of Dharwar where a great battle ensued in which the Mussulmans were victorious. Ram Rajah perished, his capital was taken rifled, with shocking circumstances of cruelty and excess, and in fact depopulated. On the defeat and death of Ram Rajah at Talikot, the polygar or petty rajah of Mysore took advantage of the course of events to prosecute the views which he entertained in connection with his brother feudatories and his successors pursued the like plans. Progressively extending their dominions and power they continually encroached on the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of the titular rajah of Vijayanagar and in 1610 one of them, named Rajah Wodeyar acquired the fort and island of Seringapatam with its dependencies. The dynasty continuing its career of aggression and aggrandisement, towards the close of the seventeenth century extended its sway over nearly the whole of the table-land of Mysore, by the purchase of Bangalore and its dependencies from Karm Khan, the commandant of Anrengpote. On the death of Karm Khan the rajah despatched a splendid embassy to Ahmednuggur, where Anrengpote then resided. It was graciously received, and returned with a variety of presents, including a signet prepared by the emperor's directions, which, after being paraded through the city, and laid at the feet of the idol Rase Ranga, in the great temple, were brought in similar state to the

palace. Chikli Deo Raj, the prince then betrothed, enjoyed a successful reign, which terminated in the year 1704. He was an audacious and skillful financier, and drew from his flourishing territory an annual revenue, from which it is recorded that he never failed to lay by daily 2,000 pagodas, to accumulate untouched in his treasury. These great treasures were exhausted in 1724 and 1726 through the imbecility and indolence of Dad Kishna Raj grandson of Chikli Deo. Ohan Rajah, who succeeded Dad Kishna was deposed and destroyed by a minister whom he had disgraced and who, in 1731, infringing the hereditary succession, raised up a pageant rajah but remotely connected with the family which had hitherto reigned. Deo Raj the minister who made this change was a man of talent and determination and in 1737 defeated, and in a great measure destroyed a numerous Mussulman force which had advanced into Mysore, attracted by the reputed great treasure still believed to be stored at Seringapatam. In 1749 Hyder Ali subsequently a name of terror in that part of India, first appeared as a volunteer in the army of Mysore, being at that time twenty seven years of age. In 1750 Hyder commenced his predatory career. In 1752 he held a command in the army of Mysore, and, notwithstanding some untoward events, continued to prosper until at length he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of sirdar or governor of Dindigul and its dependencies. Here Hyder commenced operations with his accustomed vigour ability and activity subjugated or laid under contribution the great feudatories known in this part of India by the name of polygars with far sighted sagacity obtained from Seringham, Trincomopoly and Pondicherry skilful artificers directed by French masters and began to organize a regular artillery, arsenal and laboratory. Fortune still continued to favour this aspiring leader, who received the fort of Bangalore with its valuable district and dependencies in jaghire. Shortly after Nunjeray who had usurped all the powers of government, and held the pageant rajah in helpless and humiliating dependency was driven into obscurity by Hyder Ali, who, under various pretences, obtained assignments of the revenues of territory amounting at length to more than half the entire dominions of the rajah. In 1760, Hyder virtually became sovereign of Mysore, at the instigation of the French commander Lally, entered into an alliance against the British, and despatched to Pondicherry a corps under his brother-in-law Mukhdroom Ali, who, falling in with a detachment of British troops, succeeded in putting it to rout with heavy loss. Soon afterwards, however Hyder was obliged to fly precipitately from Seringapatam, in consequence of a well-concerted conspiracy formed against him. In a short time however, he was again enabled to take the field. At first his success was fluctuating, but reverting to a course from which he never recoiled,—the employment of the

most unscrupulous stratagem, he spread dismay through the ranks of the army opposed to him, by exciting in the mind of the general suspicion of the fidelity of his officers, or rather suspicion of their faithlessness and thus leading them under the influence of alarm to provide for his personal safety by flight. Taking advantage of the confusion necessarily caused by the sudden desertion of their general Hyder fell upon the bereaved army in front and rear obtaining a complete and decisive victory and capturing the whole of the enemy's guns, stores, and baggage. Having recruited his army and his finances he in a short time advanced towards Seringapatam and encamped on the south bank of the Cauvery opposite to the centre of the island, whereon a large body of cavalry was encamped. There under pretence of negotiating he remained several days every evening after sunset exercising his troops. At last these evolutions received a termination differing from that which had previously followed. Instead of dismissing the troops as usual Hyder made a sudden dart across the river and carried destruction into the enemy's camp capturing the whole of their heavy equipments, and most of their horses. From his newly-occupied ground he sent an insolent message to the rajah, who was compelled to make a professedly spontaneous offer to Hyder, which amounted virtually to a surrender of the government; the whole country being made over to the administration of Hyder who was also made responsible for the public charges. From the operation of this general transfer of territorial power and revenue certain districts were excepted, but to the amount of only four lacs three of which were to provide for the personal expenses of the rajah, the remaining one being assigned to the support of the ex-minister, Hyder's former patron and one on whom, in common with all who fell in his way he had exercised his powers of dissimulation. Hyder's ambition and cupidity were only sharpened by his exaltation. From Basalut Jung one of the various competitors for power in the Deccan he received the title of Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur and in consideration of a present of three lacs, the grant of the nabobship of Berar, although over the territory thus summarily bestowed, the grantor possessed neither right nor power. This defect of title, however, mattered not to Hyder: he proceeded to take possession of his newly acquired territory and was successful. In 1763 he engaged in the invasion of Bednore, at the head of a powerful army. His progress rarely met resistance, the cravenness with which he defeated those who opposed him, deterring by the influence of terror, from the repetition of such attempts. He penetrated to the interior of the country took and sacked the capital, long unacquainted with the horrors of war and which contained such accumulated wealth, that the booty, it is said, "may without risk of exaggeration, be estimated at twelve millions sterling;" all of which the captor appropriated

to his own use. Hyder had undertaken this conquest under the pretext of restoring an exiled prince to the throne. The claimant was an impostor, as Hyder well knew but it suited his purpose to affect belief in the tale. The conquest achieved, the mask was thrown off, the pretender resented a prisoner to a distant fortress, and the dominions of Bednore annexed to the possessions of Hyder Ali.

In 1766 died the titular rajah of Mysore, who had been allowed by Hyder to enjoy unmolested an annual income of 30,000*l* with the barren emblems of royalty devoid of power. Hyder on hearing of the event while occupied in Malabar sent orders with all the indifference attached to an affair of ordinary routine, to go through the usual formality of establishing as his successor the eldest son of the departed prince, a young man about eighteen years of age. In the early part of the year 1767 Hyder arrived at the capital his presence there being rendered necessary by a variety of circumstances. From Poona, and from Hyderabad, troops were advancing, confederated as was reported against Mysore. On his arrival at Seringapatam Hyder proceeded to make vigorous military preparations for the contest which seemed to be impending, and he embraced the opportunity of making a change in the relations which subsisted between the nominal head of the state of Mysore and the successful adventurer who was his actual sovereign. The youth whom Hyder had placed on a mock throne and who naturally looked upon himself as entitled to more substantial marks of royalty than he was permitted to enjoy had manifested some discontent with his humiliating position. The exhibition of such a feeling Hyder determined to repress, probably on grounds both of revenge and precaution. He proceeded to take measures for this purpose with his accustomed coolness and decision. Districts of the annual value of three lacs, as already mentioned had been assigned for the rajah's support these were now resumed and this act of confiscation was consistently followed by plundering the palace of the unhappy prince of all the cash and valuables which it contained, with the single exception of the ornaments which the female inmates had actually on their persons at the time when the clearance was made. The expenses of the household were reduced to the lowest practicable scale, and none but Hyder's slaves permitted to remain within the palace.

Hyder now turned his attention to the defence of the dominions of which he had usurped the sovereignty. A combined attack by the Maharrattas and the Nizam, in which the British were to participate, was to be expected. The Maharrattas were actually approaching with the avowed object of entirely subverting the power of the usurper. By the treachery of Hyder Ali's brother-in-law, the first attempt made by the invaders upon a fortified place was successful. Hyder was now under the necessity of buying off the enemy, an object

which was effected at the cost of thirty five lacs of rupees, and having thus relieved himself from the Mahrattas, Hyder Ali readily effected an arrangement with the Nizam who united his arms with those of Hyder Ali against the late ally of the former, the British. The first attack made by the new confederates was to a certain extent successful but a subsequent, and more important one, had a different result. The army of Hyder was estimated to consist of 12,000 cavalry and 18,000 infantry with forty nine guns, and that of the Nizam at 30,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry with sixty guns. This great force having in the beginning of September of 1767 attacked, near Changanur, a British detachment, consisting of 1,030 cavalry and 5,800 infantry with sixteen guns, under the command of Colonel Smith, was defeated with the loss of 2,000 killed and towards the close of the same month received a severe and almost decisive discomfiture near Trimmalee, the loss amounting to about 4,000 men, sixty four guns, and all the ammunition and stores of the combined forces. After a few more fruitless efforts the baffled confederates relinquished further attempts at action. Hyder with his army ascending the Ghats, the Nizam ostensibly separating himself from his ally and entering into negotiation with the British commander. Hyder was now called to Malabar where his occupation in other quarters had encouraged revolt from his authority. This movement was aided by a British expedition from Bombay which succeeded with little effort in capturing Mangalore and some other places, but which retired with disgraceful precipitancy on the approach of Hyder, abandoning their sick as well as their stores and field pieces. Having by the combined force of cruelty and cunning arranged his affairs in this part of his dominions, Hyder Ali retraced his steps and invading the territories of the British and their allies in the Carnatic, fought his way in two campaigns almost to the gates of Madras, where he presented himself on the 29th March, 1769, and required that a British diplomatist, whom he himself named, should be sent to him to negotiate the terms of peace. His demand was complied with and a treaty concluded, on the principle of the mutual restitution of all places taken during the war, except Caroor which had long been in the possession of the nabob of the Carnatic, Mahomed Ali, but which being an ancient dependency of Mysore, was now to be assigned permanently to the state to which it originally belonged. In the beginning of the year 1770 the greater part of Mysore was overrun by the Mahrattas, and Hyder was obliged to retreat to Seringapatam, where he was followed by the Mahratta leader, who besieged the city. The siege, though protracted, was conducted with little of either energy or ability, and in 1772 Hyder succeeded in negotiating a treaty, by which he ceded to the Mahrattas an extensive portion of the northern part of his dominions. The

titular rajah of Mysore having attempted, during the siege, to open communication with the Mahrattas, was strangled, by order of Hyder who declared Cham Raj, brother of the murdered prince, his successor.

The death of Madhu Rao, the Peshwa, in 1775, gave rise, at Poona, to a long train of intrigues and dissensions, with their usual accompaniments in the East, of assassinations, executions, and massacres. The country became involved in war both intestine and foreign, and Hyder Ali, undaunted by his late disaster, took advantage of the opportunity to set about recovering and extending his dominion, and consolidating his power. His son Tippoo was detached to the northward and Hyder himself assumed the direction of operations preparatory to the recovery of Malabar where his power was still but imperfectly recognised. Without offering any justification of the attack, he marched into the raj or state of Coorg a rugged tract on the south west frontier of Mysore. The invasion was entirely unexpected, and the chief body of the Coorgs, without any previous arrangement, assembled on a woody hill, which Hyder accompanied with his troops. The apparent conquest was of little difficulty the raja (Divain) betook himself to flight and Hyder whose chief object was to tranquillize the country erected the fort of Mercara in the most central situation, and confirming the landholders in their possessions at a moderately increased revenue, retreated to Seringapatam, whither the fugitive raja was soon afterwards brought, having been discovered in his place of concealment in the territory of Mysore. A force was immediately afterwards detached, under Seyid Sahab and Sree Novus Row Berke, though Wynad, by the pass of Tamboreherry which descended at once on Calicut. The place soon fell into their hands the Nair chiefs, who, during their short relief from foreign usurpation, had only increased their misery by intestine broils, were in a fit state to be acted on by the skilful application of political division and in a short time the greater part of them arranged the terms of their future dependency on Hyder. This important acquisition having been achieved with a success more rapid than even Hyder had anticipated, he moved with his whole force to give efficiency to his son's operations in the north his approach had its due effect, and before his junction Tippoo had reduced Srirangapatnam, Channarayana, Goomronda, and their dependences, leaving nothing for Hyder in person to accomplish but the easy service of reducing Ooscota and Great Balipoor. Thus, in one short campaign from September, 1773, till February, 1774, he not only completely reconquered every place that had been wrested from him by the Mahrattas, but reconquered, with increased stability, the province of Malabar which he had lately abandoned, during the pressure of difficulties, in his former war with the English.

His good fortune was not, however, altogether

undisturbed. An insurrection in the newly subdued territory of Coorg soon demanded his attention. The great mass of his army was at the capital, distant only thirty miles from the frontier of Coorg, and Hyder moved the whole army in several columns to penetrate at once into every portion of the territory and suppress the rebellion at a single blow. The operation was successful, and as his intelligence was always excellent, he was enabled among his prisoners to distinguish the leaders every man suspected as being above the class of an ordinary soldier was hanged, and for the purpose of overawing the natives, a series of block houses were erected, pervading every part of the country, and connected with each other, and with the nearest posts at Mysore. An event followed which must be given in the words of Colonel Wilks. About this period, the pagant Raja Cham Ray died. Hyder had hitherto professed to hold Mysore in behalf of the Hindoo house, and amused his subjects on every annual feast of the Demara, by exhibiting the pagant, seated on his ivory throne, in the balcony of state himself occupying the place of minister and commander-in-chief. This ceremonial, in most countries, would have excited feelings dangerous to the usurper, but the unhappy Hindoos saw their country everywhere sustaining the scourge of Mohammedan rule; the singular exception of the Mahratta state, a wide-spreading example of still more ruthless oppression restrained their natural preference for rulers of their own persuasion, and they were soothed with the occasional condescension, which treated them, and their institutions, with a semblance of respect. Hyder saw and indulged the working of these reflections, and determined to have another pagant. The lineal male succession was extinct, and he ordered all the children to be collected from the different branches of the house, who according to ancient precedent, were entitled to furnish a successor to the throne. The ceremonial observed on this occasion, however childish, was in perfect accordance with the feelings which he intended to delude, and sufficiently adapted to the superstition of the fatalist. The hall of audience was strewed round with fruits, sweetmeats, and flowers, playthings of various descriptions, arms, books, male and female ornaments, bags of money and every varied object of puerile or manly pursuit, the children were introduced together, and were all invited to help themselves to whatever they liked best, the greater number were quickly engaged in a scramble for the fruits, sweetmeats, and toys, but one child was attracted by a brilliant little dagger which he took up in his right hand, and soon afterwards it shone in his left. That is the raja, exclaimed Hyder, 'his first care is military perfection, his second to realize the produce of his dominions; bring him hither and let me see him.' The assembly was in an ecstacy of applause, and he ordered

the child to be conducted to the Hindoo palace, and prepared for installation. He was of the same name as his predecessor, viz. *Cham Ray*, and was the father of the raja, who was placed by the English at the head of the Hindoo house of Mysore, on the subversion of the Mohammedan dynasty in 1799. In 1774, Hyder attacked and put to flight Basant Jung, engaged in the siege of Bellary and himself then urging the attack against the town, took and retained it, together with its valuable dependencies. He affected to compromise in the same way with Morari Row the Mahratta commander (then occupying a fort called Gooty) by sending to demand a similar contribution from him, probably expecting that it would be refused. The intercourse was in imitation of the Mahratta style. On entering the territory, Hyder sent a complimentary message to Morari Row intimating that he had arrived at the house of the latter; that they were ancient friends, and that he would be troublesome to him for grain and forage for his horses, the value of which he estimated at a lac of rupees. Morari Row perfectly understood the message, and replied to it in terms more distinct than had been employed by Hyder, that he also was a general, and was accustomed to levy contributions, not to pay them. The results are thus narrated by the able and intelligent historian of Mysore — 'On Hyder's nearer approach to Gooty he repeated a message of similar import with the same result. He therefore sat down regularly before the place, the guns which Monsiear Lally had employed against Bellary, were a convenient resource and a battering train for this very purpose had also been ordered from Seringapatam. The fort of Gooty is composed of a number of strong works occupying the summits of a circular cluster of rocky hills connected with each other and inclosing a space of level ground forming the site of the town which is approached from the plain, by two breaks or openings, forming fortified gateways to the south-west and north-west, and by two foot-paths across the lower hills communicating through small sallyports. An immense smooth rock rising from the northern limit of the circle, and surmounted by gradations, surrounded through fourteen gateways, overlooks and commands the whole of the other works, and forms a citadel which flames or treasury can alone reduce. After a siege of about five weeks, the town and lower forts were carried by assault, and a large booty was found, consisting of 2,000 horses, a considerable number of the elephants of state, a vast amount of private property and a very respectable equipment of garrison and field guns, and military stores. Hyder continued for two months longer the siege of the upper fort, and was repulsed in numerous attempts to establish himself in the lowest division of these works but the imprudent measure had been adopted of admitting within the walls of the citadel,

an immense number of followers, of houses, councils, and even armed castles and although, with ordinary precautions, the reservoirs of water were numerous and ample, the strange absurdity of the measure which we have noticed, had reduced the besieged to the utmost distress, and Morari Row found himself under the necessity of sending an envoy to Hyder to treat for peace. The conditions were settled after much discussion namely the payment of twelve lacs of rupees, eight in cash or valuables, and a hostage for the payment of the remainder. The cash amounted to only one lac and plate and jewels to the estimated value of the remaining seven were sent by the hands of the hostage the son of Yousuf Khan the former commander-in-chief, who had been mortally wounded in the affair near Oosoota, in 1768. Hyder received his hostage with great courtesy and invited him to dinner the young man, considering hostilities to be at an end, was induced by the gracious manners of Hyder to be unreserved in his communications the conversation was purposely turned to the events of the siege, and Hyder took the opportunity of paying some appropriate compliments to the experience of Morari Row and the conduct of his troops not omitting to observe that he frequently noticed the exemplary gallantry of the young man himself. This of course induced some corresponding civilities and, in the warmth of discussing the past, he was so imprudent as to observe, that there was no want of troops or provisions, and nothing short of being reduced to three days' water could have induced Morari Row to agree to such hard conditions. Hyder heard all this with his accustomed command of countenance and after dinner referred the young man to the proper department for the delivery of his charge. The description of the valuables had been generally stated in the negotiation, and it was understood, that if, on a fair valuation the amount should fall short of the seven lacs, Hyder would still receive it, and accept the hostage for the remainder. The period of inspection was designedly prolonged, the appraisers on Hyder's part were duly instructed, he himself testified great impatience for the adjustment, and when the appraisers, accompanying the hostage, returned to report the total amount, including cash to be only five lacs Hyder admitted the greatest disappointment and anger said that Morari Row was trifling and deceiving him and ordered the hostage immediately to return with his paltry five lacs, and announce the negotiation to be at an end. He now fitted his operations to the circumstances of the siege, taking more care to prevent a single person from descending to hollows in the rock, which they had been accustomed to run for a scanty supply of water than to serve his batteries, or expedite his approaches, and the besieged could not even execute the alternative which he had proposed, of prolonging his defence by secretly discharging the greater part of his

garrison. On the third day after this mode of warfare had been adopted, Morari Row could no longer restrain his men from exclaiming, even from the parapets, to the besiegers, that they were dying of thirst, and begged to capitulate. Hyder coolly directed them to be informed that there was abundance of water below, and if they desired to quench their thirst, they must all descend unarmed, with Morari Row at their head, that he would fire at any flag of truce, and reject all advances, except in the form which he had prescribed. In the course of the day Morari Row, accompanied by his son, and followed by his unarmed garrison, descended, and threw himself on Hyder's clemency. Every individual, before being passed, was separately searched, and plundered, for Hyder's sole benefit, of the trifling sum they possessed. His garrison then ascended the rock, accompanied by a deputation to take an account of all property public and private, and even the apartments, and persons, of the women were plundered of their remaining jewels and ornaments to the amount of 5 000 rupees only. The official servants of revenue were placed in separate custody, and Hyder, whose own experience enabled him to calculate the amount of encumbrance which each could conveniently spare, satisfied himself for the present with levying on them ten lacs of rupees. These operations being completed early in the month of April he received the whole of the prisoners, civil and military (their chief alone excepted), into his gracious favour and service. Entering zealously into the war consequent on the disputed Mahratta succession, Hyder extended his dominions in the Deccan to the right or south bank of the great river Kistnah in 1779. For many years Hyder had regarded the British with coldness, if not absolutely with aversion in consequence of the latter declining to afford aid in his contests with the Mahrattas. In 1779 in concert with a French force, Hyder commenced hostilities against the British on the coast of Malabar and in the following year he invaded the British possessions in the Carnatic with an army of 55,000, of whom 25,000 were cavalry 15,000 regular infantry, and the remainder infantry less rigidly disciplined, but having considerable efficiency for the purposes of Indian warfare, besides a pioneer corps of 5 000 men, an admirably organized commissariat, and a small reserve of 8,000 horse and foot stationed at Karpe. Hyder then advanced towards Madras, and so rapid was his progress that, with the exception of Madras and a few other places, the whole of the presidential territory north of the Canvay was subjugated by him, and with great superiority of force, and of military skill he succeeded in surrounding, and totally destroying, a powerful British detachment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, marching southwards from Ganctor to form a junction with an army under Sir Hector Munro, at Conjevaram, about thirteen miles from which

detained after the disastrous event occurred. Hyder's victory was disgraced, by acts of the most brutal atrocity. When all was lost, Tipu Shahie went forward waving his hand, as if as a demand for quarter, and, supposing his request complied with, he ordered his troops to lay down their arms but the straggling host arrayed against them continued long afterwards to slaughter their now unresisting foes. Hyder, however met reverse in turn, receiving in the succeeding year a severe defeat at Forto Novo on the massacre, from a British army commanded by Sir Myre Coote. This officer then effected a junction with a reinforcement despatched to his assistance, and captured Tripunmore, a fortress of some importance. A few weeks afterwards, another severe battle between the Mysore army under the personal command of Hyder and that of the British under Sir Myre Coote, took place. On this occasion the English remained in possession of the field, but the result was not very decisive, each party claiming the victory. In a subsequent conflict between the same armies, under the same commanders, at Sholingurh, Hyder Ali received a very severe defeat, his loss being estimated at 5 000 men, while that of the English was reported not to exceed a hundred. In other quarters the British were less fortunate and a force in Tanjore, commanded by Colonel Brathwaite, notwithstanding the highest efforts of gallantry skill and perseverance, both in the commander and his troops, received a disastrous defeat. On the whole, however the following summary of the circumstanced of Hyder at this time, drawn by Colonel Wilks, may be regarded as a faithful picture of his situation and views. Hyder, in reviewing his actual situation, felt himself foiled in every battle with Sir Myre Coote. Disappointed, and, as he thought, deceived by the French, assailed in a vulnerable part of his western territories, where a detached army was destroyed, and farther reinforcements threatened more extensive operations a general insurrection of the Nairs over the whole province of Malabar, aggravated by a rebellion in Bellary and Coorg two districts on the summit of the hills which overlook that province, might be deemed overwhelming in the ordinary course of Indian warfare but in addition to all these misfortunes, he was now openly threatened with the more embarrassing danger of a Maratta invasion from the north. Deeply reflecting on this unpromising aspect of affairs, he determined to concentrate his forces, to abandon his scheme of conquest in Coromandel, and to direct his undivided efforts, first for the expulsion of the English from the western coast, and afterwards for the preservation of his dominions, and for waiting the course of events. With these views, he commenced, in December 1781, the destruction of many of the minor posts of Coromandel in his possession, mined the fortifications of Arcot, preparatory to its destruction, sent off by large convoys all the heavy guns and stores, and

compelled the population of the country, hitherto well protected, to emigrate, with their flocks and herds, to Mysore.

The projects of Hyder were, however, rapidly approaching to a termination. From the commencement of the year 1782, the health of the Mysorean disturber perceptibly declined, and towards its close the attacks of disease assumed a more alarming character. Hindoo, Mahomedan and French physicians strove in vain to overcome the fatal visitation, and on the 7th December in that year, Hyder Ali Khan Behaudur the fortunate adventurer, the energetic soldier, the accomplished dissembler, the unscrupulous usurper, the tyrant ruler, the ruthless invader, the rapacious and cruel extortioner the achiever of so many conquests, the perpetrator of so many crimes the author of such countless miseries, drew his last breath, in his camp near Arcot. It was suggested by one of the ablest of his servants, when the recovery of Hyder became improbable, that his death, whenever it might occur should be concealed until the arrival of his son and successor Tippoo who was absent in Malabar. The proposal was adopted, and the necessary measures concerted with those officers and domestics to whom the event must necessarily be known. Immediately after the stroke of death the body was removed, in a chest filled with aromatics, and sent, under an escort, in the manner in which treasure was accustomed to be conveyed, the persons intrusted with the charge being directed to deposit it in the tomb of Hyder's father at Colar. It was subsequently removed by Tippoo to the superb mausoleum at Seringapatam and on that occasion 40 000 pagodas were distributed in alms, and in donations to the priesthood, for prayers offered up for the soul of the deceased, the number of whose villainies was almost equal to that of the acts of his life.

Tippoo assumed the government with extraordinary affectation of humility and grief. Hyder at his death had in the field armies numbering 88,000 men and his treasury at Seringapatam contained cash to the amount of about three millions sterling besides a great accumulation of jewels and other costly articles. The extent of the territory of which he had military occupation, though in some parts precarious and imperfect, comprehended 90 000 square miles, being nearly three times the area of the present territory of Mysore. The commencement of Tippoo's reign was marked by great success. General Mathews despatched by the government of Bombay to invade Mysore, having landed at Kundapere, and forced the pass of Hyder Gurb, in the Western Ghats, succeeded in gaining possession of the town of Bednore or Hyder but Tippoo, advancing with a greatly superior force, compelled the Bombay general to capitulate. Tippoo found no difficulty in discovering a pretext for violating the capitulation, and immediately the British garrison, many of whom he subsequently caused to be murdered Success

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produced in Tippee Sultan his ordinary efforts upon things alike weak and malignant, inspiring him to a pitch of frenzied arrogance and cruelty, which might almost be regarded as indicating insanity. He caused gibbets to be erected for the ostensible purpose of putting to death some British diplomatic agents, who had arrived with the view of concluding a treaty of peace but after "the submission of the English to nearly every form of derisive humiliation and contempt, and at a period when imagination could scarcely picture an additional insult, he condescended, on the 11th March, 1784, to sign the long-pending treaty." The most important provisions of this document were that Tippee Sultan should evacuate the Carnatic, and release the British prisoners, and that, reciprocally the Mysorean prisoners should be released by the British authorities, that the British government should cause the evacuation of all places occupied by their forces in Canara and Malabar, that rajahs and semundars, who had favoured the English should not be molested on that account that all commercial privileges given to the English by Hyder Ali should be renewed and confirmed. The few British prisoners who, not having been murdered, were released under the provisions of the treaty gave an appalling account of the dreadful and wanton cruelties which they had endured.

In 1789 Tippee Sultan having marched to invade Travancore attempted to force the military lines constructed by the rajah as a protection against any attack from the northward but his troops panic-struck by a sudden assault on their flank, though made by an inconsiderable body of men, fled precipitately with the loss of 2,000 of their number. In such headlong disorder did the flight take place, that Tippee was overthrown in the crowd and sustained some personal injury while his palanquin bearers were actually trodden to death. From this invasion resulted a war between Tippee and the British government, the latter aided by the Mahratta state of Poona and the Nizam. The British forces, commanded by General Medowes, in 1790 entered Coimbatore, and having taken Dindigul and Palghat, were opposed by Tippee Sultan in person but a busy and intricate campaign, harassing for both parties, terminated without any decisive result. In Malabar however the British were uniformly and completely successful a body of troops under the command of Colonel Hartley defeated and destroyed a Mysorean army and, subsequently another under General Abercromby subjugated the whole province. At the opening of the campaign of 1791, the command of the British army was assumed by Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, in person, who, evading the defensive arrangements of his opponent by means of a demonstration to the southward, penetrated the Eastern Ghats by the Mungli Pass, considerably to the north of the usual route, and invested Bangalore, which after a

series of a fortnight, was, on March 21, taken by storm, under singularly trying circumstances. Lord Cornwallis subsequently advanced upon Seringapatam. On the march he defeated the Mysorean army commanded by Tippee, but, having nearly reconquered the fortress, the British commander destroyed his battering-train, marched back in the direction of Bangalore, and formed a junction with the Mahratta force sent by the government of Poona to co-operate in the war. The latter months of the year were employed in the reduction of various forts, some of which had previously been deemed impregnable. In the beginning of February 1792, Lord Cornwallis, again leading his army to the capital of the country, defeated Tippee Sultan on the north side of the Cauvery, and sending a detachment across the river lodged it in the island on which are situate the city and the fort of Seringapatam. General Abercromby having in the mean time advanced from Malabar to the west of the island and fort, no serious obstacle remained to the complete investment and blockade of the place, and its northern face was already partially breached by the British batteries. Tippee Sultan, now considering successful resistance hopeless, on the 19th of February 1792, consented to sign five articles of pacification, as follows.—First, that one half of the dominions which Tippee possessed previously to the war should be ceded to the allies from the countries adjacent to theirs secondly that Tippee should pay three crores and 30 lacs (about 3,300,000 sterling), one-half immediately the remainder by instalments, at intervals not exceeding four months, thirdly, that all prisoners taken by the four powers, the English, the Nizam the Mahrattas, and Tippee, from the time of Hyder Ali, should be restored fourthly, that two of Tippee's sons should be delivered up as hostages for the due performance of the treaty, and fifthly that when the hostages should have arrived in the camp, with articles under the seal of Tippee, a counterpart should be sent from the allies, hostilities should cease, and the terms of a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendship should be agreed upon. Tippee could not affix his seal to these articles without intense bitterness of feeling, and he manifested his discontent by dishonourably allowing the fire of his troops upon the British to be continued after the preliminaries had been formally accepted. Such conduct would have justified retribution, but Lord Cornwallis obtained, though the army, incensed by the atrocities of which Tippee was known to have been guilty towards his prisoners, would to a man have rejoiced in the resumption of hostile operations. At length, however the fire of the cannon ceased, and, on the 25th February the four articles of the preliminary were carried into effect, by the departure of the hostages for the British camp. The scene was witnessed with great interest. The elder of the princes was about ten years of age his brother two years younger. Both



was escorted by an elephant richly caparisoned and their dresses glittered with numerous and valuable jewels. They were attended by the Mysorean vakeels who had conducted the negotiation, several messengers mounted on camels, and seven standard bearers, carrying small green flags suspended from rockets preceded the princes 100 pikemen, with spears inlaid with silver, immediately followed them and a guard of 200 sepoy, with a party of horse, brought up the rear. Great crowds were collected to witness the scene, whether actuated by the desire of beholding an imposing spectacle, or by some higher motive. The sultan himself was on the rampart above the gateway through which his sons passed. They departed under a salute from the fort and as they approached the British camp twenty-one discharges from its park of artillery greeted their coming, while the part of the British line which they passed was turned out to receive them. On arriving at the tents prepared for their reception, they were met by the Governor-General's agent, Sir John Kesteven and the vakeels of the Nizam and the Mahareta state. The Governor-General had proposed to meet them here but, at the express desire of Tippee, this mark of attention was omitted, and it was arranged that they should proceed to the British head-quarters. The procession accordingly advanced, with the addition which it had received from the accession of the diplomatic agents of the allies and their attendants, and was met by Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by his staff and some of the chief officers of the army at the door of his lordship's principal tent. On the princes alighting, the Governor-General embraced them and then extending to each one of his hands, led them into the tent and seated them by his side. The duty of Tippee's head vakeel, who had been placed in charge of the boys, was now at an end and he signalled its conclusion by a graceful appeal to the feelings of Lord Cornwallis. "These children," said he, "were this morning the sons of the sultan, my master their situation is now changed, and they must look up to your lordship as their father. The Governor-General made an appropriate reply, assuring the vakeel, and the princes themselves, that all possible care would be taken for the protection of their persons and the promotion of their happiness. The promise was religiously fulfilled and the transfer of their paternal affection announced by the vakeel "ceased," said Colonel Wilks, "to be an Oriental image, if determined by the test of paternal attention." A strong interest for the captive youths was indeed prevalent throughout the British army, a feeling which, with regard to the younger, was increased by the affecting circumstance of his mother having recently died of grief occasioned by the attack on Tippee's camp. So fully was the sultan conscious of the reception of his sons, that he sent a large salute to be fired in testimony of his satisfaction.

The arrangement of a definitive treaty was a work not unattended by difficulty. Eastern diplomatists are accustomed to fight every inch of ground where money or territory is in question and in this case an obstacle to agreement of more than usual importance arose from a demand on the part of the English that the Coorg territory which had been conquered by Hyder Ali, should be included among the cessions to them. There were various reasons for demanding this, and among them the importance of Coorg as affording means for holding Tippee in check and the feelings of its then prince towards the two chief belligerents. Warmly attached to the English, and bitterly hostile to Tippee, to leave him at the mercy of the latter would be to surrender him to certain destruction. On the other hand, Coorg could not be brought within the description of territory to which any of the allies could establish a claim without a strained interpretation of the terms of the treaty. Tippee was frantic at the demand for the surrender of Coorg and a recurrence to hostilities seemed inevitable. Such a result would at this time have been very ill suited to the circumstances of the besieging army. Their works had been suffered to go to decay and materials for repairing or reconstructing them were not at hand. Such was the state and little reliance could be placed on the continued fidelity of the allies with whom the British were associated. Happily a threat of the immediate recommencement of hostilities, if any delay occurred in acceding to the required terms, produced the desired effect. On the 1st of March, the treaty duly ratified, arrived in the British camp, and on the following day it was presented to Lord Cornwallis by the interesting hostages for their father's fidelity. Relieved from the presence of his invaders, the attention of Tippee was directed to the means of providing the large share of the contribution towards their expenses, which still remained to be defrayed. His will was of course the only rule, and he had determined that one crore and ten lacs should be furnished from the royal treasury towards the remainder the army were to contribute a gift of sixty lacs, and the civil officers and inhabitants a gift of one crore and sixty lacs. The amount of the military benevolence was readily secured by measures for appropriating to the purpose of defraying it a portion of the soldier's pay. The distribution of that part of the burden which fell on the non-military population was made by the heads of civil departments, and they it is stated were punctilious in determining and duly entering the respective amounts to be paid by themselves. The accounts manifested the most admirable precision and fairness but it is believed that these qualities extended no further than the accounts. The collectors contrived to escape all personal contributions, though the demands of the state were enforced upon the inhabitants generally with rigorous exactness, the operation of obtaining payment being aided, when necessary,

by the horrible practice of torture. If current report is to be credited, the advantages of the high officials extended beyond mere immunity from contribution. It was generally believed that a much larger sum than the required amount was levied from the unfortunate inhabitants, though a much smaller one found its way into the treasury a heavy balance having remained as a charge upon the country on behalf of the government, when, several years afterwards, the house of Tippoo ceased to reign.

In 1795 Chum Ray the titular rajah of Mysore who, since his elevation had been detained a prisoner in his own palace died of small pox and Tippoo Sultan, who had previously once in the year at least, manifested some outward show of respect for his nominal lord, did not on this occasion go through even the formal ceremony which it required. The family of the rajah were expelled from the palace, robbed of all they possessed, down even to their few personal ornaments, and lodged in a wretched hovel. The rajah, a child two years old, cried bitterly when about to be deprived of his tiny golden bracelets, and it is alleged that the instruments of Tippoo's tyranny retained enough of human feeling to be affected by his infantine distress, and to allow him to retain his childish ornaments.

At an early period of Tippoo's political career he had entered into correspondence with the court of France, but without gaining anything by the step. Subsequently after revolution had swept over that country and its dependencies, he renewed the attempts through the government of Mauritius, but with no better success. He persevered however, and encouraged by the master of a French privateer which put into Mangalore in 1797 he despatched two of his servants ambassadors to the government of Mauritius at which island they arrived in January 1793. The local government remitted the overtures of Tippoo to France, but being unable to afford any regular troops and perhaps not very sanguine as to the success of projects so wildly conceived and prosecuted as were those of Tippoo, restricted their assistance to a proclamation inviting volunteers to enlist under the flag of Mysore, to aid in driving the English out of India. The invitation was to a small extent responded to but the volunteers were the mere refuse of the island. With these, however the emissaries of Tippoo embarked and though their master could not but feel disappointed with such a reinforcement, he received the adventurers with great cordiality, externally sympathized with their creed of "liberty equality and fraternity" and even became a member of a Jacobin club, where he was received and described as Citizen Tippoo. At this juncture, the Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquess Wellesley, had arrived to succeed Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General. He perceived the danger to be apprehended from Tippoo's designs, and

as they were undertaken, and proceeded immediately to make preparations for defeating them. These, amid difficulties the most embarrassing and impediments insurmountable, except by extraordinary genius and energy, were at length completed, and troops put in motion towards Mysore from different points. The force which Tippoo had to resist this invasion may be stated in round numbers at 33 000 effective firelocks, including the garrison of Seringapatam but no other garrison, arcumane of officers and a numerous artillery, which with drivers and other establishments, amounted to 18,000 more, and about 15,000 cavalry and rocket-men, making an effective total, including officers, of about 50,000 fighting men; of which at the commencement of hostilities about 5 000 were detached, and eventually not available during the war. The main British army called the Army of the Carnatic, which was commanded by General Harris, consisted of 2,635 cavalry, 884 of which were European, 608 European artillery men 15,076 infantry, of which 4 881 were Europeans, 1 483 gun lasers, and 1 006 pioneers; making a total of 30,892. This was increased by the British subsidiary force, drafted for this service from the territory of the Nizam, amounting to 6 598 and by the regular infantry of the Nizam, numbering 3 821 besides that prince's regular and irregular horse, of about 6 000. The artillery consisted of forty battering guns, fifty-seven field pieces and seven howitzers, as well as the field train belonging to the Nizam. Besides the force with General Harris, another (that of Bombay), under General Stuart, was advancing about 6 420 strong. On the 6th of March, Tippoo Selas, marching westward, at Sidpur attacked almost simultaneously in front and rear a brigade of the Bombay army, but General Stuart having effected a junction, the attack totally failed, after a long and obstinately-contested action, and the Mysorean army was hastily led back to defend the capital. On the 27th of March, the British army under General Harris, was attacked by Tippoo at Malavalli, not many miles distant from Seringapatam. The enemy were repulsed, with the loss of about 1,000, and the British general without delay crossed the river Cauvery, and encamped before the south-west face of Seringapatam. A few days afterwards, he was joined by the army of Bombay. After a succession of intricate and arduous measures of approach, the batteries, on the 2nd of May, began to form the breach; and so vigorous and skilful was the fire, that on the following day the breach was repaired practicable and the storming party of 4,276, led by General Baird, forced the river, under a heavy fire from the fortifications, mounted the breach, and after a fierce and murderous conflict, in fifteen minutes reached the summit, and thence seeking their way under the desperate fighting, during the darkness, the ramparts, forced the passage into the town.

citadel. During the progress of the siege, various attempts at negotiation had been made; but the haughty temper of Tippoo would not break the terms, which were the only ones that could be granted. The position to which he had reduced himself seemed to have paralyzed him, and to have deprived him of the power of exercising the moderate share of intellect which he had received from nature. Throughout the operations of the besiegers, he appears to have forgotten that his was the chief command and that through his military skill and judgment the loss of his capital was to be averted, if averted it could be. Forgetful of the higher duties imperatively demanded of him, he undertook the labour, and exposed himself to the dangers, of a common musketeer. Overwhelmed with despondency he sought relief in all the miserable devices which superstition has devised to draw off men's reliance, in the hour of struggle, upon the only source of strength. When apprised that the besiegers were about to storm, he sat down to a repast, which was interrupted by the news that the operation had actually commenced. He then hastened to the northern rampart, placed himself before one of the traverses, fired on the assailants, and it is believed killed several of them. The flight of his troops before the victorious besiegers compelled him to retire. His mind was evidently unequal to the performance of his proper duties, but his personal courage did not desert him. Having received a slight wound, he mounted a horse, and made towards the gate of the interior work, apparently without aim or object. There he received a wound in the right side. He rode forward a few paces, when he was again wounded in the left breast, and at the same moment his horse was brought down. He was now placed by a follower in a palanquin under an arch. A grenadier entering attempted to seize his sword belt, which was very valuable and, had he submitted to lose it, the man would probably have pushed on contented with his prize, but Tippoo, faint and feeble as he was, seized his sword, and with feeble hand made a stroke at the soldier who attempted to shoot him through the head. This perished a man who possessed even more than the average amount of the virtues of oriental warriors, and many redeeming qualities. His death is the only one which indicates the complete destruction of the hero, who owed his place in history to his crimes, and whose death was the only one as his life had been devoted to the same. His remains were deposited in the tomb of his father, with all the pomp which could be bestowed. A strong and respectable escort accompanied to the resting place of such a man, ragged with unnecessary diseases at the evening of the day.

Tippoo's tomb, the short-lived, but once most formidable dynasty established in Mysore by Hyder Ali Khan. The conquered country was divided into four parts,

three of which were allotted respectively to the Peshwa, the Nizam, and the East-India Company, the remainder was formed into a separate state, to the government of which the titular rajah retained in captivity by Tippoo Sultan was elevated. The Peshwa, however, withdrew from the treaty, and the territory assigned to him was divided between the East-India Company and the Nizam.

The sons of Tippoo were removed to Vellore, lodged in the fort there and allotted an ample income which in 1806 in the vain hope of overthrowing the British government, and re-establishing the deposed dynasty they agreed to the purpose of corrupting the native soldiers, who in consequence rose, and massacred the European troops stationed in the place. On the frustration of the attempt, the children of Tippoo Sultan who were its instigators, were deported to Bengal and their residences fixed at Rungpook, where their descendants have so greatly multiplied, that it has been deemed desirable to hold out to them encouragement to engage in useful pursuits and blend with the general population. A proposal has been recently made by the Council of Education to establish on the foundation of this school a boarding seminary for the junior members of the Mysore family.

The financial concerns of the newly-appointed rajah, while managed by Purneah, a Brahmin who had held a similar trust under Tippoo Sultan, were eminently prosperous, and on the rajah attaining a competent age for taking charge of the government, there was in the treasury an accumulation of 7 500 000 pagodas, or 2 812 500*l.* which great sum however was dissipated, and the annual income so overstepped and anticipated that, in 1832, confusion, insubordination, and finally open rebellion ensued, and the British government were compelled to undertake the entire administration of the territory and its revenues, managing them by a commission. The advantageous results have been generally adverted to. The Hindoo rite of suttee has been forbidden, the Mahomedan population have settled down steadily to agricultural pursuits, transit-duties no longer exist, and in regard to commercial relations with Great Britain Mysore has been placed upon the footing of a British possession. In 1848 the rajah presented a claim to be reinstated in his dominions, but it was deemed inadmissible, on the ground of his incompetency for the duties of government.

MYSOORE, a town, the principal place of the territory, and also of the subdivision of the same name, is situated on a declivity formed by two parallel ranges of elevated ground running north and south. The streets are laid out with considerable regularity the principal one running north and south, and others at right angles to it. There are many good and substantial houses, of two and three stories high, generally tiled, though some of the best are terraced. The timber used in them consists

tion is generally tank, of which a great quantity grows in the neighbourhood. The British residency and church belonging to it are in the north-east of the town. The main supply of water was once drawn from the river Chauvery by means of a canal made with great labour and expense, being in some places cut from fifty to sixty feet in the solid rock, and its length, measured along its sinuosities, being seventy-three miles, but it is at present useless, in consequence of its embankments in some places having been allowed to go to ruin. At present, water is obtained from tanks, which are liable to be exhausted during droughts, and then recourse must be had to wells yielding an impure supply being much impregnated with soda, which causes fever and bowel complaints in such as use it. The town is surrounded by a rampart, and is further defended by the fort adjoining it on the north, west, and south sides. The fort is of a quadrangular ground-plan, three of the sides being about 450 yards in length and the remaining or north side, somewhat longer. The south-east side is washed by a tank and on all other sides is a deep double ditch within which is the rampart, built of stone and having several bastions, and of the height of the buildings within which have two stories. There is a sloping glacis, varying in breadth from 100 to nearly 300 yards, on every side except that washed by the tank. Within the fort is the palace of the titular rajah an extensive building, forming three sides of a square and the rest of the inclosed space is crowded with the dwellings of the retainers of the petty yet ostentatious court. Both the fort and town are situate on sloping ground, so that the filth is carried off by the common sewers during the rains, and at other times is removed by scavengers for manure, and hence the place is rather cleanly. In consequence of its elevation the climate of Mysore, notwithstanding its intertropical latitude is rather cool the annual mean temperature in the shade being about 76. In mid winter the winds are cold, disagreeable and very dry, causing furniture to warp crack and split. The climate is not considered very healthy, fevers, dysentery, rheumatism, being common. With the view probably of obliterating associations connected with the memory of the ancient dynasty Tippoo Sultan, in A.D. 1787 destroyed the old city of Mysore, and used the materials for building on a neighbouring height a fortress, which he called Naserter. The population was compelled to remove to Seringapatam but Tippoo Sultan was overthrown before Naserter was finished, and its materials were taken back to Mysore, and used in rebuilding the present fort. According to official report, the number of houses in the town of Mysore, including the fort, is 9,548, and the population is estimated at 54,738. Elevation above the sea 2,450 feet. Distance 10 miles S. by W from Seringapatam, and 52 miles E. by N from Channarayana. Lat. 15° 18', long. 76° 45'.

**MYTEELA**.—A town of Dornah 70 miles E. from the left bank of the Irrawady river, and 104 miles S. by W from Ava. Lat. 20° 25', long. 95° 46'.

**MYTHOWLEE**, in the British district of Mysorees. Hent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mysorees, and 11 miles W of the latter. Lat. 27° 18', long. 78° 50'.

**MYWA GOOLA**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Tambur river and 137 miles E. by E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 18', long. 87° 27'.

## N

**NAAF RIVER**, or rather an arm of the sea, extends in a northerly direction parallel with the coast of ARMOA from the island of Shahpooree, at its mouth, in lat. 30° 42', long. 93° 25' to Elephanta Point, and has a good depth of water, but its entrance is dangerous, from the number of shoals and banks. These banks in few places exhibit much cultivation, being for the most part covered with thick jungle the villages are small and miserable, inhabited only by herdsmen and hunters, who gain their subsistence by entrapping and training the wild elephants which abound in the forests about these parts.

**NABAH**.—See NARBAH.

**NABOOGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Dinajpore, Hent. gov. of Bengal, 30 miles E.S.E. of Dinajpore. Lat. 25° 25', long. 89° 8'.

**NABOOGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Dinajpore, Hent. gov. of Bengal, 45 miles N. of Dinajpore. Lat. 26° 14', long. 88° 40'.

**NABOOGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, Hent. gov. of Bengal, two miles N. of Burdwan. Lat. 25° 42', long. 89° 15'.

**NABOOGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Rajshaye, Hent. gov. of Bengal, 137 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 53', long. 88° 20'.

**NABOOGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Dacca, Jalapora, Hent. gov. of Bengal, 155 miles N.E. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 45', long. 90° 18'.

**NABOG NYE**, or **NABOG NYE**.—A pass over the mountain-range bounding Cashmere on the east, and striding N. from the valley of Mera. The range is formed of granite and mica-schist, and differs in structure from most of the mountains bounding Cashmere, which consist principally of limestone, or other description of rock generally regarded as of volcanic origin. The height of the pass is 12,000 feet. Lat. 35° 45', long. 75° 24'.

**NACHNA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jemch.

# NAD—NAG

meet a small town in the desert, 65 miles N. E. of the city of Jaisalmer. Lat. 27° 30', long. 71° 45'

**NADAMEYEE** in the British district of Myspoore, lieut.-gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Kales Nuddes (Rast) 34 miles N. W. of the town of Myspoore. Lat. 27° 39', long. 78° 49'

**NADBAH**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 21 miles S. E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 31', long. 87° 44'

**NAGA HAUT**—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seepoor, 86 miles E. by N. of Seepoor. Lat. 27° 5', long. 95° 18'

**NAGA TRIBES**.—The country inhabited by these tribes is a wild unexplored tract, situate on the south eastern borders of Upper Assam, from which it stretches to the mountain range forming the north western boundary of the Burman empire. The measures adopted by the British government to restrain the outrages committed by these tribes within British territory have led to their submission. The centre of this tract is about lat. 26° 30', long. 95°

**NAGAL**, on the eastern boundary of the Dehra Doon, where it joins Gurwhal, a village situate on the western slope of a mountain rising above the Doon. The site is pleasant on the banks of a small river fringed with willows and raspberry bushes, and in many places cultivated with wheat and barley. The stream turns several mills of simple construction. An upright shaft, a few feet in length passes through the middle of a horizontal fixed millstone, about eighteen inches in diameter and four in thickness, and is mortised into the middle of an upper one, which is rotatory, and of similar dimensions. The shaft carrying the upper stone is made to revolve by means of eight or ten broad flat radii set obliquely into the lower extremity like the vanes of a smoke-jack, and motion is given by a stream of water falling nearly perpendicularly. Nagal is in lat. 30° 25', long. 78° 10'

**NAGANEINPOLE**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the river Godavery, and 159 miles N. E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 40', long. 80° 55'

**NAGANCOOR**.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N. E. of Beonda. Lat. 14° 55', long. 75° 5'

**NAGAR**.—A town in the Trans-Sutlej native territory of Kulu, situate 116 miles N. E. of Ludhiana. Lat. 32° 8', long. 77° 10'

**NAGAR**, or **NAGYR**, north of the Punjab, a small town or village, the principal place of a petty state also called Nagar. This is situate N. W. of Belkistan and S. of Panur. It consists chiefly of a valley of about three days' journey in length and six or eight miles broad, and is intersected and drained by a stream, which

falls into the Gigit river. The female sex in this region are remarkable for their attractions. Vigne, who takes a great interest in such topics, adduces the following singular testimony to their charms:—“The women are famous for their beauty, and Nazim Khan used to assure me that their complexions were so fair delicate, and transparent, that when they drank, the water was perceptible in their throats.” The chief place, Nagar, stands on the banks of the river, and is defended by a fort. The name is generic, and signifies town, but, by no unusual appropriation of such terms, it is used in this instance to designate a particular place. Nagar lies in lat. 35° 47' long. 74° 22'

**NAGARANOW** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 30 miles S. of Lucknow. Better estimates the population at 6000 including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 34', long. 80° 50'

**NAGARIA**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut.-gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a town near the right bank of the Ganges, and 18 miles N. W. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 38', long. 79° 30'

**NAGAWARAM**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 35 miles N. W. by W. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 15', long. 81° 28'

**NAGGAR**.—A considerable walled town in the plain of Bunnor, westward of the Indus, and at the foot of the Salt or Kala Bagh range of mountains. It is a commercial place, and has a good bazar, but the walls have been allowed to fall into great decay. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 33° 10', long. 71° 5'

**NAGGERY**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N. N. E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 18' long. 79° 39'

**NAGHEER**—A town of the Deccan in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 54 miles S. E. from the city of Nagpoor, and 100 miles S. from Seoni. Lat. 20° 35', long. 79° 44'

**NAGKUNDA**, in the hill state of Komharin an elevated pass over a ridge proceeding westward from Warts Peak. The ascent from the south is steep, but otherwise pleasant in the fine season, passing through noble woods of cedar (deodar) and oak, crossed by numerous hills of the purest water, and at many points presenting views of the finest mountain scenery. On the summit is a good house for the accommodation of travellers. Elevation above the sea 9,016 feet. Lat. 31° 15', long. 77° 31'

**NAGMUNGLUM**, in the Mysore, a town of square ground plan, two miles in circumference, having in the middle a citadel also square. In the citadel are two large temples, and some other religious buildings in good repair, a public court of justice, and a mahal or palace of the former raja. Nagmunglum

# NAG

is the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. It was acquired in the year 1630, by conquest, by Cham Raj, sovereign of Mysore. Distant from Seringapatam N 28 miles Bangalore, W, 58. Lat. 13° 48', long 78 49'

**NAGNI** in the hill state of Buleen, a small fort, generally held by a Ghoorka garrison in the service of the East-India Company. It is built of loose stones, and has the shape of an irregular quadrangle about fifty feet long, and of nearly equal breadth. Elevation above the sea 8 808 feet. Lat 31 6', long 77° 31'

**NAGODE**—See **NAGOUND**

**NAGOOLPAD**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, 81 miles E S E. from Hyderabad and 78 miles N W from Guntoor. Lat. 17, long. 79 41

**NAGOR** in the district of Balasawra, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Oomponore to Pertabpurg, 30 miles S E of the former, situate close to the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 26 22' long 80 33

**NAGOR**—See **NAGOUR**

**NAGORE**, in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, on the estuary of a small outlet of the river Coleroon. There are eight feet on the bar at high water during the springs the rise of the tide about three feet. Several vessels of two or three hundred tons burthen belong to this place, and are navigated by natives, who conduct them to the coast of Sumatra, Achien Malacca Strait, and other parts on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, where they have a constant trade. The town is easily distinguished at sea, by five pagodas, rendered more conspicuous by their white colour. It is a large populous place with good bazars, in which considerable business is done in cotton goods and rice and other country produce. Distance from Negapatam, N, five miles Tranquebar S. 13, Tanjore E 48 Madras, S. 160. Lat. 10° 48', long 79° 54'

**NAGORE**, in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieut. gov of Bengal, a town 15 miles W of Sooree, the seat of the civil establishment of the district. Lat. 23° 55', long 87° 22'

**NAGORE**, a river rising in lat. 26 39' long 83 24, in the British district of Dinajpore, through which it flows southerly for twenty-five miles then, for eighty miles forming the boundary between Dinajpore and Furruck, it falls into the Mahananda, in lat. 25° 38', long. 83 6'

**NAGOTNA**, or **NAGATHANA**, in the British collectorate of Tanmah, presidency of Bombay a town on the river Amba, which is navigable for boats of considerable burthen as far as this place, twenty miles from its mouth. From this place, the town is a considerable thoroughfare for persons proceeding from Bom-

bay to the south-east part of the Deccan, as they can by sailing across Bombay harbour and up the river reach Nagotna by a single tide, and thence continue their journey by land. A road runs from this town to Mahabulshwar a distance of seventy miles, but it is of no great width or solidity of construction, and is deficient in drains and bridges. Another road, running north-east, joins the Bombay and Poona road at the foot of the Bhore Ghaut. When the Concan belonged to the kings of Deegapore, Nagotna marked the limit of the district to the north. Distance from Bombay, S.W. 40 miles Lat. 18 38' long 73 18'

**NAGOUND** in the native state of Oocheyra, territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, a small town on the route, by Rewa, from Sangor to Allahabad, and the site of a cantonment for British troops. Here is a fort or castle, stated by Jacquemont to have been at the time of his visit, the residence of a rajah probably that of Oocheyra, who, in 1850 was deposed by the British authorities for the murder of his brother. It is situate on the Umrin a tributary of the Tons (South eastern) and is consequently well provided with water and supplies may be had from its bazar. Elevation above the sea 1 099 feet Lat. 24 34 long 80 38'

**NAGOUR** in the Raypoot state of Jodhpore a considerable town is situate in a plain overrun with jungle and is surrounded by a wall. It has four tanks and fifty wells. The kine reared in the surrounding country are fine, and in much request in the neighbouring parts of India. The town belongs to a feudatory of the maharaja of Jodhpore, and the district of which it is the capital is stated by Tod to have paid to government, in the prosperous times of Jodhpore, an annual income of 7 5000, from the sayer or commercial imposts alone. Distant N W from Nusserabad 64 miles, S.W. from Delhi 250 from the town of Jodhpore, N E, 75 Lat. 27° 10' long. 73 50'

**NAGPOOR**, in the British district of Gurwal lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Kunawar 58 miles N W by N of the former. Lat. 30° 20', long 79° 16'

**NAGPORE**—A British province in Southern India, comprising a great part of Benar and Gondwana, as well as several extensive and nearly wild tracts to the south and east. It is bounded on the north by the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, and the native state of Kora on the east by Birgoopa, the British districts of Sambulpore and Odulpore, and the petty native states of Ryghur Nowargunda, Oahbandya and the hill seminary of Jay poor, on the south-west by Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam and on the west by Hyderabad and the Sangor and Nerbudda territory. It lies between lat. 17 50'—23° 5', long 75° 3'—83° 18' its extreme length from north to south has been stated to be 535 miles; its extreme breadth from east to west, 371.

Colonel Blachier conjectured that the area did not exceed 70,000 square miles, but by actual survey it appears to be 75,432. It is in general a tract of considerable elevation, the surface sloping from north-west to south-east, and the whole of the drainage being discharged into the Bay of Bengal, except a very small portion which finds its way, by the Taptee, into the Arabian Sea, and another equally limited, discharged into the Nerbudda. The northern part of the territory or Deogurh above the Ghats, comprises part of the great Vindhya range of mountains, and has considerable elevation, the highest part of the Mahadeo Mountains, as this part of the great range is called, being about 2,500 feet above the sea, and other summits having respectively elevations of 2,100 of 1,900 and of 1,641 feet above the sea. The surface, as it stretches southward, becomes less rugged, and finally sinks into an extensive plain. The general level of this plain is estimated at 1,050 feet above the sea. The northern portion of the division of Chutteesgurh in the eastern part of the territory, has also considerable elevation rising to the Vindhya Mountains, computed to have at Omerkuntak an elevation of 2,463 feet, and southward from this locality extend the high lands called the Lanjhee Hills, from the town of the same name. The Lanjhee range is but imperfectly explored, but the summit Leela, lat. 21° 55', long. 80° 25', has been ascertained to have an elevation of 1,300 feet above the neighbouring plain country and 2,300 above the sea, and another summit of the same hills in lat. 21° 40', long. 80° 35', has an elevation of 2,400 above the sea. The Lanjhee divides the territory into two extensive basins, one lying to the north-east, the waters of which are discharged through the Mahanuddie into the Bay of Bengal, the other to the south-west, the drainage of which passes into the Godavary by the Wringunga and Wurda thus finding a way also into the Bay of Bengal. In the former basin, the elevations of several points have been ascertained, as Rypore in lat. 21° 12', long. 81° 40' 1,747 feet Rattanpoor lat. 22° 12' long. 82° 5' 1,638 feet Konker in the south, lat. 20° 16' long. 81° 38' 1,963 feet, Shawa about lat. 20° 20' long. 81° 50' 2,117 feet Dhunderwa, about lat. 21° 25' long. 82° 1,790 feet. The south-eastern part of the territory comprising fully a third of the whole, and forming the raj or extensive sanam dary of Baster, has not been explored by Europeans. Hence little is known of the country, but that it is both a woody and hilly tract; the valleys of which alone are cultivated, and partially cleared of jungle, and that there are few roads, or even paths, practicable, except for the savage Gonds, the indigenous inhabitants of those wild parts. This state of the country results rather from the habits of the population than the nature of the soil.

The principal rivers of the territory are the Wyne Ganges, the Mahanuddie, the Wenda, the Kambha, and the Sew. There are a great

number of rivers of less importance, for the country is for the most part very well watered. There are no natural lakes, but there are some tanks or artificial pieces of water of great extent. The most remarkable is the Nawagaon Bund, in lat. 20° 58' long. 80° 10', which is twenty-four miles in circuit, and is formed by the construction of two small embankments, which dam up, and cause the accumulation of the water flowing into an extensive natural depression. Another the Seoni Bund, is six miles in circumference, and these of less dimensions are very numerous. The amount and distribution of the population in 1825 are thus given in an official statement—

Deogurh below the Ghats	572,792
Wainganga	690,770
Chattagurh	639,603
Chanda	806,996
Deogurh above the Ghats	145,868
City of Nagpore and suburbs	115,228

This result showed an increase of above 250,000 in five years. In 1842, a writer who had access to official sources, thought it probable that the population then amounted to 3,200,000 and more recently the number has been given at 4,650,000. Of the amount of population in 1825 it was calculated that 2,120,795 were Brahmmins, 58,368 Mussulmans, and 291,603 Gonds. Though the numbers are greatly increased, the proportions probably remain nearly the same.

The Gondie language which is spoken throughout the whole territory is a rude dialect having no written character. In some districts, besides the Gondie the peculiar dialect of the Cole tribe is used. In the northern part, the prevailing language is a mixture of Hindoe, Mahratia, and Gondie, in the eastern part, the Corrya is partially used, as in the southern the Tahinga. Mahratia is the language of the city as it was of the court and of all the functionaries of government throughout the realm, the Mahratia being until lately the ruling race, the rajah being of that race, which furnished all the officers of state, and a large portion of the army and people. The Gonds appear to be the aboriginal inhabitants, and the relics of a widely-extended population, subjugated by Hindoe invaders. They are distinguishable by their features having broad flat noses, thick lips, and curly hair. When reclaimed from the savage state, they are represented as being sincere, faithful, intelligent, and less mendacious than the Brahmmins or Mussulmans. The territories of Nagpore have been hitherto divided into the following soubahs or districts—1. Sindwara, or Deogurh above the Ghats, 2. Nagpore, or Deogurh below the Ghats, 3. Bhandara or Wainganga, 4. Raipore or Chattagurh, 5. Chanda or Chandarpur. The principal towns are Nagpore the capital, Chanda, Rypore, Bundara, Sindwara, Oomrit, Hingunghat, Bantak, Poonasa, Kankar, Waingurh, Baster, and Kampti. The principal routes through the territory are,—1. East

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to west, from Calcutta, through Ryspoor to Kamptee, and thence to Nagpore, 2. east to west, from Outlack to Ryspoor, where this route joins the former 3 east to west from Kamptee, through Nagpore, to Ellichpore, where, turning south west, this route proceeds through Aurnagabad to Bombay, 4. south to north from Kamptee and Nagpore, to Sangor 5 north-east to south-west, from Hazareebag through Ruttunpore, to Kamptee and Nagpore, 6 north to south, from Kamptee and Nagpore, to Secunderabad and Hydrabad.

The rajahs of Nagpore, sometimes called the rajahs of Berar were the rulers of a state which was a branch of the great Mahratta confederation, and the heritage of a family distinguished by the appellation Bhonsala. Its founder was a man named Parsojee who, it is said was originally a private horseman, but who rose to rank and power through the gratitude of Rajah Saho, son of Serajee, whose standard he was among the first to join when that chief was liberated from the captivity in which he had been held by the Moguls. In consideration of his services, Parsojee was invested with the right of collecting the Mahratta demands in the province of Berar. Parsojee was succeeded by his cousin Ragojee who was related to Saho by marriage and who succeeded in raising his power apparently on the ruins of that of the Good rajahs. He extended his encroachments farther and repeatedly invaded Bengal. The subahdar of that province being unequal to the task of defending himself, and disappointed in his attempts to obtain aid from the emperor who was unable to afford any, bribed the Peshwa Balajee, by confirming to the Mahrattas the grant of Malwa, to undertake the expulsion of the intruder. Thus he effected but Ragojee, taking advantage of his absence, entered into a confederacy against the Peshwa, and made a rapid march in the direction of Poona. From this confederacy he was detached by the Peshwa conceding to him the right of levying the Mahratta about in all Bengal and Behar. This right Ragojee asserted with varied success. On one occasion, his troops were successful in the field, but their commander was seduced into an interview with the subahdar and murdered. Subsequently, the treacherous ruler was compelled to make a cession of territory and to consent to pay twelve lacs annually as the chout of that province. Ragojee dying in 1755 was succeeded by his eldest son Janojee. This prince, who died without issue in 1773, adopted his nephew Ragojee as his successor appointing his widow regent during the youth's minority assisted by one of his brothers, named Sabajee. This arrangement was very distasteful to another brother, named Madajee, who though the father of the infant rajah was thus excluded from all control over his affairs. Incontinent dissensions and plots resulted, and at last the two brothers, Sabajee and Madajee, came to open hostilities, terminated by a battle, in which the former fell by a pistol-shot from the hand of the latter,

delivered under circumstances which amounted to assassination. Madajee thereupon assumed the regency. His administration was of a pacific character. In the struggle for the peshwaship he took no active part, but facilitated the march of a British detachment under Colonel Goodard through the dominions of the Bhonsala rajah. Upon the death of Madajee, which took place in 1783, the Rajah Ragojee came into the uncontrolled exercise of power. His policy for many years was to avoid external war, but in an evil hour for himself, he, in 1803, joined Scindia in the war against the British government, consequent on the treaty of Bassein. The victories of Assaye and Argaum taught him the necessity for peace, and by a treaty concluded in 1804, he surrendered the province of Outlack (which had been obtained many years before from the subahdar of Bengal) as well as other portions of territory, to the British government and their allies. Two years afterwards, in the exercise of the policy of conciliation carried out by Sir George Barlow part of the cessions were restored. Ragojee died in 1815 and his son, labouring under infirmities which rendered him incapable of governing the administration of affairs was intrusted to the next in succession a cousin of the reigning rajah known in Indian history by the name of Appa Sahib, and who on the death of his relation, succeeded to his title being previously in possession of his authority. By him a subsidiary treaty was concluded with the British government. This, however did not restrain him, a few years afterwards, from entering into intrigues with the Peshwa, with whom the British government was then actually at war, and the treachery was consummated on the 26th of November, 1817 by an open attack on the British troops. The disproportion of numbers was great, but the best dispositions which the suddenness of the attack allowed were promptly made and the resident, Mr Jenkins, with his first assistant Mr Sotheby repaired to the scene of action. The latter gentleman was left dead on the field the former remained at the post he had chosen, exposed to all its dangers, till after a contest of eighteen hours, the conflict terminated in favour of the British. The hill of Seetabuldee the chief post of the victors, was thus rendered a memorable spot by the courage and perseverance of its defenders. After this Appa Sahib was admitted to terms far more favourable than he had any right to expect but no stipulations could bind him. Scarcely had he signed the new treaty than he entered into fresh measures of hostility and this being discovered, he was placed under arrest. While on the way to Allahabad, he however effected his escape, and never was retaken though his life was prolonged for many years. He died at Jounpore in 1840. Subsequently to his deposition it was discovered that he had named the afflicted prince who preceded him, and for whom he was appointed to act as regent, to be strangled. The



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venosity created by the expulsion of the blood stained and perfidious Appa Sahib, was supplied by the elevation of a youth maternally descended from Ragoojee. During his minority the country was administered by British officers. In 1826, it was formally made over to the rajah, on the conditions mainly of the treaty concluded in 1816 with his predecessor. In 1848 an impostor, named Ragobarjee Gossain, pretending to be Appa Sahib collected troops, and made his appearance in Benar. A military force was despatched to oppose him but though the insurgents were defeated the capture of the pretender and the dispersion of his troops were not effected without considerable loss on the part of the victors. The latest engagement made with the late Rajah Ragoojee was in 1829. He died on the 11th December 1858, without issue, and it is said, altogether without relations. According to the highest authority on the subject, the succession in the Bhonsala family was "hereditary in the entire male line from the common ancestor or first founder of the dynasty, to the exclusion of females or their issue. There was no one who could pretend to this qualification and it would have been unwise for the British government to elevate a stranger to the musnud. Nagpore was therefore incorporated with the British dominions and now forms a constituent part of them.

**NAGPORE.**—The principal place of the territory of the same name. It is situated in a low swampy hollow, which, though it has of late years been in some degree improved by the excavation of tanks and watercourses, is still very wet and muddy during the rains. The town is about seven miles in circumference, but very straggling and irregular in its shape. There is but one good street, the others being mean and narrow and rendered very unobtrusive by innumerable channels and water courses, often impassable during the rains. The place at a distance has the appearance of a forest, in consequence of the great number of trees interspersed among the houses, and which interrupt ventilation and add to the unhealthiness of the site. The greater part of the houses are built of mud some being thatched, others tiled but there are a few of large size, built of brick and mortar with flat terraced roofs. There is throughout the town no specimen of fine architecture and even the palace of the late rajah which is the most considerable building, is devoid of symmetry or beauty. It is merely a large pile of stone masonry completely obscured by the encroachment of mean mud huts built against its walls. A considerable portion of the edifice itself has been allowed to remain unfinished. The only ornamental parts of the palace are the lofty pillars of carved wood which support the roof of the palace at the entrance, and also those of the principal courts. Close to the city on the west is the ridge of Bostabuldee, running from north to south, and having two sum-

mits, one at each extremity, the northern being the higher, but the southern the larger, and all parts commanding the city. The geological formation is basalt, surrounded on all sides by gneiss, or slaty granite. The Nag a small river flows along the southern side of the town, and falls into the Kanhan some miles to the eastward. Notwithstanding the situation of the city which is distant in a direct line about 850 miles from the nearest part of the Bay of Bengal, and 420 from the nearest part of the Arabian Sea, the registered annual rainfall is very considerable. In 1826 the fall slightly exceeded sixty five inches, of which sixty two fell during the four months of the south west monsoon,—June, July, August, September, and in 1881 the fall also slightly exceeded sixty five inches, fifty four of which fell during the four monsoon months. The greatest registered fall was seventy two inches, and that was in 1809. The range of the thermometer in the shade is moderate. Prinsep concludes "that the mean temperature of Nagpore does not differ much from 80° Fahrenheit which is nearly two degrees higher than that of Calcutta, and one and a half lower than that of Madras." The manufacturing industry is engaged in making cotton cloths, both coarse and fine chintases, turbans, silks, broads, coarse blankets, and other coarse woollens cotton tent-cloths, and also tent-cloths and sacks of hemp utensils of copper and of brass, and of other alloys. Jenkins mentions that shawls, silks, muslins, and piece-goods were in one year imported into the city of Nagpore to the amount of \$20,000 rupees, or \$2,000. The banking business is carried on with skill and much profit. This business, subsequently to the expulsion of Appa Sahib largely increased fifteen banking-houses, some of them very wealthy having been established since 1818. According to the last census, the dwellings were,—matted huts 48 thatched huts of a better description 14 680 tiled houses 11 120 houses of baked brick and mortar 1 301 total 27 149 inhabited by a population amounting to 111 231 of whom about 2½ per cent. were Mussulmans, the rest Brahmans. Elevation above the sea 930 feet. Distance from Bombay, N E., 440 miles, Poona, N E. 390, Hyderabad, N., 265 Madras, N., 505, Calcutta, W 605, Delhi, E., 580 Lat. 21° 10' long 79° 10'

**NAGPORE CHOTA.**—See **CHOTA NAGPORE.**

**NAGROLAH,** in the north-east of the Punjab a village on the route from Chumba to Cashmere, by the Banthal Pass. It is situated thirty miles north west of Chumba, in a rugged country between the upper course of the Havee and that of the Chensab Lat. 32° 50', long 75° 50'

**NAGULDINNYE**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 70 miles N.E. of Bellary Lat. 15° 55', long. 77° 35'

# NAG—NAI

**NAGULPILLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 36 miles N from Hyderabad, and 169 miles E. by N from Shikarpoor Lat. 17° 50', long 78° 29'

**NAGURBUSSEE**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 33 miles S.E. by E. of Mosufferpore Lat. 25° 51' long 85° 54'

**NAGURSOGA**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 143 miles W N W of Hyderabad. Lat 18 11, long. 76 35'

**NAGWA** in the British district of Musuffurpur lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 52 miles S.E. of the former It is situated on the right bank of the Hindun, here crossed by ford, having the water from two feet to two and a half feet deep, with a sandy bottom Lat. 29 12' long 77 34'

**NAGWAN**, in native Gurhwal, a village on the Budecar a considerable feeder of the Juma, and close to the confluence of the streams. It is remarkable for being surrounded by a profusion of fine orange trees, which Jacquemont observes he has not elsewhere noticed in the Himalaya. The size of these trees, and the maturity of their fruit in this locality is the more remarkable, as it has an elevation of 4 000 feet above the sea, and every winter heavy snows fall. The pomegranate is also produced here. An absurd Hindu fiction prevails, that the Ganges, by a subterranean course, reaches this village, and breaks out in a fine spring close to it. Lat. 30 50, long 76° 19'

**NAHANY**—A town in the British district of Ohota Nagpore lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 23 miles S.W. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 12', long 84 30'

**NAHAPARA**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 95 miles N by W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 54, long 88° 1'

**NAHARGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, situated eight miles N E. from the right bank of the Ferozpur river and 66 miles E. by S. from Kotah. Lat. 24 58', long 76 53'

**NAHGUL** in the British district of Bijnour lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 23 miles S. of the latter It is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, which at a short distance from it, is crossed by ferry Lat. 29° 40' long 78 15'

**NAHNDEEA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Serohet, situated on the right bank of the Bussess river and 54 miles W N W from Oodeypoor Lat. 24 51, long. 73

**NAHRWALLEH**—A town in the native state of Bharwalpore, 23 miles S. from Mooltan, and 71 miles S.W. from Bhawalpore Lat. 35° 31, long. 70° 40'

**NAHUL**, in the British district of Shah-jehanpore lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Setaspoor, and 44 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28 3', long 80° 5'

**NAHUN** in Sirmur, the residence of the rajah of that small state, and the only town of importance which it contains, is situated on a hill principally of granitic formation, rising at the western extremity of the Kyarda Doos It is described by Moorcroft as having a cleaner and handsomer appearance than the generality of Indian cities, and commands fine views of the mountains on the north and on the south of the plain of Sirmur, and of the streams which traverse it The houses are small, built of stone cemented with lime, and having flat roofs of mud tempered so as to be waterproof. They are arranged on the uneven crest of a rocky eminence, so that the streets are a sort of flights of stairs, the surface being in most places formed into steps by cutting the rock, and where not thus contrived, are well paved, and kept clean The residence of the rajah, in the middle of the town is a large edifice of stone The Zenana is built of cut stone, in an antique Hindoo style, at once simple and beautiful There are three Hindoo temples, remarkable rather for their fine sites than their architectural excellence. The bazar is large, populous, and well supplied On the edge of a tank in the centre of the town is a monument to Lieutenant Thackeray and three other officers, killed at the siege of Jutuk. Nahun was occupied by the British in the Gorkha war, at the close of 1814 and restored by them to the rajah of Sirmur It is on the route from Subarnpore to Subathoo and 54 miles S.E. of the latter place, in which direction there is a good road, made by the rajah of Sirmur The climate is very fine in consequence of the elevation, which is 3 207 feet above the sea. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,065 miles. Lat. 30 34 long 77 31'

**NAHUR**, in the British district of Gurgaon, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rewares to Hanesa, 20 miles N W of the former Lat. 28° 28', long. 76 29'

**NAHUR**, in the jaghirs of Doonana, territory of Jajhar lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Dadra to Rewares, and 18 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 28 25, long 76° 19'

**NAHURNUDEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from Balotra to Jodhpore and 12 miles S.W. of the latter The city, citadel, and palaces of Jodhpore form a striking prospect as seen from this place. It has a wall and two tanks. Population 780. Lat. 26° 12' long. 73°

**NAIKRAS (THE)**—The country inhabited by this tribe is comprised within a circle of about sixty miles, or 120 miles; bounded on the north by the petty state of Barwah, and

## NAI-NAK.

on the north by the Beera Gumba district of Chota-Odysse. With the exception of a few partially-cultivated spots, the whole of the tract is covered with jungle, in the most impenetrable parts of which are situated the villages. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 8 000 but no trustworthy estimate can be formed as the country is never visited but by travellers compelled to pass through it, and who avoid as much as possible the haunts of the freebooters by whom it is peopled. The huts of the lower class of Nairas are composed of the rudest materials the principal men have habitations constructed in a more durable manner generally situate in the valleys, at a short distance from each other. These persons are said to be possessed of much wealth which is kept concealed in caves on the hills. Each chief has several wives, whose residences are scattered over the country such is the state of suspicion in which they live, that no man of any consequence sleeps at the same place two nights consecutively. It is the usual custom to return to the hills at sunset, the ravines below which afford shelter on the approach of danger. The rude cultivation of this wild tribe is confined to a few fields of grain, their subsistence being generally derived from the produce of plunder. Cattle are the chief objects of their pursuit, on account of the facility with which they can be disposed of in the neighbouring villages, but articles of the most trifling value offer a sufficient inducement to rob, and even to murder. The latter crime indeed is generally the preliminary to the former. Of the cruelty of these people some idea may be formed from the circumstance of its being the general belief that the custom which obtained among the pirates of old of sacrificing a human being over their secret hoards of treasure is the general practice among them. When pushed to extremity the Nairas subsist on the roots of plants. Opium and tobacco are their greatest luxuries and in these they freely indulge whenever opportunity offers. A few coolies and small traders reside in their principal villages, and retail these articles, as also gunpowder, but they do not deal in grain. The face of the country is strong. The water is good, but the barbarous practice of poisoning the wells on the approach of a hostile force is always adopted. Matchlocks, swords, and bows and arrows, are the arms in general use.

The Nairas had been induced by the British government to enter into engagements binding them to desist from plundering, and these engagements they for some time faithfully observed; but at length they resumed their depredations, which the feeble chiefs to whom most of them were nominally subject, were utterly unable to control. In 1835, the principal offender, Kewal Nair, was prevailed upon to surrender his engagement, but almost immediately violated the same settlement by plundering the village belonging to Chota Odysse. A large force was sent out against the Nairas,

and it succeeded in seizing all the leading men of the tribe. Among those taken was Kewal Nair, who resided in the village of Berre. Further excesses took place in about eighteen months afterwards, the rebels being headed by Nursing the son of the last-named personage, who went out in barattes, after murdering his uncle. This criminal and his associates were tried for the offence, and punished, and an example having been made of several others, the tribe have now been reduced to some degree of order. The principal district inhabited by this class, designated the mihak of Saptalla, is under the immediate superintendence of a thanadar appointed by the British government, who collects the revenues. In the year 1826 a potdarre engagement was entered into between his rajah and Sulloobhay Khosam Chund, with a view to arrange the financial embarrassment of the state and redeem the pledges granted to certain creditors. These objects have been effected and the debts discharged. The revenue of the state amounts to 82 700 rupees. On the death of the last chief Gungadass, claims were preferred to the gaddes by the mother of Pritheerjee and two other widows. The result of the inquiry instituted on the occasion terminated in the recognition of Pritheerjee the present ruler who has since occupied the place thus attained.

**NAIN**, in the district of Salon territory of Oude, a town 60 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter estimates its population at 10 000. Lat. 26° 4', long. 81° 30'.

**NAIRS**.—See MALABAR.

**NAISREE**.—A town of Bombay, in the native state of Kolapoor 46 miles S by E. from Kolapoor and 19 miles N.W. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 2' long. 74° 24'.

**NAJAFGARH** in the British district of Delhi. Head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the west shore of the extensive Jhil or lake formed by the overflow of the Yamouna torrent during the rainy season. Distance 15 miles S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 28° 36', long. 77° 7'.

**NAJAFGURH**, in the British district of Cawnpore. Head gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town or village on the right bank of the Ganges, nineteen miles by water below the confluence of Cawnpore and 16 miles S.E. of it by land. The principal building here is a residence built by General Martin, a French adventurer who succeeded in accumulating immense wealth. It is an Hindostanee-European house with small rooms, fortified as usual by strong doors and shutters. Indigo is much grown in the surrounding country and here manufactured into a marketable state. Lat. 26° 15' long. 80° 56'.

**NAJREEH**.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles E.S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 21', long. 75° 8'.

**NAKARIKALLU**.—A town in the British

# NAK—NAL.

district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 35 miles W by N of Guntoor. Lat. 18° 28', long. 80°

**NAKO** in Bussahir, a village of Koonawur and one of the largest of that district, is situated on the western declivity of the huge mountain of Parkyl, and about a mile from the left bank of the Lee or river of Epiu. It is a collection of thirty or forty small dirty huts, built partly of stone, partly of unbaked bricks, and covered with a roof of mud over-spreading a platform made of the trunks of junipers. "Thus," observes Gerard, "is the highest village that occurs to the traveller who traces round the frontier of Bussahir. Separate measurements, by excellent barometers and the boiling point of water indicate an elevation a little above 12,000 feet from the level of the sea, yet there are produced the most luxuriant crops of barley and wheat, rising by steps to nearly 700 feet higher where there is a lama's residence, occupied through out the year. The fields are supported and partitioned by dykes of granite. The other grains are phayur (muckwheat) and turnips." Beans are also cultivated and though very small, ripen perfectly. In consequence of the extraordinary aridity of the atmosphere, the crops are produced by means of water flowing from the masses of ice and snow above. A little below the village is a small lake or pond, shaded with willows and poplars, which are the only trees except junipers, found in this vicinity, furze alone being used for firewood, and the scarcity even of this adds to the privations to be endured in a climate so inclement. Yet yaks, kine, horses, and asses are reared here in great abundance. Elevation above the sea 11,850 feet. Lat. 31° 52', long. 78° 40'.

**NAKODUR**, in the Julinder Doab of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles N from the right bank of the Sutlej, 70 miles S E by E of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 10' long. 75° 28'.

**NAKUNAOB** — A town in the British district of Coorg, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N N E of Mookara. Lat. 12° 15' long. 75° 42'.

**NAL**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jaemulmeer, and eight miles W of the former. It is a good village, containing 200 houses, thirty shops, and two wells 200 feet deep. Lat. 25° 3', long. 73° 16'.

**NALAGARH**, a fort in the hill state of Jaquemont on the north-western declivity of the Sub-Himalaya. It was a place of considerable strength by its site and structure, but at the commencement of the Goorkha war General Ochterlony having succeeded in bringing battering guns by the difficult road to it, the defences were demolished, and the Goorkha garrison compelled to surrender. It is the residence of the rajah of Nalagarh, and considered the

capital of that small state. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,004 miles. Lat. 31° 2', long. 76° 47'.

**NALAHPUTUN**, in the native territory of Gurwhal, a village with a Hindoo temple, on the route from Sircumgur to Kedarnath temple and 18 miles S. of the latter. It is situated about a mile from the right bank of the Mundagwa, a tributary of the Alakananda. Elevation above the sea 4,781 feet. Lat. 30° 32' long. 79° 8'.

**NALAPANI**, or **KALUNGA**, in the Dehra Doon on the western boundary of native Gurwhal, was a fort on the range forming the eastern boundary of the valley. The hill is about 600 feet higher than the lowland and the table land on the summit three-quarters of a mile in length, being of very difficult access, from the steepness of the ground. The fort, built on the southern and highest part, was at the commencement of the war with the Goorkhas, garrisoned with between 300 and 400 of that nation and on the 29th of October 1814, invested by Major-General Gillespie, who after a brief cannonade on the defences from two twelve-pounders, four six-pounders, and four five and a half inch howitzers ordered an assault with 2,787 men. The assailants, however, encountered such a determined and skilful resistance, that they were compelled to retreat to their camp, having lost their general, who was shot through the heart whilst cheering on his men. Four other officers were killed, and fifteen wounded, and twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 213 wounded. On the 24th of the succeeding November the attack was renewed and again repelled with still greater loss to the assailants, of whom three officers were killed, and eight wounded, and thirty-eight privates killed, and 440 wounded and missing. A few nights after, the garrison reduced to seventy men, evacuated the fort, which was demolished by the British. This spot was, during the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, a station of the series of small triangles. It is more generally known by the name of Kalunga, which, however according to Hodgson and Herbert, means generally a military post or entrenchment. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Allypore, Meerut, and Dehra, 1,000 miles. Elevation above the sea 5,285 feet. Lat. 30° 20', long. 78° 8'.

**NALCHA** in the territory of Dhar, in Malwa, a ruinous town on the route from Mew to Mandu, 27 miles S.W. of former and N of latter. It has a bazar and is abundantly supplied with water from tanks and wells. The site is beautiful, on the southern verge of the rich open table-land of Malwa, extending northwards. Jaquemont, by no means addicted to exaggeration, writes it, in 1833, a large town so that it had rapidly improved under British protection, since, in 1820, a year after it was reoccupied, it contained but 144 houses. Close to it runs a small stream, according to Jaquemont a feeder of the Chumbul, but in the MS. map of Malwa by

# NAL-NAN

**Malcolm**, it falls into the Nerbudda. Naloha contains many fine ruins of splendid edifices, raised principally by Mahmood Khilji, sovereign of Malwa, who reigned from 1335 to 1349. When Sir John Malcolm, some years ago, converted one of these palaces into a summer residence, a *sigra* and its oaks were driven away from one of the apartments, formerly the scene of regal splendour. Elevation above the sea 2,022 feet. Lat. 22° 28', long. 75° 27'.

**NALGOON**, in Buzahir a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawur to the south. It is perhaps the lowest pass over this range, being at the elevation of 14,891 feet above the sea, or 700 feet above the limit of perpetual snow in that region. A considerable stream called also the Nalgooth, flows from the pass in a north-easterly direction, and after a course of about ten miles falls into the river Buzah. The pass of Nalgooon is in lat. 31° 19' long. 73° 17'.

**NALING RIVER** a feeder of the Trisul Ganga, rises in Nepal in the great snowy range of the Himalayas, in lat. 28° 57', long. 83° 53', and flows through Nepal in a southerly direction for 110 miles, to its junction with the Trisul Ganga, in lat. 27° 33', long. 84° 12'.

**NALUTWAR**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 101 miles S. by E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 14', long. 76° 21'.

**NALWAR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the river Beemah and 104 miles W.E.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 56', long. 77° 8'.

**NAMCUL DEOG**.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S. of Salem. Lat. 11° 14' long. 78° 14'.

**NAMDING**.—A town of Assam in the British district of Sadiya, 89 miles S. of Sadiya. Lat. 27° 17' long. 95° 41'.

**NAMGIA**, in Buzahir a village of Koonawur, and the most northern on the Sutlej is situate on the left bank, about a mile above the remarkable confluence of the Lee or Spiti with that great river on the opposite side. The village is between 600 and 700 feet above the bed of the Sutlej, and at a short distance is surrounded by frightful barrenness and desolation. Though close to the town, on the opposite bank of a small stream, are fields of barley, buckwheat, turneps, and a few vines and apricots. Namgia is at an elevation of 9,272 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 48' long. 75° 42'.

**NAMGOH**.—A town in the native state of Sikkim, situate on the left bank of the Teesta river, and 40 miles N.E. by N. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 21', long. 88° 40'.

**NAMJUNG**.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Kalesi river, and 78 miles N.W. from Jumla. Lat. 30° 5', long. 86° 53'.

**NAMKIOO**, or **MEER KHOR RIVER**, the name of one of the feeders of the Iravady river, rises in lat. 27° 51', long. 97° 23', and, after flowing southerly for 142 miles, joins another main source, in lat. 26°, long. 97° 19'.

**NAMOOKEE**.—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and 116 miles N.E. by E. from Bhawalpoor. Lat. 30° 14', long. 73° 23'.

**NAMBOOP** a river of Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 9' long. 96° 23', and, flowing north west through Sadiya, falls into the Dehing river, in lat. 27° 23' long. 95° 58'.

**NANAH**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar 91 miles S. from Jodhpoor and 142 miles N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25°, long. 73° 12'.

**NANAMOW**, in the British district of Cawnpore, *Heut. gov.* of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to Lucknow, and 49 miles S.E. of the former. It has a small bazar, and is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, crossed by ferry between this place and Nombagan, in the territory of Oude. Lat. 26° 52' long. 80° 10'.

**NAND**, in the British district of Ajmere, a village containing 150 houses, on the north west frontier towards the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmere, and five miles W. of the latter. It is situate at the eastern base of a low rocky range, and in a swampy tract, through which the road eastward towards Ajmere is so bad as to be scarcely passable. Lat. 26° 28', long. 74° 38'.

**NANDA DEVI**, in the British district of Kumaon, *Heut. gov.* of the N.W. Provinces, a mountain, one of a very lofty Himalayan group, near the north eastern frontier. The view drawn by Haber represents it as a spire of snow white, with sides forming angles of about 70° and rising far above the similarly formed snow-clad summits which surround it. The summit is altogether inaccessible, but a mile below it, a male, or religious festival, is held every twelfth year though access to the spot is so difficult that it is reached by scarcely fifty of the pilgrims who make the attempt. Further progress is impracticable, in consequence of the mural cliffs of ice which on every side enclose the peak. The natives maintain that smoke is sometimes seen to issue from its summit, which they regard as the kitchen of the local deity, but there is no good evidence of volcanic action in the higher masses of the Himalaya, and the appearance probably results from the fumes given by currents of air to clouds resting on the mountain. The elevation of Nanda Devi is 25,749 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 30° 25', long. 80° 1'.

**NANDAIB**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the left or north bank of the Godavary. It is a place of pilgrimage.

for the Sikhs, who crowd to pay their devotions at the tomb of their guru, or spiritual pastor Govind, who was assassinated here by a Pathan. Here is a college for the instruction of youths of that persuasion. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N., 145 miles. Lat. 19° 9', long. 77° 23'.

**NANDAN SAR**, in Cashmere a small lake, situate, with four others, on the northern side of the Pir Paagal mountain and a little north of the pass of the same name, which also is sometimes called the Nandan Sar pass. The collective waters of these form the source of the Dumdum or Hunpur river. According to Hügel the Perhangalla river flows from Nandan Sar to the south west and the Dumdum to the north-east but this double efflux seems very improbable. Nandan Sar is held in high reverence by the Hindoos, and is visited by them in pilgrimage. Lat. 33° 37' long. 74° 40'.

**NANDAOOLI** in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 48 miles N.E. of the former. It has a bazar and a market twice a week. Lat. 27° 35' long. 78° 35'.

**NANDAPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situate on the right bank of the Peyne Gunga river and 118 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 35', long. 77° 17'.

**NANDGAON**—A town in the British district of Tanjah, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles S by E of Bombay. Lat. 18° 22', long. 73°.

**NANDGAON**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 30 miles S.E. by E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 56' long. 77° 57'.

**NANDGAUM**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam situate 47 miles S.E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 35', long. 77° 53'.

**NANDODRA**—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay 23 miles W.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 48' long. 72° 10'.

**NANDRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from the town of Jodhpore to that of Ajmere, and five miles E. of the former. The road in this part of the route, though sandy, is good, as Belleau, on horseback passed along it by moonlight at the rapid rate of ten miles an hour. Lat. 26° 15' long. 73° 14'.

**NANDUH**, in the British district of Goomau, lieut.-gov. of the NW Provinces, a village on the south western frontier towards Alwar. Lat. 23° 10', long. 76° 28'.

**NANDUN**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 20 miles E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 7', long. 75° 24'.

**NANDUNUJ**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, situate 50 miles S.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 38' long. 75° 21'.

**NANKATHA KHYOUNG RIVER**, a considerable tributary of the Iravaddy, rises in lat. 25° 16', long. 94° 29' in the native state of Munespoor, through which it flows southerly for 105 miles, and in the same direction for 110 miles through Burma, and falls into the Myithia Khyoung, in lat. 22° 36' long. 94° 21'.

**NANNING**, a division of the British possessions on the Malay peninsula, bounded on the north by the Malay state of Rumbow, on the east by that of Johoh, on the south east and south by Segamet, and on the south west by the Straits of Malacca. Its length from north to south is about forty miles, and its breadth ten giving an area of 400 square miles. Its revenue and population are stated to be on the increase. The centre of the district is in lat. 2° 25' long. 102° 30'.

**NANOON**, in the British district of Meerut, lieut.-gov. of the NW Provinces, a small town four miles from the left bank of the Jumna. Here, on 31st October 1804 General Lake preparing to pursue Holkar through the Doab concentrated his forces, after fording the Jumna three miles above Delhi. Lat. 28° 49' long. 77° 20'.

**NANOUTUH**, in the British district of Saharanpoor lieut.-gov. of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpoor to Panceput 20 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 42' long. 77° 30'.

**NANOWN** in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Myspoore, and 18 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 49', long. 78° 19'.

**NANPARAH**—A town in the territory of Oude 80 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow and 100 miles E. from Shahjahanpoor. Lat. 27° 52' long. 81° 36'.

**NANTHE**—A town of Burma, situate five miles E. from the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 141 miles N.W. by N from Ava. Lat. 23° 30', long. 94° 47'.

**NANTO** in the Rajpoot territory of Kota, a town on the north west frontier, towards Boondee, on the route from the city of Kota to that of Boondee, five miles N.W. of former 19 S.E. of latter. The palace of the late Zailin Singh, formerly protector of the state of Kota, is a fine specimen of a Rajpoot baronial residence, and has in front a spacious court, surrounded by cloisters, and ornamented with groves of orange-trees and other odoriferous growths, in the midst of which is a beautiful pavilion with fountains; whence, by means of small canals, water is dispersed to the surrounding verdure. Lat. 25° 14' long. 75° 53'.

**NANUKMUTHA**, in the British district

of Bareilly, division of Pilibhoet, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces; a small town with temple dedicated to Nanki, on the right bank of the river Gogra, 22 miles N of the town of Pilibhoet. Lat. 28 57', long. 78° 53'

**NAPASIE**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekannor, a village on the route from Ratnagiri to the town of Beekannor, and 10 miles S.E. of the latter. It is situate in a level country, tolerably cultivated, and contains 100 houses and six shops. Lat. 27 57', long. 78° 28'

**NAPUTA**.—A town in the British province of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Negra river, and 101 miles S.W. from Rangoon. Lat. 16 27' long. 94 48'

**NARAEENGURH**, in Sirdid, a village with a fortress built of mud, and surrounded by a large ditch, is situate on the route from Dehra to Subashoo by Shidown and Bahr, and 73 miles W. of Dehra. Here was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 2,154 feet. Lat. 30° 29', long. 77° 11'

**NARAINGUNJE**, in the British district of Dacca, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town, the locality of a thana or police establishment. Distance from the city of Dacca, S.E. six miles, Calcutta, N.E., 165. Lat. 25° 28', long. 90 30'

**NARAINGURH**.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 70 miles W.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 10', long. 87 27'

**NARANKHAID**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate seven miles from the left bank of the river Manjra, and 67 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18 5' long. 77° 49'

**NARAJOLE**.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 49 miles W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 38' long. 87° 40'

**NARASARAVAPETA**.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 36 miles W. by S. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 15' long. 80 8'

**NARASINGABILLA**.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatnam, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W. by S. of Vizagapatnam. Lat. 17° 34' long. 83° 57'

**NARAU**, in the district of Ahlbadjan, territory of Oude, a town 25 miles N of Allahabad, 80 S.E. of Lucknow. It is nearly surrounded by the East-India Company's district of Allahabad, and pillars of brick or of stone, from five to ten feet high, mark the boundary. Better estimates the population at 6,000, almost all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 45', long. 81 40'

**NARBAH**, in Sirdid, a town with a fort, the residence of a rajah whose possessions comprised 312 villages, with a population of 50,000 inhabitants, and yielded an annual revenue of 40,000 sterling, but who was exiled of one-fourth of his territory from non-performance of feudal obligations during the Lahore war. His present possessions are bounded on the

north by the British district of Loodiana, and on all other sides by the native state of Patialah, they extend from lat. 30° 17' to 30 41', and from long. 75° 51' to 76 21', and are forty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and seventeen in breadth. This rajah, with those of Patialah, Jheond, and the former rajah of Khyul, were known by the designation of Malwa Sikhs, from the district of that name, which they occupy in the south of Sirhind, and thus are distinguished from the Marjha and other Sikhs of the Punjab, who settled in the country after their conquest of it. Narbah is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,025 miles. Lat. 30 23, long. 76 15

**NAREH** in Sinda, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 53 miles N. of the former town. It is of considerable size with houses built of burned brick. Its situation is in a level alluvial country about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 27 3' long. 67 57'

**NARGANHALL**, in the Mysore, a small town on the north west frontier towards the British district of Dharwar. Distance from Chitradurg N.W. 22 miles from Seringapatam, N., 145. Lat. 14 20' long. 76 9'

**NARGURH**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family situate 30 miles N.N.W. from Oojein and 30 miles S.E. by E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24 15', long. 75 17'

**NARINJA**, a river of Hyderabad or the Nizam's territory rises in lat. 17 30', long. 77° 46', and, flowing north-west for seventy five miles falls into the Manjra river in lat. 18 6' long. 77° 7'

**NARKI**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 25 miles N.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27 13' long. 78 28'

**NARNAVERAM**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.N.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13 28', long. 79 35'

**NARNOL**, in the jaghirs of Junbur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hansoe to Neemuch and 36 miles S. of the former. It has a large bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is heavy. Narnol was acquired by surrender, by the adventurer George Thomas, and was one of the fortresses of his transient government. Lat. 26° 1', long. 76° 11'

**NAROUND**, in the British district of Burhooma, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hansoe to Kurral, and 66 miles S.W. of the latter place. It is situate near the right or north-western bank of the canal of Ferow Shah, and has a good supply of water. Distant N.W. of Calcutta, by Delhi and Hansoe, 200 miles. Lat. 29° 13', long. 76 13'

**NARONOE**.—A town in Hyderabad, or

# NAR.

territory of the Nizam, 116 miles W from Hyderabad, and 53 miles E. by S. from Rholapoor Lat. 17° 36', long. 76 49'

**NABOO**, a river of Sindh, rising in lat. 27° 42' long. 69 4 a few miles E. of the town of Roree. After a southerly course of 185 miles, the stream is lost in the desert, near the town of Omerkot, and about lat. 26° 23', long. 69 34

**NARRA (EASTERN)**, in Sindh, a large branch of the Indus, separating from the main stream on the eastern side a few miles above Roree. Taking a southerly course, it passes by the ruins of Aloer, where it is crossed by a bridge, and thence continues to flow in the same direction until its water, in the dry season, is absorbed or evaporated in the desert of Eastern Sindh. In the lower part of its course about lat. 25 55', long. 69 16' it is said to throw off during inundation a branch to the south westward, bearing the name of Pharaan or Faraan Deria, "the ancient river" and then, turning to the south-east, flows by the fort of Omerkot. Lower down it joins the united stream of the Purana and the Goones or Fulailes and falls into the sea by the Koro mouth after a course of nearly 400 miles. When the inundation of the Indus is at its height, the Narra generally carries a very large body of water. In 1826 it overspread the desert to a great extent, swept away part of the fortress of Omerkot, though ninety miles from the main channel of the Indus, and forced its way to the sea by the Runn of Cutch working for itself a passage through the Ullah bund, a mound thrown up across its channel by the great earthquake of 1819. But during the low season of the Indus, the Narra ceases to be a stream, and this defect is about to be remedied by the excavation of a new channel in the vicinity of Roree, whereby a constant flow of water will be insured during the period when a supply is indispensable for purposes of irrigation. The project is in course of execution, the cost of which has been estimated at 47 780/

**NARRA (WESTERN)**, in Sindh, a great and important branch of the Indus. It separates from the western side of the river seven miles east of Larkhanna, is lat. 27 29' long. 68 17', and takes a southerly course, in a direction in a great measure parallel to the main stream. At its extremity in lat. 26 22' long. 67 45', it expands into Lake Manchar. From the south-eastern part of this lake, the Aral, a navigable stream, flows, and discharges its water into the Indus. The direct distance from the place where the Narra diverges from the Indus to the expansion into Lake Manchar is about seventy-six miles; but, measured along its very tortuous course, it will be found to be fully double that distance. The long narrow island, insulated by the Indus, the Narra, Lake Manchar, and the Aral, is one of the most fertile tracts in the world, very highly cultivated, and densely peopled. During

the season of inundation, the Western Narra is preferred to the main channel of the Indus for the purposes of navigation, in consequence of the current being less violent. The word *Narra* signifies a snake in the vernacular language, and the name has, without doubt, been bestowed in consequence of the convolutions of the stream

**NARRAINPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 30 miles E.S.E. from Hyderabad, and 120 miles W N W from Guntoor Lat. 17 10' long. 78 57'

**NARRAINPOOR**—A town in the recently lapsed state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 169 miles S.E. from Nagpoor, and 120 miles E. by S from Chanda. Lat. 18° 41', long. 81 13

**NARRAMPATNUM**—A town in the hill secondary of Jeypoor 26 miles S.W. by S. from Ryaguddah and 82 miles N from Vissapata. Lat. 18 52' long. 83 16'

**NARRAMSIR**—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the Koro mouth of the Great Western Runn of Cutch, and 81 miles W N W from Bhooj Lat. 23 40', long. 68 33

**NARRAYUNGAUM**—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, 44 miles N by E of Poona Lat. 19 7', long. 74 2'

**NARROOKOLE**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar 32 miles E. by N from Baroda, and 86 miles S.E. by E from Ahmedabad Lat. 22 20' long. 73° 43'

**NARSINGAH**—A town in the territory occupied by the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate on the left bank of a small tributary of the Brammy river, and 57 miles W V W from Outack Lat. 20° 41', long. 85° 5'

**NARSINGNUGUR**—A town in the British district of Tipperah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 89 miles N by E of Tipperah Lat. 24, long. 91 17'

**NARSINGUR**—A town in the British district of Poonah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 120 miles W of Calcutta Lat. 23° 34', long. 86 34

**NARSINGURH**, in the British district of Durnoh Sangor and Nerbudda territory lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sangor to Rewah, 43 miles E.N.E. of the former. Elevation above the sea 1,214 feet. Lat. 24, long. 79 27'

**NARSIPOOR**—A town in the Mysore, 29 miles N W from Seringapatam, and 66 miles N.E. from Channaray. Lat. 15° 46', long. 76° 17'

**NARSIPOOR**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 45 miles E. of Rajahmundry Lat. 16° 20', long. 81 47'

**NARWAR**, or **NEBWAR**, in the territory



of Gwalior, or possessions of the Scindia family, is a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 152 miles S. W. of former, 169 N. E. of latter, and situated on the right bank of the river Ghaghra. It has probably much decayed since it came under the power of Scindia, but Tiffin-Thaler, describing its condition a century ago, states that it then contained many handsome and substantially built houses of stone. A broad flight of stone stairs, 360 in number leads to the fort commanding the town. The ascending way passes through three successive gates to a platform containing the palace and many other fine buildings of stone. This area, a mile and a half in circumference, is surrounded by a massive rampart, with battlements all built of squared stone. Within the inclosure are numerous wells and a great tank of squared stone, which yield a supply of water sufficient for a numerous garrison. The hill and some others contiguous to it contain abundance of magnetic iron-ore, which is smelted to a considerable extent. The Sindhi, here a rapid stream rushing over a rocky bed overflows to a great extent during the periodical rains, and causes swamps, which swarm with alligators and other aquatic reptiles. According to Ferishta, the fort was constructed in the middle of the thirteenth century by Rajah Jaur Dew a Kachwaha Rajput, and a powerful prince, as, according to the exaggerated account of this historian, he led 5 000 horse and 200 000 foot against Nasiruddin, sovereign of Delhi, who having defeated this immense host with great slaughter took the place, after a few months siege. Previously however, Narwar had long been the seat of the Kachwahs, whose rajah Nal migrating from Ayodha or Oude, founded in A. D. 295 Nishida, on the site of the present Narwar and in the beginning of the ninth century, the Kachwahs of Narwar are mentioned as marching to the defence of Chitor. It again came into the hands of the Rajputs at the commencement of the fifteenth century, probably during the troubles resulting from the invasion of Tamerlane, and was, in 1568 taken from them by blockade by Sikandar Lodi sovereign of Delhi. It is described as a vast city four teen or fifteen miles in circumference and the emperor employed six months in destroying idols and their houses and temples, and in erecting mosques, and ultimately surrounded the place with a rampart and other defences. Narwar appears to have again fallen into the hands of the Hindus, as in A. D. 1792 it was in possession of a rajah infamous for rapine and bloodshed, who was soon after expelled by the Mahattas. It appears to have been guaranteed to Daulat Rao Scindia by the treaty of Allahabad in 1805. In 1844, Narwar with its annexed territory, was ceded, by the government of Gwalior at 3,25,000 rupees annually. Narwar is 44 miles S. of Gwalior, 108 S. of Agra, 218 S. of Delhi, 125 S. W. of Calpee, 800 N. W. of Calcutta, by Calpee. Lat. 25° 39', long. 77° 58'

**NASAIRAH**, in the Bessaha Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 28 miles N. W. from the right bank of the Ravee, 32 miles N. W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 58', long. 73° 58'

**NASSICK**, in the British collectorate of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay, a city of high celebrity situated on the Bombay and Agra trunk road, and regarded by the Brahmins as the peculiar seat of piety and learning. It contains a great number of ancient Brahminical temples and establishments, very flourishing under the Peshwa's sway and still enjoying great advantages under British rule, though the government has entirely withdrawn from interference with the affairs of the native religious institutions. Nassick is more revered than even Benares yet it appears to have been once a locality of Buddhism. 'Near Nassik, the very seat of Brahminism in the Deccan, are extensive Buddhist excavations. They are vulgarly called Dhermray lena. They run round a conical hill, five miles from the town, and about 100 yards or more from the base of the hill. They have every character of Buddhist excavations, without any trace of Hindooism: the long vaulted cave and Dagop, the huge figures of the meditative curly head Buddh, the inscriptions in the unknown character the umbrellas and snake headed canopies the besched halls and numerous cells.'

The population of Nassick is estimated at about 25 000. Distance direct from Poona S. 105 miles, from Bombay N. W. 100 Lat. 20 long 73 47. The district, of which this town is the principal place was formerly composed of certain subdivisions of the collectorate of Ahmednuggur which in 1840 were consolidated into the sub-collectorate of Nassick.

**NASSIRABAD** in the district of Saloon, territory of Oude, a town 53 miles S. E. of Lucknow. Butter estimates the population at 3 000 three-fourths being Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 11', long 81° 35'

**NASSREEKA**.—A town in the Rajput state of Jeypoor, 71 miles S. S. W. from Jeypoor and 60 miles S. E. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26°, long 75° 30'

**NASUMON** in the Northern Punjab, situated on the right or north bank of the Chenab, and on the great route from India to Cashmere, through the Bannal Pass. It is a small place, remarkable only for one of those bridges of rude ropes, called in the country *Shoolies*, by which travellers pass the Chenab, here about seventy or eighty yards wide. Nasumon is in lat. 33° 14', long. 75° 5'

**NATCHENGUON**.—A town in the recently lapsed dominions of Nagpore or Berar, situated on the left bank of the Wurda river, and 60 miles S. W. by W. from Nagpore. Lat. 20° 42', long. 78° 22'

# KAT—NAW

**KATHDWARA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor to Meywar 31 miles N from Oodeypoor and 23 miles W N W from Neemuch Lat. 24° 53', long 73° 51'

**KATHPORE**, in the British district of Purnee, hant. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to the town of Purnee, 152 miles S.E. of former, 50 N W of latter It is situated on the right bank of the Kosee, here divided into three channels, each unfordable and crossed by ferry There is considerable business here in the transit-trade from Nepal to Hindustan The town consists of four market-places, having collectively about 1 600 houses, and, according to the usually admitted average of inmates, a population of 8,000 persons. Lat. 25° 18' long 87° 10'

**NATOOPALWUN**—A town in the British district of Rutnagerah presidency of Bombay, 63 miles N of Rutnagerah. Lat. 17° 54', long 73° 20'

**NATTORE**, in the British district of Raja shahy, hant. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampoor to Jumalpoor 78 miles N E of former 105 S W of latter It is situated on the river Nurud an offset of the Ganges communicating with the river Ataree The situation is very low unhealthy and subject to inundation and in consequence of those great disadvantages, the civil establishment of the district, formerly located here was in 1822 removed to Banleah Distant N from Calcutta, by Burhampoor 193 miles Lat. 24° 25', long 86°

**NAUCHTEGGAON**—A town in the British district of Silhet, hant. gov. of Bengal 36 miles W S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 44', long 91° 20'

**NAUGAULAUNOHARY**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras 18 miles S. of Tinnevely Lat. 8° 28', long 77° 42'

**NAUGULWARREE**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar 72 miles S.S.W. from Indore and 105 miles N E. by N from Malhanam. Lat. 21° 44', long 75° 23'

**NAUGUMPILLY**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras, 16 miles N of Rajahmundry Lat. 17° 15' long 81° 49'

**NAUGUTWARA**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jowra, situated on the right bank of the Chumbul river and 15 miles N E. from Jowra. Lat. 23° 46' long 75° 16'

**NAUN**—A town in the recently lapsed dominions of Nagpore or Berar situated 35 miles S. by E from Nagpore, and 118 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor Lat. 20° 40', long 79° 16'

**NAUNDODE**, in Ganerat, or dominions of the Ganowar, a town near the south bank of the river Nerbada, at the northern base of the Rajpoot hills. The surrounding country is

rugged, wild, and ill cultivated, inhabited chiefly by Sheels and Coolies. Distance from Sarat, N.E., 65 miles Baroda, S.E., 85. Lat. 21° 57' long 73° 27'

**NAUNGAON**—A town in the recently lapsed dominions of Nagpore or Berar situated 125 miles E. from Nagpore and 118 miles S. from Raingurh Lat. 21° 5', long 81° 6'

**NAUSHAHAR**.—See NTA SHURUA.

**NAUTARAUPOLLIAM**—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 58 miles N W by N of Salem. Lat. 12° 17', long 77° 47'

**NAUTPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, hant. gov. of Bengal, 39 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 52', long 84° 47'

**NAVOYCOLUM**—A town in the native state of Travancora, 28 miles N W from Trivandrum and 81 miles W from Tinnevely Lat. 8° 46' long 76° 50'

**NAWABGANJ** in the British district of Allahabad a town four miles from the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow and 12 miles N W of the former It has water from wells. Lat. 25° 34' long 81° 40'

**NAWABGUNJ** in the British district of Furruckabad hant. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futtelgurh, and 16 miles N W of the latter There is a bazaar, and water is obtainable from wells. Lat. 27° 27' long 79° 28'

**NAWADA**, or **NOWABADA**, in the British district of Behar, hant. gov. of Bengal, a village the principal place of a thana or police division of the same name It is a very beautiful country and in many parts fertile, but much neglected and uncultivated yet contains 897 villages, and a population estimated at 157 038 of whom the Brahmuns are fifteen to one to the Mussulmans Nawada is an insignificant place having about 165 houses and 550 inhabitants. Distant from town of Behar S. 30 miles town of Patna, S.E., 50 Lat. 24° 54' long 85° 30'

**NAWAGARH** or **KOT** in Buzahir, a fort on a ridge stretching in a south-easterly direction from the great range of Mool kahanda. It is situated on a neck of land stretching from and under a high wooded and rocky peak which commands it This post was, during the war with the Goorkhas strengthened by two stockades on the side most easily accessible, and being garrisoned by a force of about 1,000 of that people, was their most important position in Buzahir In the beginning of 1815, when the military operations of the British led the inhabitants of Buzahir to expect liberation from their Goorkha oppressors, Nawagarh was invested by the numerous natives, and the garrison, under Kirdi Ram, attempting to escape, was surrounded and

**NAWGAH**—A town in the British district of Bahawalpur, 19 miles N E of the former, 37 E of the latter. It has a bazar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 57', long. 81° 5.

**NAWAUBUNGHEE**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow cantonment to that of Sakora, 19 miles N E of the former, 37 E of the latter. It has a bazar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 57', long. 81° 5.

**NAWULA-JO-GOTE**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larikhana, and 16 miles N of the former town. It is inhabited by the cultivators of the adjacent fertile country. The road in this part of the route is straight and level, but not of easy transit for carriages, in consequence of neglect. Lat. 26° 38', long. 67° 55'.

**NAYAKOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Nalin river and 78 miles W by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 32', long. 84° 5'.

**NAYAKOT**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 169 miles W by N from Khatmandoo and 110 miles N W from Gurnuck poor. Lat. 28° 10', long. 82° 48'.

**NEACOTE**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 38 miles S.S.W. from Jumla, and 100 miles E. by N from Pilschbest. Lat. 28° 50', long. 81° 30'.

**NEALLA CONDAFULLY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 106 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 63 miles N N W from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 8', long. 80° 8'.

**NEAUNGSEHWEY**—A town of Burmah, 97 miles S E by S from Ava, and 192 miles N E. from Prome. Lat. 20° 54', long. 97°.

**NEEKHERA** in the British district of Boondelshur, lent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 47 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 28° 25', long. 77° 56'.

**NECKLEY**—A town in the British district of Myrmung, lent-gov of Bengal, 109 miles N E. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 19', long. 86° 37'.

**NEEMBO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 73 miles N W from Jeypoor and 78 miles N by E from Ajmer. Lat. 27° 34', long. 74° 39'.

**NEEDAPUTTE**, in the British district of Allahabad, lent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Fatehpore, and six miles W of the former. Lat. 24° 28', long. 81° 50'.

**NEELGUDDER**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river, and 167 miles S.E. by S. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 26', long. 80° 39'.

**NEELGURH**, in Orissa, one of the Cuttack mahals, is bounded on the north by the native state of Midnapore, on the east and south by the British district of Balasore, and on the west by the native state of Jeypoor. It extends from lat. 21° 12'—21° 40' long. 86° 13'—86° 52'; is 42 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and 23 in breadth. Neelgurb, the principal place is 13 miles S W from Balasore. Lat. 21° 29', long. 86° 48'.

**NEELOO** in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated six miles N W from the right bank of the Jhelum, 116 miles N W by W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 34', long. 73° 32'.

**NEELUNGA**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 126 miles W N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 8', long. 76° 50'.

**NEEMAJ**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 62 miles E. by S from Jodhpoor, and 45 miles S.W. by W from Ajmer. Lat. 26° 9', long. 74° 7'.

**NEEMAWER**—See NEMOUR.

**NEEMHERAH**—See NEMERA.

**NEEMRA**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Larikhana to Bagh, and 44 miles N of the former place. It is situate in a barren country on the south-eastern border of the Kham or arid desert of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 3', long. 68° 14'.

**NEEMRANEE**, in the district of Tjarra, territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a small town on the summit of a rocky range of hills. Distance S.W. from Delhi 76 miles. Lat. 28°, long. 76° 19'.

**NEEMREE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Naseerabad to Nagor, and 23 miles S.E. of the latter. It contains sixty houses, supplied with water from two wells. Lat. 26° 57', long. 74° 5'.

**NEEM SURAE**, in the British district of Allahabad, lent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Fatehpore, and seven miles N W of the former. Lat. 25° 37', long. 81° 49'.

**NEEMUCH**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Bundas family, a town with a British cantonment, on the north-western border of Malwa, and at a short distance from the boundary which separates that tract of country from Mewar. It has a good bazar. The British territory here was formerly limited to the site of the cantonments and some acres adjoining, and was sold very judiciously by Dowlet Rao Scindia, as the space was required for stationing a force in 1817, according to the provisions of the treaty of Gwalior, concluded in that year. Consequently, however, on a later treaty, the country in the immediate vicinity, and some other districts, were annexed. The British described the cantonment in his time as a

stationary camp of thatched bungalows, and other buildings, open on all sides, and surrounded by a fine plain for the performance of military evolutions." Walliah a later observer, gives the following account of it "The cantonment extends on a slightly elevated ridge running about north west and south-east its extreme length is two and a half miles and extreme breadth one mile. The lines are placed in front, facing to the northward the regimental officers' quarters behind these, and the Sudder Bazar and staff to the rear of all. Lines have at various periods been built capable of containing one regiment of native cavalry one troop of native horse-artillery, four regiments of native infantry and a regiment of irregular horse." The bungalows or lodges of the officers are seventy or eighty in number each surrounded by a garden and as the soil principally a disintegrated trap, is naturally fertile it, by adequate irrigation produces in abundance excellent vegetables, fruits, and flowers. There are here a small theatre, an assembly room and a spacious lecture room. A small fort has been constructed by the British as a place of refuge for the families of the military when called to a distance on duty. It is at present used as a magazine. Here is a fine house, built by the late Sir David Ochterlony, whose principal quarters were for a considerable time here. It is now applied to purposes widely different from that for which it was erected. It furnishes a church, the medical storekeeper's office, and an executive engineer's godown. According to the opinion of Jaqueson Neemuch is one of the healthiest places in the presidency of Bengal. This circumstance if correctly ascertained, probably results from the nature of the surrounding country, a well drained plain studded with a few small stony hills. The winter is mildly cool the hot winds, in the latter part of spring and early part of summer moderate, as are the periodical rains succeeding them and the average mortality is by no means considerable. An authority already quoted, gives, however, the following less favourable view.—The climate of Neemuch is unquestionably an agreeable one, as far as sensible qualities are concerned. There exists neither the extreme of heat and cold experienced towards the north western frontier, and the fall of temperature following after sunset, is almost always sufficient to insure relatively speaking a cool night. In fact, the sultry and suffocating oppressiveness frequently felt in other parts of India, between sunset and sunrise, seldom occurs in this province. This is probably consequent on the influence of the sea-breeze extending higher from the Gulf of Cambay. Yet, notwithstanding these ostensible advantages, it cannot be deemed a really healthy climate. There are constitutions that do not suffer under its influence, and, of course, the proportion that dies here to the whole number subject to it is great but there are many habits which it does affect, and that severely. It is to be remarked, that those on

whom it has produced any disagreeable consequences, are seldom such as have been heedless of undue exposure, or addicted to a free style in living. On the contrary, the most abstemious and careful seem to suffer most frequently and severely. These remarks, I would have it understood, refer chiefly to the effects of the climate on European constitutions." In the following passage, the same writer enters more minutely into the peculiarities of the climate.—"The cold weather usually sets in about the beginning of November but long before that period the evenings and mornings have become pleasantly cool. From the end of September till that of October, the relative temperatures of the days and nights are very similar or in other words, the difference, for instance at noon of a day in September and one in October varies generally but by a few degrees. It is during this species of interregnum that the climate is most unhealthy, owing, no doubt, to the efforts of vegetable decomposition being in greatest activity and the salutary influence of the approaching cold season hitherto unappreciable. Intermittent fever, rheumatic fever, and other inflammatory attacks are now most prevalent. Hoar frost is seldom discernible and the lowest temperature usually attends strong easterly winds. Fires are scarcely necessary for comfort's sake. The months of December and January are delightfully cold. By the middle of February, or beginning of March the mid day sun becomes again too powerful for outdoor exercise, and a few days in which a sudden rise of temperature has taken place, usher in the hot winds. The hot winds blow steadily during the day or rather from about eight A.M. until sunset, rarely if ever continuing later their direction is from the south or north west. So long as the luxuries of a house and table are procurable, the temperature within doors can be rendered not only bearable, but pleasant. This season is, unquestionably the most healthy of the whole year. A few of the sultry days again make their appearance betwixt the termination of the hot winds and the commencement of the rains, which show themselves generally in the middle of June, and last till the middle of September. About the end of May, an inch or two of rain usually falls, and produces a pleasant break at the hottest season. In no part of India is the genial effect of the rainy season felt more both by the animal and vegetable world than it is here. Before its advent, not a blade of grass was to be seen, but every leaf and branch appeared parched up and withered. A few hours have only to elapse, however, after the first shower when the whole country around presents one uninterrupted expanse of the most brilliant green, and each bough is covered with the most numerous foliage nor do the insect tribes appear want of the new born blessing, for even the heaviest drops have reached the ground, and, in a magic, thousands of winged creatures have

from their narrow passages, and through both earth and air. Thunderstorms and violent squalls from the north-east are frequent during the rains, in fact, the first fall is ushered in by a tremendous hurricane. Vegetation goes on increasing during the continuance of the wet weather, till, at last, every nook and actually the very roads, become choked up with the excessive and dense herbage. The grass in the compounds springs up to the height of two or three feet, and requires to be cut down several times." The village of Neepunch occupies a rising ground about three-quarters of a mile from the right of the cantonment its population is roughly estimated at 4,000. It has no manufacture. Elevation above the sea 1,476 feet. Distant N W of Mow 155 miles S W from Delhi 371 from Agra 312 W of Sangor 306 W of Calcutta, by Allahabad and Sangor 1,114. Lat. 24° 27', long 74° 54'.

**NEEPANEE**.—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 39 miles N by W of Belgaum. The jaghire of which this town is the principal place lapsed to the British government in 1840, upon the demise of its native chief and was annexed to the empire in 1842. In the following year, the fort was dismantled. Lat 16° 28', long 74° 28'.

**NEERA**.—A river rising in lat. 18° 20' long 73° 30' on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing in an easterly direction for 130 miles, during which it forms the boundary between the British collectorate of Poona, the Sattara jaghires of Bore and Phaltan, and the British province of Sattara, falls into the Beemah river on the right side, in lat. 17° 58' long 76° 12'. A bridge has been thrown over the river in lat 18° 6', long 74° 18'.

**NEEWUJ**, or **NEWAZ**, called also **JAM NEERI**, a river of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhya range, and in lat. 22° 53' long 76° 28'. It holds a course generally northerly of 190 miles, and falls into the Kali Sindh, on the right side, in lat. 25° 7' long 76° 20'. At Bhopalpoor, about seventy miles from its source, and in lat. 23° 48' long 76° 48' it is crossed, on the route from Narmach to Sangor, by a ford, which is 200 yards wide, rocky and bad for cattle and carts, banks steep, and usual depth of water during the fair season one and a half feet.

**NEGAPATAM** in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal. Here is a desultory estuary of the Cauvery, capable of receiving small coasting-vessels, which carry on a considerable trade, and measures have been recently authorized for the improvement of the harbor. It is situated on an open, level, sandy bottom, having a gentle slope to the sea, the beach of the town is elevated about three feet. There is a wide, open, and airy street in the east end of the town, and

another parallel to it in the west; and these are connected by a third, communicating with the other two in the centre of each street. From these principal streets, others branch off, which are mere narrow confined lanes, especially in the part occupied by the Fort garrison. The bazar consists of four streets at the south-east end, where various kinds of grains, vegetables, drugs, and piece-goods are exposed for sale. The houses in the principal streets are generally of quadrangular ground plan large well built of brick and lime-mortar and roofed with tiles and those of the more respectable classes are clean and well ventilated. Besides the native town the houses occupied by European residents and by respectable Dutch and Portuguese families, are in an open airy situation, to the westward of the town, facing the Esplanade, which intervenes between them and the sea. The ruins of the old Dutch fort are surrounded by a ditch, filled up in many places in consequence of the pestilential exhalations arising from its stagnant putrescent water. The barracks for the small detachment of native infantry stationed here is an old Dutch dwelling house, situated to the north-west of the Esplanade, on a dry sandy piece of ground. The jail is an old family residence but lofty spacious, and commodious built of brick and lime-mortar. The inhabitants are generally industrious but the irresistible effects of British competition confine their manufacturing industry to making coarse cotton and silk fabrics, and some few others for country use, and drawing oil from coconuts and oil seeds and this branch of industry is lucrative and extensive. They also have considerable traffic with Ceylon, and the lands and islands lying eastward. It is estimated to contain a population of 10,000 souls. A large proportion of these are the descendants of the original Dutch and Portuguese colonists, by whom this place was formerly occupied the remainder is made up of Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Brahmans. A government school has been established in the town, and the last annual report of the progress of the pupils was considered highly satisfactory. A project for connecting this town with that of Trichinopoly a distance of eighty miles, by means of a low-speed railway is under consideration. Distance from Madras, N.E. 138 miles Tanjore E. 48 Madras, S. 160 Bangalore, S.E., 212. Lat. 10° 46' long 79° 54'.

**NEGAWAN**—See **NYGOWAN**.

**NEGOREE**, in the British district of Shah jehanpoor heat-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpoor to Fulleebheet, 17 miles N. by W of the former. Lat. 28° 8' long 74° 38'.

**NEGOOG**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 33 miles W.S.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 59', long 74° 19'.

**NEGRAIS**, in Bakatra India, a British

Island at the mouth of the Negrais or Bhamta river, rendered conspicuous by a hill forming the easternmost high land on the coast. The circumference of the island is about eighteen miles, and its area the same. Water is plentiful, found at the depth of three or four cubits, and of good quality. In 1886, the population consisted of about fifty families. Arrangements for founding a new city on this island are rapidly progressing. Lat 16° 58' long 94° 24'

**NEGRAIS CAPE**, in Eastern India, the name given to the south west extremity of the coast of Pegu. It is in contemplation to erect a lighthouse here, as a dangerous reef runs out four or five miles into the sea and the furthest point of the reef will be its site. Lat. 16° 2' long 94° 18'

**NEGRAIS RIVER**.—The name of one of the mouths of the Irrawady which, in the upper part of its course takes the name of the Basen river from a town of that name situated on its left bank. The mouth is in lat. 15° 55' long 94° 25'

**NEHTOUR**, in the British district of Bynour, hunt. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bynour to Pillestheet, 15 miles E. by S. of the former. Nehtour has a population of 7,587 inhabitants. Lat. 29° 19' long 78° 20'

**NEIGHERRIES**.—A talook of the British collectorate of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, deriving its name from the Neigherry group of mountains. This remarkable range, situated between lat. 11° 10'—11° 35' long 76° 30'—77° 10' is connected on its western side where its summits bear the name of the Koodahs with the Siadri branch of the Western Ghats, which here terminates in a southern face of lofty and nearly perpendicular precipices, forming the north side of the great Palghat valley or depression, which extending east and west with a breadth of about twenty miles, admits of an easy communication between the Carnatic and Malabar. The general outline of the Neigherry group approaches to a scalene triangle, having the side which may be regarded as the base extending nearly from north to south, and facing Malabar, its north side extending east and west, facing Mysore and the remaining side extending from north-east to south west, towards the British district Coimbatore of which it forms a subdivision. Their greatest extent in an oblique direction from south west to north-east is from thirty-eight to forty miles and their extreme breadth fifteen. Taking into account the great undulation of the surface, and the circumstance of the breadth above stated being pretty constant throughout, their superficial extent may be fairly estimated at from 600 to 700 square miles. The north side, towards Mysore, rises about 3,500 feet above the table-land, with which it is connected by a peak about fifteen miles in width. The isolation of the mountain terri-

tory would be complete, but for this singular, sharp and precipitous ridge of granite peaks, which project from the base of a remarkable dome called Yalamully, on the western crest of the range, and taking a west by north course, towards the coast, unites itself with the Western Ghats. From Coimbatore the Neigherries rise in a vast precipitous mass to the height of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, and the aggregate of the group is popularly divided into three ranges,—the Noddumulla on the north the Koodah on the south-west, and the central or principal range, rising to the summit of Doddabetta, the highest in the group and having an elevation of 8,700 feet above the sea, being the greatest at present ascertained in India south of the Himalaya. The drainage, which is in every variety of direction indicates the surface of the group to be an undulating table-land rising towards the middle and attaining its maximum of elevation at Doddabetta. To the westward, the drainage is into the Indian Ocean, by the river of Bepoor to the south and south-east, it is by numerous streams, feeders of the Bowany a considerable river, which, flowing north-east, falls into the Cavery, to the north, it is by the Paikari and other feeders of the Mayar which flowing east down the great gorge separating this group from Mysore, unites itself near Dannakonotta, with the Bowany and ultimately falls into the Cavery.

The Neigherries rise from a plain nearly as level as the Carnatic. The following are the principal elevations as yet ascertained—Doddabetta, 8,700 feet Kudakad, 8,602, Beroybetta, 8,488 Murkarti Peak, 8,402, Davurababetta, 8,380 Kundah Peak, 8,358, Kundanaya, 7,816 Otiacamund, 7,861, Tannurbetta, 7,293, Hokuibetta, 7,267, Urubeta, 6,915 Kodanad 6,815, Davebetta, 6,671 Kolagiri 6,671 Kundabetta, 6,555, Dumbhutti 6,330 Coonoor 5,886. There is no natural lake in the group but advantage has been taken of the streams which flow from the hills in the vicinity of Ontacamund, to form there an artificial one of considerable dimensions.

The Neigherries, for the most part, are by no means densely wooded, the forests occurring in distinct and singularly isolated patches, on hollows, on slopes, and sometimes on the very apex of a lofty hill, becoming luxuriant and extensive only when they approach the summits of the mountains, and run along the valleys into the plains below. This comparative absence of forest in a region in which, from its position between the tropics from the abundance of moisture, and from the great depth and richness of the soil, the utmost luxuriance in this respect would be looked for, is very remarkable, and leads to the conclusion that vast tracts of primeval forest-land must at some period have been cleared to make room for cultivation.

Elephants are numerous in the forests at the base of the hills, but are not to be met with.

with on the table-land, where probably the animal world and the climate too cool. The tiger inhabits the hills, but is less ferocious than in the plains. The spotted or hunting leopard is here, as well as the jackal, the wild dog, the marten, the polecat, the wild hog, the bear, the sambar, a sort of large deer, as do also the muskdeer and a species of ibex (*Capra montana*). Hares are numerous, as are porcupines, others infest the streams. Jungle-fowl, or wild gallinaceous poultry are abundant, as likewise are quails, but partridges are rather rare. There are woodcocks, snipes, pigeons of several kinds, blackbuds, thrushes, wrens, jacks, and kingfishers. Of predatory birds, there are found a large eagle, an enormous horned owl, a great number and variety of hawks, of which two kinds are peculiarly beautiful, one being milk-white, except on its back, where there is a large black mark between the wings the other is cream-colour. Venomous snakes are not common and scorpions and centipedes are altogether unknown. The area of the Nalgherry group though circumscribed in extent, is inhabited by five distinct races, who, however in the aggregate, are numerically insignificant. 1st. Kurums, living at the foot of the mountains, and for a short distance in the forests, which extend from the base into the plains. 2ndly above them dwell the Kurumbars. People answering the general description of these two tribes are to be met with in other mountainous parts of the peninsula of India, but the Kurums of this vicinity differ from them in many particulars and the Kurumbars, from their connection with the tribes who inhabit the more elevated parts of the mountains, are now quite distinct from the people bearing this name in other parts of the country. Both tribes are utterly unskilled in the arts of life, and little raised above the condition of savages. They speak a jargon compounded of the dialects of the people in their vicinity. The total number of each of these tribes does not exceed 1,000. 3. Kobabars. They are a strange race, have no distinction of name, and differ entirely from the other tribes of the mountains; they do from all other natives of India. They exercise the callings of goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, potters, and other handicrafts; being the only persons who follow such pursuits in these mountains. Rejecting the Brahminical traditions, doctrines, and observances, they worship peculiar imaginary divinities, not represented by any visible objects. Their number is about 2,000. 4. Bombaras, the most numerous, wealthy and powerful of the natives of these mountains. They are Brahmins, and divided into three classes, all worshippers of Brahma, and speaking the Carnatic language. They depend on themselves mainly by agriculture, and are the most numerous of the mountaineers, being about 10,000. 5. The Kurumbars, who are more commonly denominated Kurumbars, who are divided into two tribes, and into two great families, one called Parkurumbars,

and who are competent to hold all sacred offices, the other, Kurumbars, who are competent only to hold minor ones within their own families, and who may be considered as the lay class. Until within a few years, the two classes never intermarried, but such connections between them are now of frequent occurrence. The petty tribe of Todars, not exceeding 600 in number appear to have attracted the notice of European visitors in no ordinary degree. They are described as a well made athletic race, generally above the middle stature and displaying a bold, manly carriage. Their physiognomical characteristics are said to be a full expressive eye, a Roman nose, and a countenance habitually grave, but readily relaxing into cheerfulness. The dress of the men consists of a short under-garment, girl round, and large upper mantle, or perhaps, to style it more properly a sort of blanket, which envelops the person except the head, legs and right arm, and affords covering both by night and day. They wear no sandals nor other protection for the feet, and carry no weapons, merely bearing in the right hand a small stick for driving cattle. They usually wear rings in the ears and on the fingers, and a gold chain round the neck. The women are of a stature proportionate to that of the men, and of fairer complexions with regular features, and beautiful long black tresses flowing luxuriantly over their shoulders. Their demeanour is stated to be modest, but self-possessed, and free from servility. Their ornaments consist of armlets of brass worn above the elbow, silver bracelets on the wrists, and rings of various kinds on the fingers and thumbs, a zone round the waist, of chain work either silver or brass and necklaces of silver or braided hair, having cowry-shells suspended from them. These remarkable people dwell in small hamlets, called marks consisting of a few thatched cottages, in appearance somewhat resembling the tilt of a wagon.

Owing to the great elevation of the inhabited summits of the Nalgherries, and the consequent rarefaction of its atmosphere, aided, without doubt in some degree by the beneficial influence of the luxuriant vegetation which clothes the land, the district, although distant only eleven degrees from the equator enjoys a climate famed for its great salubrity and remarkable evenness of its seasons the temperature, which falls in the coldest month of the year to the freezing-point seldom in the hottest, reaches 80° in the shade. The coldest period is during the months of December and January and the warmest about April and May though the latter season is not so certain as it mainly depends upon the character of the south-west monsoon, and the time of its setting in. The hottest period of the day is from two to four in the afternoon and the average of the temperature of the temperature from sunrise to sunset is about 80° and commonly 16° throughout the year. The variation is the greatest in January and December, when the extreme

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radiation which goes on during clear nights produces excessive cold towards sunrise, after which the sun's rays, darting with great fierceness through the rarefied atmosphere, speedily restore heat to the earth, and the temperature of the air rises in proportion. Similar causes reversed in their action necessarily produce sudden and great cold after sunset. An observatory has been erected at Dodabetta. The following table shows the average temperature fall of rain, and other particulars, throughout the year 1847 on the Neilgherry Hills —

At OOTACAMUND 7 300 feet above the level of the sea.

MONTH	Mean Temperature			Mean range of Therm	Sunrise to Sunset	Rain in inches
	At Sunrise.	At 4h. a.m. P.M.	At Sunset.			
January	43°	53°	58°	21	1	1
February	44	53	60	21	1	1
March	49	58	63	19	2	1
April	54	63	63	14	3	1
May	54	59	63	14	6	1
June	53	54	59	11	8	1
July	52	52	57	10	7	1
August	52	52	57	10	6	1
September	51	52	56	10	7	1
October	51	52	56	11	9	1
November	49	51	55	12	5	1
December	46	50	53	13	3	1
Total inches of rain						60

At KOTERGHERRY 5 100 feet above the level of the sea

MONTH	Mean Temperature			Mean range of Therm	Sunrise to Sunset	Rain in inches
	At Sunrise.	At 4h. a.m. P.M.	At Sunset.			
January	51°	60°	69°	15	2	2
February	52°	61°	68	16	2	2
March	56	67	68	12	6	2
April	60	66	64	10	10	2
May	56°	62	64	13	5	2
June	56	59	64	11	2	2
July	56	59	64	10	4	2
August	56	59	64	10	3	2
September	56	59	64	10	2	2
October	56	59	64	10	2	2
November	54	57	61	13	3	2
December	53	56	60	14	3	2
Total inches of rain						60

During the prevalence of the north west monsoon, the atmosphere is almost continuously changed more or less with dense mist, developing chiefly the mountain-tops, but descending into the valleys as the weight of the dry passes, and spreading in heavy fog in the districts. When not under this influence, the atmosphere overhanging the mountains is brilliantly clear and cloudless, more especially

on the eastern side of the range. The great importance of this group is its adaptation for the establishment of sanatory stations for the re-establishment of health in those who have suffered from the heat of the climate in low-elevated regions. The principal of these stations is Ootacamund, the two minor ones Coonoor and Kotaguri.

The number of sick visitors on the Neilgherry from 1840 to 1844 were as follows — 1840 284 1841 391, 1842 439 1843 742, 1844 820. In the year 1845 it became reduced to 571. In 1846 it rose to 742. Among the whole number of visitors (1,813) in the two years (1845 and 1846), it is stated that only two deaths occurred, a very favourable rate of mortality as compared with the year 1843 in which the deaths were in the proportion of 1½ per cent. upon the whole number and favourable even as compared with 1844 when the proportion had diminished to one per cent. The Medical Board hereupon observe "The climate of the Neilgherry may therefore be confidently pronounced to have maintained its character for salubrity in the case of Europeans suffering from the effects of a tropical climate, when disease has not occasioned organic lesion of any of the important viscera." The results of later years fully support the accuracy of this view.

The Neilgherry district communicates with the neighbouring provinces by means of six passes or ghats, the roads in which have been cut and kept in repair at the public expense. The only one of these passes which is ascended throughout by wheeled conveyances, is that of Seegoor," the modes of transit on the others being by bullocks coolies, and, to a small extent, by asses. By the Seegoor" Ghat, however cartloads of 1 000 pounds weight are brought up an additional pair of bullocks being required to help the cart over the steepest part of the ascent. By this pass the communication is kept up with Bangalore, Madras, and all places to the northward. The pass from Neddiwuttam to Goodaloor forms the communication between the hills and Cannanore, Tellicherry, and the western coast towards Bombay, through the Wynad country. Another pass is at Kotagerry, communicating with Malabar, in the low country and thence to Coimbatore and the Salem road. A fourth at Coonoor leading down to Malabar, the lower half being well constructed, can be ascended by laden carts having an extra pair of bullocks. The Malloor or Seendacatty Ghat has gone out of general use, and the remaining one, the Supara or Koondacatty Ghat, forms the line of communication between Calicut and the hills. The delineation of the district having been inaccurately mapped, a re-survey has been authorized. This territory was transferred to the British on the overthrow of Tipoo Sultan.

NEIR—A town in one of the recently organized districts of Hyderabad, or territory



# NEL—NEL.

tory of the Nizam 53 miles S.E. from Ellichpore Lat. 20 28', long 77° 58'

**NELUR**.—A town in the British district of Khandesh, presidency of Bombay 28 miles N of Malhagan Lat. 20 55', long. 74 30'

**NEJ NUDDER**, a river of Malwa, rises in lat. 25 20', long 75 17' in the native state of Marwar, and, flowing easterly through Boondse for 100 miles, falls into the Chambul in lat. 25 34' long 76 25'

**NELGOONDAH** in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town the principal place of a district of the same name, situate at the northern base of a granite hill on the summit of which, about 1,000 feet above the plain the fortress is erected Distance from the city of Hyderabad S.E., 55 miles Lat 17 8, long 79° 20'

**NELGOONDLA**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situate 11 miles N from the left bank of the Kistnah river and 80 miles S.W from Hyderabad. Lat. 16 31, long 77 48'

**NELLACOTTAH**.—A town in the British district of Madras presidency of Madras, 28 miles N W of Madura. Lat. 10 11', long 77° 54'

**NELLAMUNGLUM** — A town in the Mysore, 68 miles N E from Seringapatam, and 17 miles N W by W from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 7' long 77 28'

**NELLIAH** — A town in the native state of Catch 54 miles W from Bhoj and 118 miles S.E. by S from Tatta. Lat 23 20' long 68 58'

**NELLIALIAM** — A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras 70 miles S E. of Cannanore Lat. 11 31 long 76 24'

**NELLORE**.—A British district under the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Guntoor, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the northern division of Arcot, and on the west by the British district of Cuddnaph. It lies between lat. 15° 55 and 16, long 79 8' and 80 21' the area, according to official return, is 7,980 square miles. The general aspect of the coast is that of a stony plain with large tracts of jungle, interspersed with coconut-trees and palms. The country inland is more hilly and also more fertile, but few eminences have an elevation exceeding 400 feet above the level of the sea. The principal river is the Northern Pennar or Penna, which, rising in the hills of Nundydroog, in Mysore, sweeps first northward, subsequently eastward, and about 285 miles from its source enters this district, through which it holds its course for seventy miles, to its fall into the Bay of Bengal, eighteen miles below the town of Nellore. In the lower part of its course its bed is sandy, but higher up rocky with many deep pools well stocked with fish, which being swept down the stream during floods,

find their way into the numerous extensive tanks supplied by the river, and form a considerable portion of the diet of the people of this district. For nine months annually, the bed is in most places nearly dry, but during the north-east monsoon prevailing at the close of the year it in a few days becomes filled from bank to bank and at the town of Nellore the volume of water is then 500 yards wide and thirty feet deep. The Soornmokey the river next in size to the Pennar, rises in the Eastern Ghats and, flowing eastward, holds a course nearly parallel to the Pennar but veering more to the north-east, and after a course of about fifteen miles through this district, it falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is completely dry during the greater part of the year but in the rainy season has a large volume of water which is drawn off by numerous channels to replenish the tanks great numbers of which exist in the level part of this district.

The climate of Nellore is in general dry and salubrious, being subject to no sudden changes of temperature. The prevailing winds during the months of January and February are north easterly during March and April, north-easterly and south easterly, in May and June south-easterly and south westerly in July and August, south easterly and north westerly in September and October the direction of the wind is continually varying and in November and December it blows steadily from the north east. The fall of rain during the year is from thirty to forty inches, and it takes place partly during the south west monsoon in August and September but chiefly in October November, and December under the north-east monsoon. Not more than half the district is believed to be cultivated the remainder being either irreclaimably barren or overrun with jungle. The southern and eastern parts produce much rice in the vicinity of the tanks and streams, but in the western part the produce consists of what are called dry crops, such as millet of several kinds ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) gram (*Cicer arisatum*), the castor and some other oil-plants Tobacco is grown in considerable quantities, as are also indigo and some other plants yielding dyes. Cotton is to a small extent produced, but the soil is not considered favourable to it, and its culture is disliked by the agricultural population. The parts of the district are mines of iron and copper ore the latter said to have been worked by the natives from a remote period, were until recently regarded, on the strength of appearance, as containing very rich ores in inexhaustible abundance. Experience, however has not confirmed the accuracy of this view. In 1834 leases of the copper-mines and other privileges were granted to certain individuals, who were prepared to investigate and render available the supposed mineral riches of the district, subsequently, a private association was formed for prosecuting the same object under a regular system, but in 1841 the operations resulted in disappointment.

The population is given under the article MADRAS. The language spoken in the district is the Telugu. The general occupation of the people is agriculture though weaving is carried on to considerable extent. Culinary salt is extracted either from the soil or from sea water in large quantities. Rice is the staple article of diet with those who can afford it, but the ordinary food of the working classes is cholam (*Holcus sorghum*) and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). The Yandla, a wild rice lurking in the woods and jungles, use a great variety of roots, fruits, and leaves as articles of diet, and hence they have suffered less in times of famine than the more civilised portion of the population.

The great road from Madras to the Northern Circars and through them to Calcutta, runs through the whole length of this district from south to north; its course, which is nearly that of a straight line, lies at a short distance from the coast, and over a plain but slightly elevated above the level of the sea. Through out the greater part of its extent, it is a causeway artificially raised three or four feet above the general level of the country. During the periodical rains, considerable portions are washed away by the force of the water collecting in the west, or landward of it notwithstanding numerous outlets for its drainage into the sea. The arches for this latter purpose have been frequently burst by the pressure of water from beneath but the recurrence of this evil has been guarded against by substituting in place of the destroyed channels cylindrical tubes of solid masonry. At Ongole near the northern frontier the road is divided into two branches, one proceeding north-east to Masulipatam the other north-west to Hyderabad the capital of the Nizam's territory. There are no other routes of importance. Nellore, the capital, and Ongole, the only place worth notice in the district, will be found under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. Nellore was transferred to the East-India Company under the treaty with the nabob of Arcot of 1801, vesting in them the civil and military administration of the Carnatic.

NELLORE, the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, is situated on the right bank of the Northern Pennar or Penna river and eighteen miles from the place where it falls into the Bay of Bengal. "The town is irregularly built, and in places rather crowded and confined but there are some good streets occupied by the better classes, and on the whole, for a native town it is tolerably clean and airy." The site of the town is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, which has a red lateritious soil. To the west of the town is a very extensive tank filled with water from the river. The place was formerly defended by a rampart, which has been allowed to fall into ruins, and the fort, once of considerable importance, is in the same condition. Nellore is not a military station, but it is the seat of the civil establish-

ment of the district. The population of the town is estimated at about 20 000. Distance from Bellary E, 210 miles Cuddapah, 80, from Bangalore, N E., 190 Arcot, N 120, Madras, N., 100 Lat. 14 27' long 80° 2'

NEMAUR, or NIMAWAR.—A district of Western India, apparently denominated from the town of the same name. It comprises a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda and of the Vindhya Mountains, including it on the north and the Satpura, including it on the south. The limits are laid down in a recent publication as between lat. 21 28—22 35' long 74 48'—76 45'. Malcolm estimates its length from east to west at 130 miles, its general breadth at from thirty to forty though in the middle it is about seventy. The area has been estimated at 2 225 square miles. Its western extremity is at the Hiru Pahl, where the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, in the vicinity of Burwan, approach the banks of the river. The elevation of the lowest part of the valley or of the course of the Nerbudda through this district, is considerable, being at Mundlaur situated about equidistant from either extremity 700 feet above the sea. The navigation of the Nerbudda is, with some intermission practicable throughout the valley though much risk and difficulty are occasioned by the great rapidity of the stream and the numerous and steep rocks in its channel.

The relative density of the population has been estimated at thirty five to the square mile and the aggregate amount at about 250 000 persons. The proportion in the British part of the district estimated to comprehend an area of 269 square miles, is much higher being at a rate exceeding 164 per mile. The gross population in this portion (the British), as ascertained by a recent census, is 25,727 almost entirely composed of Hindoos, 11 299 of whom are set down as agricultural, and 13 985 as non agricultural. The Mahomedans, and others not Hindoo amount to only fifty five agricultural and 408 non-agricultural. In the remaining portion nominally under Mahatta rule but actually managed by the Anglo-Indian government, comprising by estimate 1 956 square miles, the average is upwards of seventy-one persons per mile, the total number being 30 795 of whom 35 792 are Hindoos engaged in agriculture 49 991 Hindoos following other pursuits, 367 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 4 045 non-agricultural. It is hence obvious, that those parts of Nemaour which are under British management are by far the most prosperous. The population for the most part consists of Hindoos, intermixed with Musulmans, Ghoonds, and Bheels; of which latter there is said to be a considerable number. The Bheels, considered a remnant of the aboriginal population are a wild and lawless race, living, when left to themselves, principally on the spontaneous produce of the soil, such as wild fruits and roots, eked out with game, generally obtained by archery, a

Bhoot being seldom seen without bow and arrows. They are mongrel professors of Brahminism, seeking to propitiate the inferior Brahminical deities by sacrifices and offerings but they neither construct nor frequent any temples, performing their simple rites under the shade of trees. The Barwars, a sort of pretenders to sorcery, appear to be the only persons among them regarded in any respect in the capacity of priests. Previously to the powerful conquest achieved by the British government, they were notorious plunderers and many still lurk among the nearly impenetrable fastnesses, and subsist in a great degree on the cattle which they steal. They do not, however appear to be irreclaimable, some having been trained to render good service in the capacity of police.

Nemaar is parcelled out among various possessors, whose respective tracts are in many instances so intermingled that any attempt here to make their situation and relative position intelligible must be abortive. Beside the British possessions, it comprises territory belonging to Sonadia, to Holkar to the rajah of Dhar and other chiefs of less importance. The confusion is increased by the fact of a portion of the native territory being under the management of the British government. The interests of that government are intrusted to the care of a political agent stationed at Mundliar, who is subject to the authority of the resident at Indore.

NEMAU, or NIMAWAR — A town situated on the right bank of the Nerbudda (here 1 000 yards wide) and on the route from Barool to Mhow being distant 90 miles N W from the former and 95 E of the latter. It is the chief place of the pergunnah of the same name, and probably the district of Nemaar also derives from it the appellation by which it is known. It is stated by Malcolm to belong to the family of Holkar. Distant 365 miles N E. of Bombay, 90 S.E. of Oojain. Lat. 23° 27', long 76° 58'.

NENKUR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and five miles N of the former town. It is situated two miles west of a large offset from the Indus, and four miles west of the main channel. The surrounding country is level, alluvial, and fertile but little cultivated. The neglect of cultivation is more especially remarkable towards the Indus, in which direction the land is for the most part over-run with jungle. Lat. 26° 27' long 67° 54'.

NEO DHOORA, or GHAT, in the British district of Kumaon, Bent. gov. of the N W Province, a pass into Hindustan or South-western Tibet, at the head of the Dhaul river, in the district of Dharma. It is much frequented by the Bhutias of Dharma, who carry on a brisk trade with Hindustan by means of great flocks and herds of sheep and goats, which they drive before them, laden with grain from Lower Kumaon, broad-cloth, cottons, hardware, and

other goods from Hindustan, and bringing back in return culinary salt, gold-dust, borax, wool, and some other goods of less importance. Though the pass is among summits inferior in height to the main range of the Himalaya farther south, it still has considerable elevation, probably not less than 15 000 feet above the sea. Lat 30° 29' long 80° 37'.

NEPAUL, an independent kingdom of Northern India, bounded on the north by Thibet on the east by Sikkim and the British territory of Darjeeling on the south by the British districts of Purneah Tirhoot, Sarun, and Goruckpore on the south west by Oude and on the west by the British district of Kumaon. It extends from lat. 26° 25' to 30° 17' and from long 80° 15' to 88° 15', is 500 miles in length from east to west, and 160 in breadth and contains an area of 54 500 square miles. The principal territorial divisions are Moorung Chayanpoor, Muckwanee, Khatang Nepaul, Gorkha, Khasi, and Malabum.

Throughout their southern border from the river Kales on the western frontier to the banks of the Mahananda on the eastern boundary the territories of Nepal are skirted by the Terai, a long narrow strip of land separating them from the Bengal provinces, and from Oude. Ten miles from the frontier commences the great forest of Nepal, following the same direction as the Terai, possessing an average breadth of from eight to ten miles, and though much overrun in parts with underwood yet containing a great variety of noble trees among the chief of which may be enumerated the saul, musoo Phallamikh (iron-wood) kala-kant (a sort of blackwood) the saji bhura, sumni and multa. The ebony is also found here. Beyond this, in a northerly direction lies a hilly tract of country which again is succeeded by two others of increasing elevation, the first of which may be denominated the mountainous, and the second the Alpine region of Nepal, with its lofty peaks of Dhaulagiri, Gomanthan, Mount Everest, and Kinabum junga. Full particulars of the nature and character of the Terai will be found under the article KUMAON. The hilly tract, the geological formation of which consists of limestone, hornstone and conglomerate, rises gradually towards the north, and is traversed by many small rivers having their origin on the southern faces of the first lofty mountains, to which these hills gradually approach. Interspersed, as already intimated, between the hills and the Alpine region (some notices of which latter appears in the article HIMALAYAS), is the mountainous region, having a breadth of from thirty to forty miles, consisting of one mountain heaped on another, and rising to a great height, so that when any fall happens in winter, their tops are for a short time covered with snow. The whole of this division is well watered by streams and springs, and the vegetable productions are of most remarkable stateliness, beauty, and

variety. It is diversified by several inhabited valleys, varying in elevation from 3 000 to 6 000 feet above the plains of Bengal, and contains Nepal proper within which is situated the great valley of Nepal with its towns of Khatmandoo, Patn, and Bhatgong. Khatmandoo, the capital, was built by the Ghoorkas and is comparatively modern; the old Newar town (the Newars being the original inhabitants) is Patn. According to Kirkpatrick, the valley of Nepal on all sides surrounded by hills, is nearly of an oval figure, its greatest extent is from north to south in which direction it may be computed at twelve horizontal miles. It stretches from east to west about nine miles and its circuit is roughly estimated by the inhabitants at twenty five coes, or from forty to fifty miles. It is bounded on the north and south by very stupendous mountains, near the foot of which rise several of those humbler eminences called oolines in Switzerland. Indeed the bottom of the valley besides being in general extremely uneven and intersected by deep ravines occupied by autumnal inundations is speckled throughout at various distances with similar little hills. To the east and west the inclosing mountains are much less lofty; the immediate head of the valley to the westward being defined principally by a low steep ridge covered with brushwood and anciently called Maroor, but at present most commonly Naga-Arjoon from the name of an idol for which it is famous. This ridge passes close behind Sumbhoo-Nath and is itself backed by a more considerable one named Dhoochook. To the eastward, the most remarkable hills are those of Ranechook and Mahabut, or Mahadeo-phora, but they by no means reach the elevation either of Phalchook (which is the most towering of the summits that illustrate the southern confine of the valley) or of Sheepoori, which constitutes its principal barrier to the northward, and is unquestionably by far the highest of all the mountains that encircle it. The other chief links of this superb chain are Mount Kulbunm, which stretches westerly from Sheepoori, being united to Naga-Arjoon by Mount Bheerbundy and Chumpabaldi, which with one or two more inferior peaks, complete the girdle by joining Chandraguri to Phalchook. Viewed from Chandraguri the scene is thus described by the same writer — "From hence the eye not only expatiates on the waving valley of Nepal, beautifully and thickly dotted with villages, and abundantly chequered with rich fields, fertilized by numerous meandering streams, but also embraces on every side a wide expanse of charming and diversified country. It is the landscape in front, however that most powerfully attracts the attention; the scenery in this direction rising to an amphitheatre, and exhibiting to the delighted view the cities and numberless temples of the valley below, and stupendous mountains of Sheepoori the still super towering Jib Jibm, clothed to its snow-capped peak with pendulous forests; and finally the gigantic

Himalah, forming the majestic background to this wonderful and sublime picture."

Hindoo records describe the valley of Nepal as originally an immense lake, which in the progress of time gradually retired between the banks of the Bhagmutty. The statement would appear to be borne out by the physical aspect of the valley the waving nature of the ground strongly resembling the bed of a large body of water and the soil, which consists of a rich black mould, being evidently an alluvial deposit.

At the western head of the valley of Nepal stands the temple of Sumbhoo-nath an ancient edifice occupying the summit of a hill having an elevation of about 300 feet above the subjacent plain, the ascent to which is gained by a flight of steps cut out of the rock. A colossal figure of the god Boudh the lawgiver of the Rhootas, stands at the foot of the steps. The temple rises from the centre of a terrace, which completely occupies the summit of the hill, and is discernible at a great distance from its gilded spires and turrets.

The principal rivers which traverse Nepal, are the Kurnalli, Gunduck, Triul-Ganga, Bori Gunduck, Coony and Bhagmutty these are separately described under their respective heads in the alphabetical arrangement.

Notwithstanding its low latitude, Nepal from its great elevation, which is about 4 000 feet above the level of the sea, enjoys a climate resembling in some degree that of southern Europe. Snow lies on the mountain chain which surrounds the capital for days together in winter and occasionally falls in the valley below where hoar-frost is by no means unusual. In the same season ice sometimes covers the tanks and pools of standing water but the rivers never freeze. During Kirkpatrick's stay in the valley of Nepal from the 17th to the 25th of March the thermometer at noon usually ranged between 81 and 84 a little after sunrise it stood at from 50 to 54 but was once so low as 47 and at nine in the evening it fluctuated between 62 and 66 upon one occasion within the seven days it rose to 87 yet by ascending the sides and summits of the inclosing mountains, the heat of Bengal may be speedily exchanged for the cold of Russia. Nepal is characterized by seasons similar to those of Upper India, the rains commencing a little earlier and settling in from the south-east. At the foot of the hills in the Terai the air is wholesome from the middle of March to the middle of November, engendering petrid fever of which those attacked by it, die in a few days.

Several mineral productions are obtainable in Nepal. A vague belief formerly prevailed, that the country contained gold mines, but the search for their discovery, conducted under the authority of the native government, proved fruitless. The absence of gold is, however, compensated by the excellence of other metals. Copper and iron mines are worked, and the iron of Nepal is said to be not surpassed in

excellence by that of any other country. Its copper, though of superior quality, does not appear to enter into competition in the western markets with the copper of Europe but this circumstance may be attributed partly to the expense of transportation through a mountainous country and partly to the ignorance of the natives in the art of metallurgy. Ores of lead have been met with in several tracts, and the western parts of Nepal abound in arsenic and pyrites. Stone well adapted to building purposes abounds but owing to the expense of its transportation stone edifices are more uncommon than even in Bengal.

Among the wild animals are the rhinoceros and the tiger, herds of elephants also range in the great forest and large numbers are annually caught on behalf of the government who claim an exclusive right to them. The mode in which they are caught is not as elsewhere, by driving the animals into a keddah or inclosure but by nooses thrown over their necks by a hunter seated on a decoy elephant. Of domestic animals it may be briefly noticed that the cattle of Nepal are little superior to those ordinarily met with in Bengal and the upper provinces but within the last three or four years horned cattle and sheep have been imported from England, with the view of introducing the breed into Nepal.

Rice is the staple article of food the other principal crops are wheat and pulses. Excellent vegetables are of inferior description the potato degenerates rapidly and can only be grown successfully by the annual importation of fresh roots from Patna and other localities. Among the indigenous fruits are the peach, raspberry, walnut, and mulberry.

The population amounting to 1 940 000 consists of—1st. Ghoorkas the conquerors of Nepal, who are Hindoos 2nd. Newars, the aborigines who are chiefly confined to Nepal proper and furnish unequivocal signs of their Mongolian origin in the flat nose high cheek bone, small eye, and copper-coloured complexion. Between these two races there subsists, as well in character, manners, and features, as in religious rites and language, the most marked differences. The Ghoorkas make the better soldiers, the Newars the more skilful artificers. Besides these, there are the Bhotias and the Dhanwars and Manjoes who are the cultivators and fishermen of the western districts.

Though the commerce of Nepal is not extensive, it carries on trade with Bengal, Tibet, and Oude. Among the principal exports are elephants, rice, timber, hides, ginger, honey, and fruit. The manufactures of the country consist in the fabrication of cutlery, armaments, muskets, and other warlike instruments, of utensils of brass, copper and iron and the coating of bells. Coarse cottons are made up for home consumption, and the paper manufactured in the capital appears to be of superior quality. Nepal is likewise famous for the production of a beautiful flat brick used for the fronts of houses.

Little is known of the Ghoorkas prior to their conquest of Nepal, which appears to have been completed in 1768. In 1790 the Nepauleses invaded Tibet, and pillaged its temples. The Lamas had recourse for aid to the emperor of China, who despatched a force of 70 000 men against the Ghoorkas. The latter were defeated and pursued to Noakote, near their capital, where terms dictated by the victors were accepted, and Nepal became a dependency of China. The submission however was merely temporary. On the 1st of March 1792 a treaty of commerce was concluded between the British government and Nepal, and some years later political relations were established between the two governments by the treaty of Dinapoor, concluded in October 1801. By a separate article of that treaty, the British government guaranteed the payment of the stipend of the ex rajah of Nepal who had been compelled to abdicate in favour of his son and had retired to Benares. No security had been taken from the Nepal government for the repayment and the omission resulted in loss and annoyance to the British government. At length the alliance between the two states was formally dissolved. This took place in 1804 and from that time till 1812 little intercourse seems to have taken place, beyond vain remonstrances on the part of the British against border invasions and encroachments. These at length occurred so frequently and to such an increasing extent, that it became necessary for the British government to take some decisive mode of vindicating its rights. An attempt was made to settle the matters in dispute by the appointment of commissioners but the endeavour ended unsatisfactorily as such measures often do the rights of the British were established, but the Nepauleses evaded their recognition. Fresh outrages followed, and ultimately war becoming inevitable preparations for carrying it on were commenced on a somewhat extensive scale. The force destined to act against Nepal, many thousands strong, and duly provided with ordnance and all other necessary implements of war was distributed into four divisions, under four commanders, to each of whom was assigned a defined course of action. Various diplomatic arrangements were also made with a view of assisting the military operations, and rendering the whole conducive to the establishment of the relations of peace. Of the attempts at negotiation, it is enough to say that they were generally defeated by the bad faith and dishonesty which almost invariably characterise native diplomacy, and which pre-eminently mark that of Nepal. The commencement of military operations was also unsuccessful. An unsuccessful attack upon the strong fortress of Kalunga was attended with frightful loss, including among the slain the gallant but ill-fated officer by whom it was conducted, General Gillespie. Another attempt, made under another officer, and with increased means of destruction, was equally unsuccessful, and

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though subsequently the place fell into the hands of the assailants, through the abandonment of its garrison, the conquest must be regarded as dearly purchased. Other mischances also occurred. Some of the divisions of the invading army achieved nothing, and it is to the omission and military talent of Sir David Ochterlony to whom happily one of the divisions had been intrusted that the British cause was saved from utter defeat and disgrace. His success alarmed the enemy, and under the influence of such alarm negotiation recommenced, and a treaty was arranged, which was ratified as soon as received at Fort William. Its fate at Khatmandoo was widely different. The desire for war had been only checked, not extirpated, and the repudiation of the acts of its own accredited agents was of course not allowed by the Nepalese government to act as an impediment to the indulgence of its hostile propensities; the treaty therefore was rejected. A renewal of the war was consequently inevitable but its continuance was happily short. Sir David Ochterlony advanced through jungle and across mountains and though the enemy at length found courage to attack him it was without success. The fears of the court of Khatmandoo revived and an emissary of that court proceeded to the British camp, with the required ratification of the treaty previously concluded which thus became the rule of the political relations between the two powers. This took place in March 1816.

Henceforward the history of Nepal presents little that can excite interest in a European mind. Eternal intrigue and occasional resort to rougher means, identify its character with that of most oriental courts. At times, however events have occurred, which by their unusual atrocity relieve the tameness of the surrounding incidents. Such events have marked the career of Jung Bahadoor whose name at least is pretty well known in England, which country he visited a few years since. Jung Bahadoor was the nephew of a man who had the good fortune (if such a term may be properly applied) to attain the office of prime minister of Nepal. His youth was devoted to gambling, and his expertness in the avocation which he chose repaired the financial dilapidation occasioned by his wild excesses. On his uncle becoming prime minister Jung Bahadoor quitted the obscurity of an outpost for the capital, which he regarded as the only field for the development of genius like his own. There he was the subject of many remarkable adventures, and committed sundry acts not recognised as lawful by the moral codes of the western world. Among the latter was the murder of his uncle, which he undertook and perpetrated at the instigation of the queen who had previously been the minister's patroness. A new ministry was formed, and Jung became commander-in-chief. The opportunity of slaughter on a larger scale soon awaited him. The new premier was assassinated, and the queen, with whom he was a

prime favourite, demanded vengeance. One of the colleagues of the murdered minister was suspected of being concerned in the crime. Jung proposed to another colleague of the unfortunate premier that the suspected man should be put to death, and the government be administered by the sole survivor he to whom the proposals were made. Hesitation on his part being displayed Jung determined to place him in confinement till his object was effected and gave a signal for his seizure. The son of the intended prisoner apprehensive for the safety of his father rushed forward to his rescue, but was forthwith cut down the father sprung to avenge his son's death but a bullet from the rifle of Jung Bahadoor had the former by the side of the latter. This was, however but the prelude to what was to follow. Fourteen hostile chiefs confronted Jung but he was prepared to deal with them promptly. Backed by a small force on which he could depend he levelled his rifle fourteen times in succession and at each discharge, excepting one brought down his selected victim. The man who escaped his aim was he who had been accused of the murder of his colleague but his reprieve was short he reached the door but there met from a sword the death which he had escaped from Jung's rifle. Massacre now raged throughout the palace but the bodies of the slain were for Jung the stepping stones to power. Before the dawn of the succeeding day Jung Bahadoor was invested with the office of prime minister. His future course was not inconsistent with its commencement. A conspiracy was formed for his destruction but Jung not only escaped but seized and beheaded all the adherents of the chief conspirator. The queen was ordered to quit the country with her two sons the king accompanied them and the heir apparent was raised to the throne. A feeble attempt was made by the monarch to regain his crown but the information and energy of Jung baffled it, and the king was made prisoner. He still remains in captivity but is sometimes, as an indulgence, allowed to occupy a seat on the throne next to his usurping son.

**NERBUD**—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guilewar situate 86 miles ESE from Rajoot and 79 miles WSW from Baroda. Lat. 21 52' long 73° 7'.

**NERBUDDA**.—A river running in the British district of Rangpur presidency of Bengal, on the elevated plateau of Amarantak or Ummurkuntak in the Vindhya Mountains, at an elevation of probably between 2 000 and 4 000 feet above the sea. Though that place is within the British frontier little is known of it. According to the accounts collected by Tieffenthaler and Blunt, its remotest source is in an inexhaustible pond, enclosed by a wall of masonry close to the temple of Amarakantak, in lat 22° 30', long 81° 49'. The mountain river is a yard wide at its exit from the pond, and flowing eastward a mile and a half, is pre-

edged twenty six yards from the brow of the table-land and, changing its direction flows westwards. In the upper part of its course, the declivity must be very rapid, as Jubbulpore, having an elevation above the sea of 1,455 feet, and situate on the right bank of the river, is, if the distance be measured along the channel 199 miles below the source and if the elevation of this last be assumed at 3,500 feet, the average descent of the waterway in that interval may be estimated at about ten feet in each mile. About Jubbulpore, it enters on what is generally called the valley of the Nerbudda, or the great depression bounded north by the Vindhya, on the south by the Satpura Mountains and the immediate drainage of this supplies nearly the whole volume of its water as perhaps no river of the same magnitude and length of course receives so few important tributaries. About forty miles below Jubbulpore, and in lat 23° 4' long 79° 26', it, near Bairkura on the right side, receives the Herrun a small river, and twenty miles lower down on the left side, the Shair, still smaller. The formations along its banks, in the upper part of its course, appear for the most part to be trappean lower down, at Jubbulpore, granitic. At Bhern Garkh, below Jubbulpore the channel is contracted between two high perpendicular cliffs of magnesian limestone, white as snow. The river notwithstanding the great width of its bed in some parts of its upper course, appears to be scarcely anywhere continuously navigable for any considerable distance, in consequence of the innumerable basaltic rocks scattered over its channel and these obstacles are the more seriously injurious as at Chand garkh, near Poonasam, and Tendukhera, near Jubbulpore, are inexhaustible mines of iron-ore, of good quality which, were the navigation available would prove a most useful resource to that part of Hindustan. A recent report on the state of this river is officially described as presenting an interesting but not very encouraging narrative as respects its navigation for purposes of trade. "Four or five miles above Hoshungabad 380 miles from its source, and in lat. 22° 45', long 77° 49', it on the right side receives the Towah perhaps the largest of its tributaries and a little below the confluence it is 900 yards wide.

About fifty yards above the junction of the Towah river with the Nerbudda, there is a ledge of black limestone rock which stretches the whole way across the Nerbudda, connecting the two banks by a causeway as it were. A fine waterfall is the result, while immediately below it is an exceedingly deep hole, which is literally alive with immense alligators. The ascent from its steepness and slippery nature, is impracticable to them, and they content themselves with sporting about the deep water at its base. Below Hoshungabad, for about eighty miles, as far as Joga, in lat 23° 20' long 76° 40', and 445 miles from the source the channel is rather free from obstacles, but

at that place there is a stony rapid which, however is, during the periodical rains, passable for boats of considerable burthen, and about ten miles below this rapid is the fall of Mundhar, of ten feet, causing an insuperable impediment to navigation. This stoppage of the navigation is in lat. 22° 15' long 76° 45' below the source of the river 455 miles above its mouth 845. Between Mundhar and Hoshungabad, the country on each side of the river is a very wild, woody tract, consisting of a succession of low hills, and deep ravines and watercourses, covered with dense and lofty forests, and scarcely capable of being traversed in most parts for seven or eight miles from the river by any but foot-passengers. Iron-ore abounds. Below Mundhar twenty five miles, and in lat. 22° 16' long 76° 28' are the falls of Dhardir, of forty feet descent, there being during the season of low water four or five channels, but during the periodical rains, an unbroken sheet of water, about a hundred feet in width from the cliff on the left to that on the right side navigation being totally impracticable. Close below this fall is the rapid of Kal Bhyru, "in forty feet, three feet," the river being only 100 feet wide and three feet water on the rapid and here is a ford much frequented at seasons of low water. At the termination of the rapid is the rocky isle of Mundatta, the ruinous pagodas on which are annually much frequented being sacred to Siva. The geological formations of the banks in this part of the river's course appear to be of slate of various sorts. Between the rapids at Mundatta and the British cantonment at Mundleair seventy miles lower down, several rapids occur but none totally interrupting navigation. The estimated elevation of Mundleair above the sea is 700 feet, or 780 below Jubbulpore where the stream descending from the table-land, enters the valley of the Nerbudda, and as the distance between those two towns is 380 miles measured by the stream, the average descent in that interval is little more than two feet per mile.

Jaquemont describes the river as about 2,000 feet wide at Mundleair in the season of low water when it is fordable though with difficulty in consequence of the great rockiness of its bed. In the periodical rains, the water rises here from thirty to forty feet above its height in the abrunken state of the river. At Hiranpuli seventy miles below Mundleair the navigation is totally interrupted by a rapid, 100 feet in length and having a fall of six feet. The channel 150 feet in width, is studded with basaltic rocks, rising above the surface. In a late attempt made to try how far it might be navigated, a very strong canoe, guided by means of two ropes worked by several men on the bank, was several times upset or sunk though at last hauled out by main strength. The Hiranpuli rapid is in lat. 23° 5' long 74° 45' 620 miles from the source, 181 from the mouth. A mile below this, it [the Nerbudda] finds a single channel of forty

yards, bounded on either side by cliffs, into which the stream, 500 yards in width contracts in volume as it rushes down the declivity of this gorge with extreme fury." From this place the river is unfit for navigation for seventy miles to Soolpan Mahadeo or Makri Fall in lat. 21° 47', long 78° 48' 691 miles from the source 110 from the mouth. According to Dangerfield, in this part of its course the stream finds its way contracted to within half its usual breadth between two hilly ranges and its course being much impeded so as to render navigation impracticable by large masses and elevated ridges of rock. In one spot, the channel for this vast volume of water was not ten yards in breadth the water rushing through it with a slight fall and tremendous force. From Makri Fall to Tulukwara, a distance of twenty five miles the navigation is difficult but, with much care and toil, practicable. From Tulukwara, in lat. 21° 57' long 78° 32' to the sea, a distance of eighty five miles it is navigable for boats of considerable burthen. Flowing by the city of Broach situate on its right or north bank it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 21° 85' long 72° 35' its total length of course being 601 miles. The tide is perceptible only twenty five miles above Broach or fifty five from the sea. Throughout the tidal part of its course, the breadth of the Nerbudda exceeds a mile. At Broach about thirty miles from the mouth, it is a noble sheet of water two miles wide even when the tide is out. Ships of burthen can proceed up the river to Broach but skilful pilotage is necessary as the navigation is very difficult, in consequence of a bar at the entrance of the river and numerous sandbanks in its channel. The practicability of improving the navigation by artificial means has been considered and several years ago instructions were sent out for a survey by a competent officer, with a view to this end. An experienced geologist was at the same time directed to examine the coal fields in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad for the purpose of ascertaining their capacity as a source of supply to Bombay thereby relieving that port from its exclusive dependence upon Europe for coal. The latest results reported are of an encouraging character. Few rivers have a more direct course than that of the Nerbudda, which is nearly due east and west. It is considered to be the boundary between the Deccan and Hindostan.

#### NERBUDDA TERRITORY — See SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA

**NERIAD** in the British district of Kara, under the presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Baroda to the city of Ahmedabad. Its streets are level conveniently broad, and clean. It is the principal place of the extensive tobacco tract in that district, and is situate in a thriving well-cultivated country abounding in towns and prosperous villages. Population 40,000. Distance from Baroda,

NW 35 miles from Ahmedabad, S.E. 30 Lat. 21° 40', long 72° 55'.

**NEROWLEE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 69 miles S.E. from Jeypoor and 180 miles E. from Ajmer. Lat. 26° 20' long 76° 48'.

**NEROWLEE**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Oudh, 25 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 29', long 78° 49'.

**NERRONA**—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the Great Western Runn of Cutch and 12 miles N.N.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 28' long 69° 40'.

**NEVERDEFFOOR**, in the district of Balon territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the river Sae, 75 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 3,000 Hindoos, including 100 Bhatas. Lat. 25° 59', long 81° 33'.

**NEWA SHAHER** in the Julundur Doab division of the Panjab, a town situate 15 miles W. from the right bank of the Sutlej 130 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 12' long 76° 18'.

**NEW HALLA**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, provinces of Scinde, presidency of Bombay 30 miles N. of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 48' long 68° 20'.

**NEWSUR**—See NOWSAR.

**NEWTAH** in the British district of Durnoh, one of the divisions of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town on the route from Durnoh to Jubbulpoor 12 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 40', long 79° 38'.

**NEWELGURH**—A town in the territory of Oudh 60 miles N.N.E. from Oudh and 81 miles N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 35', long 82° 34'.

**NEYH**—A town in the native state of Cutch 68 miles W.N.W. from Bhooj and 95 miles S.E. by S. from Tatin. Lat. 23° 30', long 68° 42'.

**NEYPAAR**—A town in the British district of Kara, presidency of Bombay 33 miles S.E. by E. of Kara. Its streets are narrow and uneven. Lat. 22° 28', long 73° 7'.

**NHOON**, in the Sindh Segur Doab division of the Panjab, a town situate on the left bank of the Indus, 135 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 7' long 71° 18'.

**NIBRUNG** in Basahir a pass across the elevated ridge forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. It has the appearance of a gateway and lies between two perpendicular rocks each thirty five feet high. Gerard remarks that he had nowhere else observed so great a difference in the height of the thermometer exposed to the sun's rays and in the shade, in the former case being 104 in the latter 354. Three hundred yards to the southeast is the Gooms Pass, and a quarter of a



# NIC-NID

mile further, in the same direction, is the Ghazal Pass. Nibung is 18 035 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 22', long 78 13'

**NICHOULI, or NUHLAWALI** in the British district of Goruckpoor, head gov. of the N W Province, a small town near the northern frontier towards Nepal. Bachanin, who surveyed it forty years ago describes it as a very sorry place, having 200 huts and if six persons be allowed to each the population may be estimated at 1 200. Here is a ruinous mud fort, which formerly belonged to the petty rajah of Palpa, in Nepal. Distant N E. from Goruckpoor cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 27 17, long 83° 47'

**NICHOR**, in Buzahir a village of the district of Koonawar is situated on the northern declivity of a mountain sloping down to the left bank of the Sutly. Elevation above the sea 6 925 feet. Lat. 31 33', long 78

**NICKBYE**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, head-gov. of Bengal, 37 miles F by N of Cuttack. Lat. 20 34, long 86 29

**NICOBARS**—A cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying between lat. 6 40—9 20' and long 93 8—94 18' they are inhabited by about 1 000 Malays. The Danes formed a settlement here in 1766 but abandoned it in 1768. At the latter end of the year 1840 the whaler *Pilot*, of London, was seized by pirates infesting the Nicobars. An English cruiser being despatched to these islands to exact reparation a quantity of marine stores not pertaining to the *Pilot*, were discovered and a suspicion arose that some of the many vessels which had sailed in recent years for China or the Straits, and had never since been heard of, might have fallen victims to the pirates of the Nicobars or Andamans. At this period the sovereignty of the Nicobars was claimed by the Danes. Evidence subsequently obtained, left little room for doubt that in several instances the crews of British vessels had been murdered and the vessels scuttled and sunk by the islanders and it further appeared that the murder of the crew had always been effected by surprise. Measures were taken to give notoriety to these circumstances, and commanders of trading vessels likely to touch at the Nicobars were recommended to employ, during their stay a portion of the crew as an armed watch. In 1845 the Danish government came to the determination to abandon all claim to sovereignty over the Nicobars and on the final removal of Danish authority the chiefs of the island of Car Nicobar hoisted the British flag, and expressed their desire, through a British merchant of Mouleim, to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government. It was not, however, deemed expedient to recognise these proceedings. Some few years later certain residents of Chittagong made a representation to the British government regarding two briggs which sailed for the Nicobars in 1852. Neither of

them had since been heard of, and the presumption was that both had been cut off by savages. Captain Dacey, of the steamer *Tenasserim*, was thereupon despatched to the Nicobars for the purpose of inquiring into the fate of the missing vessels, and the report of this officer the home authorities observe leaves no doubt that two vessels, one of them English have recently been destroyed, and their crews murdered by the inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands and there seems too much reason to fear that these atrocities have been preceded by many similar outrages. These and the adjacent islands termed the Andamans would, it has been suggested, answer admirably for a convict settlement.

**NIDAON or NADAUN**, in the north of the Punjab a small town on the Beas, here a deep rapid and clear stream, 160 yards wide, and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. The right bank is of sandstone, lofty and abrupt, the left of mould lower and shelving. Here is a ferry much frequented, being on the route from British India to Cashmere. Nadaun was formerly a flourishing place, and was held by an independent rajah, but the prince was expelled by Runjeet Singh, and since that event the town has fallen into decay. Near Nadaun is Jewala Munk, a celebrated Hindoo temple surmounted with a richly gilded roof and inclosing a fissure in the rock, from which issue jets of inflammable gas, which, when lighted, are considered the breath of the tutelary deity. The assessment of the land revenue, when payable to the Sikh government, was regulated by a curious contrivance, which according to Moorcroft, without diminishing the amount, was likely to be satisfactory to the peasantry. This was by a rough analysis of the soil. A given quantity of the earth was put into a fine muslin sieve, and washed with water until all the mould was carried through, and nothing but the sand left, and according to its proportion to the whole, a deduction was made from the assessment. The rate for rich soil was about five shillings an acre. The site of Nadaun is delightful and during its prosperity it was celebrated for fine gardens, and various other attractions. Vigne mentions a popular proverb—Who will come to Nadaun and then leave it! It is in lat. 31 46, long 76° 23'

**NIDDAGOONDA**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 56 miles N E. by E from Hyderabad, and 127 miles N W from Guntoor. Lat. 17 48', long 79 19'

**NIDDAVOLE**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N E. by N of Masulipatam. Lat. 16 55' long 81 44

**NIDIGULL** in the Mysore, a fort and town on the north-east frontier towards Bellary, garrisoned by Hyder Ali. It in the year 1779 was, after a desperate resistance, stormed by the troops of the pottigar or chief of Chitradurg, auxiliary to the Maharajah.

# NID-NIM

Distance from Chitradurg, E. 48 miles, Bangalore, N W 89 Lat. 14 10' long. 77 9'

**NIDJIGUL**—A town in the Mysore, 67 miles N E. by N from Seringapatam and 146 miles W by N from Arcot. Lat. 13 15' long 77 15'

**NIE SARAE**, in the territory of Oude a village on the route from Cawnpore to Luck now 23 miles N E of the former 25 S.W. of the latter Lat. 23 41' long 80 42'

**NILAB** in the Punjab a small town on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock, and close to the confluence of the Hurroo river The name signifies 'blue water' and has been assigned to it from the deep blue colour of the water of the Indus at this place The great river here is narrow rapid, and 120 feet deep There is a ferry at which, according to Wood Timur crossed on his invasion of India but Rennell is of opinion that he crossed at or near Attock. Lat. 33 46 long 72° 15'

**NILING** in Chinese Tartary near the northern frontier of Gurwah is situated in the district of Chaprang being distant south west from the town of that name six days journey by a tolerably good track It is situated on the right bank of the Jahnevi, a great affluent with the Bhagorettes called lower down the Ganges. The houses are built very low in consequence of the great violence of the wind Besides the road to Chaprang there is another to Koonawar by the Changrakhago Pass situated about lat 31 14 long 78 37' This is probably the most difficult pass in the Himalayas as Gerard who had crossed several above 18 000 feet high could find no guide willing to accompany him across the Chungakhago and some years before his arrival in that tract eighteen people perished in attempting the passage since which time few loaded travellers venture on it. Elevation above the sea 11 127 feet. Lat. 31 6', long 79 2'

**NILLEHGAON**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 30 miles E. from Sholapoor and 69 miles N N E from Bejapoor Lat. 17 41, long 76 15'

**NIL NAG** blue lake, in Cashmere, a great spring or place of water which gives rise to a stream falling into the Betut or Jhelum, in the vicinity of Baramulla, in lat 33 48' long 74 47' Like most other sources of rivers it is regarded with superstitious veneration by the Hindoos. It is situated on the north-eastern declivity of the Pir Panjal and 21 miles S.W. of Srinagar

**NIMAR**—See NEMARA.

**NIMBEH**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 11 miles N N W of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 16, long 74 41'

**NIMBERA**, in Rajpootana, the principal

place of a pergunnah, one of the possessions of the noted Patan freebooter Muhammed Ameer Khan, is situated on the route from Neemuch to Numsenbad, 16 miles N W of the former and 127 S. of the latter It is surrounded by a rampart with towers, and has a small mosque, some small temples, and a neat cuthery or court of justice There is a very beautiful bath or well It has a noble staircase, and a verandah of rich Sarawen arches round the wall about half way down The pergunnah contains 275 villages, and an area of 172 square miles Of its separate population there is no return but information on that of the whole of the dependences of Ameer Khan will be found in the article on Tonk. It is estimated to yield an annual revenue of 1 40 000 rupees, or 14 000! Though forming part of the jaghere of the noted Ameer Khan its fiscal affairs and police have long been under the management of the East India Company an arrangement originating in a great outrage committed on some British subjects from Neemuch who were attacked, stripped, and some of them killed. The proper British officer having applied to Ameer Khan for redress, that chieftain answered that he had no sufficient army to sustain his authority in so distant a possession, and that he wished that the English would take the district in farm give him a fair rent, and govern it their own way which offer was accepted. Tod who passed through this place in 1840 and a few years before Heber's visit, states it to be a considerable town with an excellent stone circumvallation and adds that, being on the high road between Malwa and Hindostan it enjoys a good share of traffic." Lat. 24 36, long 74° 48'

**NIMBSOR**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 35 miles S.E. by E of Sattara. Lat. 17° 27', long 74 31

**NIMKESARAE** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 22 miles N of the former Lat. 27 24, long 78 17

**NIMKHAR**, or **NIMKHAR-MISRIK**, in the district of Kharabad, territory of Oude a town near the left bank of the Goomtee, is the principal place of the subdivision of the same name. On a high sand hill on the bank of the river is a brick fort of quadrangular ground plan, half a mile in circuit, having four round towers one at each angle but fallen into ruin. Contiguous is a reservoir, regarded sacred by the Hindoos, of octagon outline, surrounded in its circuit of about 180 paces by a wall, sloping towards the water, with ten steps. The water is supplied from hidden springs, is clear deep, of a sky-blue colour, and is used by the Hindoos as a bath for ritual ablutions. Similar tanks abound in the neighbourhood. This place is mentioned in the Ayen Akbery as having a brick fort, and yielding as

annual revenue of 89,101 rupees. Lat. 27° 21', long. 86° 32'

**NINA DEVI**, in the hill state of Kuluor a peaked mountain in the narrow peninsula formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutlej and about four miles from the left bank of that river. It rises about 8 000 feet above the town of Anandpur, or 4 000 above the level of the sea. Its shape is singularly like the peaked turban worn by the Sikhs, which people hold the spot in great veneration because Guru Govind Singh ascended to its summit, and there, surrounded by a few faithful followers, concerted measures for the propagation of their faith. A small well constructed temple is situated on the summit to which there is access by means of a flight of stone steps. Lat. 31° 18' long 78° 37'

**NINGROO**—A town in the British district of Sudiya, Upper Assam 34 miles S. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 20' long 95° 42'

**NIRMUL**, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town nine miles north of the left or north bank of the Godavary in a country of granitic formation, overlaid with fossiliferous strata, on the route from Hyderabad to Nagpur, 120 miles N. of former 150 S.W. of latter. Lat. 19° 7' long 78° 25'

**NIRT** in Buzahur a village on the left bank of the Sutlej belonging to Brahmins, who hold it rent free. Elevation above the sea 3,067 feet. Lat. 31° 23' long 77° 37'

**NISHOWRA**.—See **NARABRAH**

**NISURH**, in Buzahur, a village of Koonwar, is situated near the left bank of the Tag lakhar a large stream which rises in Chinese Tartary three or four days' journey to the eastward. The village lies at the northern base of the Tugrug Pass from which it is accessible by a footpath of steep descent, passing through growths of juniper and thyme. The soil and climate are sufficiently genial to bring to maturity excellent vegetables and small fruit, such as gooseberries though it has an elevation of 10 165 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 39' long 78° 34'

**NITI**, in the British district of Kumaon under the heat. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village near a celebrated pass of the same name across the range or succession of mountains forming the boundary towards Hindoo or Chinese Tartary. The village thirteen miles south of the pass, is situated on the left bank of the Doon, and at the foot of a range of eminences, which, sweeping round defends it on the north and north-west from tempests. The route from the village is up the course of the Doon, which is the of the southern face, where, in the early part of October not a speck of snow was to be seen. After the route diverges from the Doon, the ascent becomes very steep, amidst crumbling crags of blue limestone. The pass opens at the top on the table-land of Tartary or rather on the slightly depressed basin of the Sutlej, the bed of which

there has an elevation of 14 924 feet above the sea. This is considered the easiest and best pass between Kumaon and Hindoo, and in consequence is one of the principal channels of the trade between Chinese Tartary and Hindooistan and the carrying business forms the principal means of subsistence of the Bhotias of Niti. The pass becomes open at the latter end of June, and continues so generally to the second week in October. The articles of merchandise are conveyed on yaks, goats, and sheep. The Bhotian sheep carries from ten to twenty pounds weight, the goat from twelve to twenty four. The Tibetan sheep which is larger and stronger carries from thirty to forty. They can, if urged, travel in a day seven or eight miles over the mountain tracks but for a continuance not more than five. Grain, borax, salt, and such other goods as can be commodiously divided are sewn up in saddle-bags called karuk made of woolen and coated in leather and are hung on each side being secured in place by a crupper and breast-band. Wool, cottons and goods of similar description are in the same way arranged in small packages. The sufferings of travellers from disordered respiration in consequence of the tenuity of the air are very severe and though the Bhotias take pains from early age to train themselves to endure it, some can never succeed, and even yaks and other beasts are not exempt from sufferings resulting from it. The most marked symptoms are vertigo, inordinate action of the heart, accelerated respiration and the most distressing difficulty of breathing. The statement of Batten is conclusive as to the reality of this influence. —

During this walk I was almost killed by mere pain. The rarity of the air along this high road to Daba (nearly 17 000 feet) was perfectly awful. My dandi people would not go on and returned to the crest of the pass. One man accompanied me and he and I went groaning along at a snail's pace, on a level and yet in great agony. Angina pectoris I now consider nothing in comparison. I felt the pain most at my chest, and suffocation seemed to threaten me at every step. "The district adjacent to Niti bears the same name, and contains ten villages and 219 houses. Elevation of crest of pass above the sea 16 814 feet, lat. 30° 57' long 79° 54'. Elevation of village 11,464 feet, lat. 30° 48' long 79° 53'.

**NITTERKONAH**—A town in the British district of Mynungung heat. gov. of Bengal, 45 miles E. of Jumnepore. Lat. 24° 50' long 90° 45'

**NIWANS**, in the British district of Ramguri territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Ramguri to Jabulpore 37 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 23° 3', long 80° 30'.

**NIZAMABAD** in the British district of Asinguri, heat. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situated on the route from

# NIZ—NOK.

the town of Asimgurh to that of Jounpore eight miles W of the former 32 N E. of the latter 50 N of Benares, and in lat. 26 5', long 85 5'.

**NIZAMOODEENPOOR BUGREH.**—A town in the British district of Saran, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 56 miles N N E. of Ohupra. Lat. 26 42' long 85 25.

**NIZAMPATAM**, in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, a town on the estuary of an inconsiderable stream, and a mile N W of the Golkonda coast, or western shore of the Bay of Bengal. Though no vessel of great burthen can approach the place there is a considerable coasting trade carried on in the small country craft. It is the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name which according to official returns together with the town, has a population of 24,646 of whom there are 13,168 males, and 11,478 females the number of houses being 7,632. Distance from the town of Guntoor S. E. 31 miles, Madras, N., 175. Lat. 16 55, long 80 44.

**NIZAMPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay 51 miles S E. by S. of Bombay Lat. 18 20' long 73 22'.

**NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.**—See HYDERABAD.

**NOACOLLY.**—A town in the British district of Bulloah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal 14 miles E S E. of Bulloah Lat. 22 49' long 91 8'.

**NOACOTE.**—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Bori Gunduk river and 20 miles N W from Khatmandoo. The valley of which this town is the principal place is about eighteen miles distant from Khatmandoo, and was visited some years ago by Prince Waldemar of Prussia and his party. According to a recent visitor it does not offer much attraction to the traveller and as I looked into it from the top of Sheepoor, I thought it hardly worth the trip. Not so extensive as that in which Khatmandoo is situated it lies lower, and is very fertile. Lat. of town 27 53' long 85 3'.

**NOAGONG.**—A town in the native territory of Dupulla, one of the hill states of Orissa situate 73 miles N W by N from Ganjam and 92 miles W by S. from Cuttack Lat. 20 17' long 84 32'.

**NOBRA**, or **NCBRA**—A division of Ladakh or Middle Tibet, subject to Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere. It is a singularly wild tract, of great elevation, on the south side of the Karakorum Mountains, or eastern part of Hindoo Kooh and is bounded on the north, the east, and the south sides by the Shy Yok, or river of Nobra, which rising in the Nobra Tnah lake or glacier embosomed in the mountain joins the Indus a few miles above, and east of Iskardo. The lowest part of this tract is estimated by Vigne to be more

than 11 000 feet above the sea, but though so elevated and very mountainous, it is described by him not only as picturesque, but as having a considerable degree both of culture and population. Deskit, the chief place is in lat. 34 35', long 77 37'.

**NOBUTTA**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and four miles N W of the former Lat. 27 13' long 78 3.

**NOELGUNJ** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route, by Nannow Ghat or Ferry from Lucknow to Mynpoore 19 miles W of the former city 116 S E of the latter. Haber describes it, A.D. 1824, as 'a large walled village, with gates, and a bazar in a much handsomer style than usual but the walls bearing marks of decay and many of the houses roofless, though the shops were neat, and the appearance of the people comfortable and thriving. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26 45, long 80 45.

**NOEWALA**, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Ramnagurh to Lahore, and 55 miles N W of the latter place. It is situate in an extensive plain of great fertility and well cultivated, producing abundant crops of grain especially wheat. Lat. 32 12', long. 73 54.

**NOGOAN** in the Rajpoot state of Alwar under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a village on the route from Alwar by way of Ferropoor, to Delhi, and 87 miles E. of the latter Lat. 27 35', long 76 58'.

**NOH** in the British district of Goorgaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village 40 miles S W of Delhi. The population of Noh is stated at 6,000 Lat. 28 7', long 77 4.

**NOHBUT GUNGJE**, in the territory of Oude a village on the route, by Nannow Ghat, from Futehgurh to Lucknow 50 miles S E of the former 60 W of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges here crossed by ferry to Nannow, in the territory of the East-India Company Nohbut Gungje has a small bazar and supplies are abundant. Lat. 26 53' long 80 11.

**NOH DIHING** a tributary of the Brahmapootra, rises in lat. 27 9' long 96 56' and flowing in a north-westerly direction through the British district of Sadia, in Upper Assam for 100 miles, falls into the Brahmapootra, on the left side, in lat. 27 44', long 95 45'.

**NOHUR.**—See ISLAMOUB.

**NOK**, in the Rajpoot state of Jounpore, a village on the route from Beekampoor to Rahmoe and 15 miles S. E. of Beekampoor. It contains 100 houses, and nine wells fifty feet deep, yielding abundance of fine water. Lat. 27 34, long 72 20'.

# NOK-NOO

**NOKERLA**, in the British district of Bogra, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from the town of Bogra to Jumalpoor 18 miles E. of former, 26 S.W. of latter. It is situate near the river Konare, a vast offset of the Brahmapootra, and has a thana or police station the jurisdiction of which extends over 303 villages. Distant N.E. from Berhaupoor 144 miles, from Calcutta 262. Lat. 24° 50', long. 89° 37'.

**NOKOREE** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Almora fort to Hundes or South-western Tibet, by the Juhahir Pass, 53 miles N.E. of Almora, 103 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 29° 58' long. 80° 2'.

**NOKRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jaisalmer a collection of dwellings comprising two small villages, together containing sixty houses, of which four are shops. It is situate on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jaisalmer and 52 miles S.W. of the former. Water, though of indifferent quality is supplied from a tank. The road in this part of the route is firm. Lat. 27° 59', long. 72° 45'.

**NOKUR**, or **NOUSIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a town in the desert tract near the northern frontier towards Hurroana. Lat. 29° 11' long. 74° 52'.

**NOLBAREE**.—A town in the British district of Camroop, Lower Assam, 23 miles N.W. of Gowhaty. Lat. 26° 26', long. 91° 27'.

**NOLYE**, in the territory of Gwalior on possessions of Scindia's family a town in Malwa, on the route from Mow to Deesa, 46 miles N.W. of former 255 S.E. of latter. It is of considerable size and is the principal place of a pergunnah yielding annually a revenue of 265 000 rupees to the Gwalior government. Malcolm observes Nolye was built by Raja Nol, from whom its name originated, but its modern one is Borneggur the first being thought of bad omen if pronounced before breakfast, but he gives no explanation of this singular passage. Population about 5 000, elevation above the sea 1 698 feet. Distant 29 miles S.W. from Oojein. Lat. 23° 8', long. 75° 25'.

**NONORE**.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 50 miles S.W. by W. of Basseram. Lat. 25° 15', long. 84° 48'.

**NOOGYHULLY**.—A town in the Mysore, 44 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 111 miles E. by N. from Mangalore. Lat. 18° 1', long. 76° 51'.

**NOOH** in the British district of Muttra, the principal place of the pergunnah of Nooh Jhil, a town situate on the south-eastern border of the Jhil, and four miles east of the eastern or left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 27° 51', long. 77° 45'.

**NOOH**, in the British district of Allypuri, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 36 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 31', long. 78° 28'.

**NOON** in the jaghire of Jybur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village near the western frontier towards Loharoo. Lat. 28° 20' long. 76° 5'.

**NOONEE**.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 52 miles S. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 24° 30' long. 87° 8'.

**NOONGSARE**.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munespoor, 37 miles S.W. by W. from Munespoor, and 50 miles W.N.W. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 30' long. 93° 32'.

**NOORABAD** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the Scindia family a town on the route from Agra to the fort of Gwalior, 80 miles E. of the former 11 N.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right or south bank of the river Saak here crossed by a bridge of seven arches well built of masonry. Adjoining the village is a pleasure-ground of considerable size, inclosed by a wall of stone, built A.D. 1666, by order of Aurangzebe, as appears from an inscription over the gate. Within the inclosure is the mausoleum of Goonna Begum consort of Ghazuddin Khan viceroy of Ahmed Shah and of Alamgir sovereigns of Delhi from 1749 to 1754 and from 1754 to 1759. The begum was celebrated for her personal accomplishments, as well as for the vivacity of her wit and the fire of her poetical genius. Her monument bears an inscription. "Alas! Goonna Begum 1189" (A.D. 1775). Lat. 26° 25' long. 78° 10'.

**NOORJA**, in Sindh, a considerable village between Sehwan and Larkhana, and 10 miles N. of the former town. It is situate two miles west of the right bank of a large offset of the Indus and three miles west of the main channel. The surrounding country is level alluvial and in many parts cultivated but greatly broken up by numerous channels, cut for the purposes of irrigation. Noorja is itself supplied with water from wells. Lat. 26° 34' long. 67° 53'.

**NOORNAGUR**.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 20 miles N. of Tipperah. Lat. 23° 45', long. 91° 10'.

**NOORNUGUR**, in the British district of Musuffurnugur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Musuffurnugur to Hurdwar 22 miles N.E. by N. of the former. Lat. 29° 41' long. 77° 59'.

**NOOROODDEN SURRAEE**, in the Bareilly Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 27 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Ravee, 34 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 30' long. 74° 53'.

**NOORPOOR**.—A town in the territory of

# NOR—NOR.

Oude, 34 miles N N E. from Lucknow, and 76 miles N E from Cawnpore Lat. 27 38, long 81 15'

**NOORPOOR**, in the Sinde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 22 miles N W from the right bank of the Jhelum, 151 miles N W by W of the town of Lahore. Population 10,531 Lat. 32 40', long 72 38'

**NOORPOOR** in the Sinde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 14 miles W from the right bank of the Jhelum 122 miles W by N of the town of Lahore. Lat 31 57, long 72°

**NOORPOOR**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 90 miles S.W by S of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29 8, long 70 35'

**NOORPORE**—A town in the British district of Dacca Jhalpore. Hent.-gov of Bengal, 23 miles S W of Dacca. Lat 23 29', long 90 12'

**NOORPUR**.—A town in the British district of Bijnour, hent.-gov of the N W Provinces Lat 29 8' long 73 23'

**NOORUDOO**—A town in the British district of Masulpatam presidency of Madras, 48 miles N N W of Masulpatam Lat. 16 48', long 80 55'

**NORAY** in the territory of Oude a village on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow 95 miles W of the former 71 E. of the latter Water is abundant here, but supplies are scanty The road to the east, or towards Goruckpore is much broken and out of order except near the village where it is rather good towards Lucknow generally good, yet heavy in some parts. Lat. 26 47', long 81 52'

**NORRIWALLEH**, in the Sinde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus 76 miles N N W of the town of Mooltan Lat. 31 7', long 70 55'

## NORTHERN CIRCARS.—See CIRCARS.

**NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.**—The great political division of India so called comprehends a vast tract of country forming a sort of vice-presidency, under the chief government of India The administration is conducted by an officer bearing the title of lieutenant-governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, as hereafter mentioned. The North Western Provinces proper lie between lat. 23 51, the extreme southerly point, and lat. 30 36, the extreme northerly point, long 75 20', the extreme western point, and 84 40' the extreme eastern point. If however the portion of the non-regulation districts connected with the government of the North Western Provinces be included, the boundaries will extend from lat 21 17' to lat. 31 6, and from long 73 2' to long.

84 40' The North Western Provinces proper are bounded on the north by Sikhland, the Deyra Dhoon Kumaon, and Nepal on the east by Nepal Oude, and the lower provinces of Bengal, on the south by the lower provinces of Bengal and the native state of Rewah and on the south west by Bundelcund, Sindia's territory and Rajpootana. These provinces are distributed into six large divisions, in which are comprehended thirty-one districts, as stated below —

Divisions.	Districts.
Delhi	Panepot.
	Hurroesah.
	Dellu.
	Rohtuk.
Meerut	Georgaon.
	Saharunpore.
	Moradnuggur.
	Meerut.
Rohtak	Booldundehar.
	Allypore.
	Bijnour.
	Moradabad.
Agra	Budaon.
	Bareilly and Fitchibest.
	Shahjehanpore.
	Muttra.
Allahabad	Agra.
	Furruckabad.
	Mynpoorie.
	Ktawah.
Benares	Cawnpore.
	Futteeypore.
	Humeerpore and Calpee.
	Banda.
Benares	Allahabad.
	Goruckpore.
	Amnighur.
	Jounpore.
Benares	Mirzapore.
	Benares.
	Ghaseepore.

The non regulation districts under the authority of the lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces comprise the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the Butty territory including Wattoo the pergunnah of Koti Kasm Jaunpur and Bawar the Deyrah Doon Kumaon including British Gurhwal Ajmere and British Nemaur The physical characteristics of so wide an extent of country of course differ greatly These, as well as the chief articles of production, animal and vegetable, and such statistical particulars as are available, are described and enumerated under the names of the respective portions of territory embraced within the limits which circumscribe the authority of the subordinate government under which the revenue and judicial affairs are administered The following return of the land revenue area, population, and other statistical particulars of the North Western Provinces, has been prepared from informa-

tion collected during the recent revenue settlement of that portion of India. —

Number of townships	81 008
Area in acres	46 114 514
Land assessed to revenue —	
Cultivable	34 440,228
Uncultivable	7 942,491
Land unassessed —	83 892,719
Rent free	3,207,303
Barren	10,484,692
	13,731,796
Total area in acres	46 114 514
Demand on account of land revenue	Rs 4,08,54 418
	R s p
Rate per acre on total area	0 14 2
On total assessed land	1 4 3
On total cultivation	1 8 2
Population —	
Hindoo —	
Agricultural	17 809 160
Non-agricul.	5 034 931
	22,734,112
Mahomedan and others —	
Agricultural	1 804 279
Non-agricultural	2 663,593
	4,467,772
Total population.	30 271 882

It may be added that the area of the six divisions constituting the North Western Provinces proper given in the above statement in acres, amounts to 72 054 square miles, British statute measure and the total population being 30 271 882, gives an average of some thing beyond 420 inhabitants to the square mile. The land is held under puttedarree settlement. The government assessment, calculated upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, has been fixed for a period of thirty years. By this limitation of the public demand a valuable and marketable private property has been created in the land, and every land holder however petty his holding is to a certain extent a capitalist. In connection with this admirable system two servants of the East-India Company merit especial mention. The task of revising the settlement, and reconstructing it upon better principles, belongs to Mr. Martineau Bird, the duty of carrying it out, and realizing its advantages to the inhabitants, was reserved for Mr. Thomson who administered the affairs of the North Western Provinces as lieutenant-governor for nine years. Neither gentleman lives to contemplate the success of his labours. Mr. Bird died in this country in August, 1853. Mr. Thomson was removed from life in the same year almost immediately after his appointment to the governorship of Madras, to which prebendancy it was anticipated that he would render similar benefits to those which he had conferred on the North West Provinces. The Court of Directors were not ungrateful of his merits, and bore to them the following testimony in the dispatch acknowledging the communication of the melancholy news of his death —

“ Mr Thomson had obtained distinction in the several stages of his official progress, and as lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces during a period of nine years, he exhibited all the qualities of an accomplished and successful administrator. He omitted no research, and spared no pains, to make himself master of every subject that came before him, however minute, or however comprehensive. His decisions, founded on results so obtained, were clearly couched and impressively delivered. We seldom dissented from his judgment, and never but with hesitation and reluctance. He inculcated and maintained discipline in the public service by the discernment with which he observed and rewarded merit, by a rare union of conciliation and firmness, by uniform kindness and courtesy to those below him and by his own marked example of deference to superior authority. In his administration of the territorial revenue, an efficient watchfulness over the just interests of the state was always tempered by a benevolent care for the well being of the agricultural community. We are persuaded that all classes who lived under his government, from the highest public servant to the cultivator of the soil must participate in the sorrow which we feel for his loss. Within these provinces are some thriving and populous towns, the chief of which are noticed in their proper places in the alphabetical arrangement. There are also several educational establishments. Those partaking of a collegiate character will be found mentioned under the heads of their respective localities. For the promotion of popular instruction a comprehensive scheme has recently been devised and partially brought into operation in the way of experiment. It contemplates the establishment of schools in each tehsildarree division of the Provinces, the masters of which are to receive small salaries from government, in addition to the fees received on account of the scholars the course of instruction to comprise reading and writing the vernacular languages both Oordoo and Hindsee accounts, and the mensuration of land according to the native system. Instruction in history geography geometry and other useful subjects, is also proffered but the communication of this appears to be dependent on the desire of the people to receive it. The working of the system is to be under the supervision of permanent visitors, zillah visitors, and a visitor-general. This system it is to be observed, is intended not to supersede native schools, but to increase their number and improve their character. The government schools will be in fact central model establishments, exhibiting the advantages of an improved course of teaching, and aiding the efforts of the inhabitants in adopting such means as may tend to secure its benefits to their children.

Under the last general arrangement for the government of India (3 & 4 Wm. 4 cap. 85) the then existing presidency of Fort William was to be divided into two presidencies, one

retaining the previous name, the other to be called the Presidency of Agra. This plan, however, was never acted upon, and by an act subsequently passed (5 & 6 Wm. 4 cap 52) power was given to the home authorities to suspend its operation, and to the Governor-General in Council to appoint during such suspension a lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces, exercising his powers within an extent of territory defined by the authority from whom he received his appointment, and with such limitations as the same authority might deem fit. Agra is the seat of the government thus established, from which circumstance the officer administering it is often called the lieutenant governor of Agra.

**NOSAREE** in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town situated on the left or south bank of the river Poorna, and eight miles above its fall into the Gulf of Cambay. The river is wide at the entrance but difficult of access, on account of the winding channel among banks, and has but three or four feet in it at low water spring tides. The town is slightly situated, and surrounded by much rich cultivation, principally dry. Many of the inhabitants are Parsee weavers, who work to supply the markets of Surat, and there are many artificers in copper, brass, iron and wood. There is considerable coasting and export trade in grain coarse sugar wood and other articles, the produce of the country. As the port, however belongs in sovereignty to the Guicowar, the provisions of the British customs laws have not been introduced therein. Population 15 000. Distance from Surat 9, 18 miles. Bombay, N, 140. Lat. 20 55 long 73.

**NOSHEER SERAI, or NAOSHERA.**—An extensive caravanserai on the route from Lahore to Cashmere by the Fir Panyal Pass. It is built of brick, faced at the gateways with stone, and was originally of such strength as to serve for a fortress as well as a caravanserai; but it is now in a ruinous state. It is situated on the river Tanhi or Tihor, which, at thirty five or forty miles to the south-east, falls into the Chinab. An inscription on one of the gate ways records that it was built by the Mogul emperor Akbar. Nosheer Serai is in lat. 33° 9 long 74 17.

**NOSHURUB** in the British district of Mysapoor, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 41 miles E. of the former. Lat. 27° 6' long 78 49.

**NOSOOM.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, 45 miles N W of Cuddapah. Lat. 14 38 long 78 27.

**NOUBUTPOOR**, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hazarebaugh to Benares, 162 miles N W of the former, 27 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and a singing bungalow or public lodge for travellers and is situated on the left bank of the river

Kurumnas, here crossed by a bridge of masonry the material for which is a very hard, fine-grained, light-red sandstone quarried in hills situate to the east. Supplies are abundant, and the water of the Kurumnas is as 'clear as crystal. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25 19, long. 83 29.

**NOUGAON**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Muzaffernagar and 28 miles N W of the former place. It has a bazar. Distance N W from Calcutta 916 miles. Lat. 29 1, long 78 29.

**NOUGAWA**, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra, and 16 miles S W of the former. Lat. 27 41, long. 73 8.

**NOUGMA**—See NOUGAWA.

**NOURUNG, or AURUNGABAD**, in the British district of Behar, lieutenant gov. of Bengal a town, the principal place of a thana or police division of the same name situate on the route from Hazarebaugh to Benares 88 miles N W of former 101 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar. The town has 615 houses, which according to the usually admitted ratio of minutes to houses, would assign it a population of 3 075 persons. Lat. 24 44 long 84 25.

**NOURUNGABAD** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and four miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27 26 long 77 47.

**NOURUNGABAD** in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, 77 miles S.E. of the former 28 N W of the latter. It is situate five miles E. of the left bank of the Gomtee, crossed by the route from Bareilly and fordable by cattle from December to June, during which interval the average depth is three feet. At other times it must be crossed by ferry. There is a bazar here. Lat. 27 48 long 80 26.

**NOUREDUNGABAD** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mysapoor, and four miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27 52, long 78 18.

**NOUSHARA** in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situate on the banks of the Kabool river 18 miles N W of Attock. Here in 1823 the Afghans were utterly routed by the Sikhs commanded by Ranjeet Singh. The Sikhs built a fort here, under the direction of General Avitabile. It has four bastions and a double row of loopholes. The vicinity has been selected for the site of a sanatorium for troops in the province of Peshawar. The inundations caused by the heavy rains of 1856 completely destroyed the cantonment at this place. Lat. 34° 3' long 72° 8'



# NOU—NOW

**NOUSHERRA**, in the Punjab, a village with an adjoining fort, on the route from Attock to Kashmir, by Masfirabad, from which last place it is distant about 20 miles S.W. It is situated at the western base of the mountains enclosing Kashmir on the west. The surrounding country consists of parched uncultivated plains, intersected at different distances by long, rocky, barren ridges. Noushera is in lat 34 8', long 73 8

**NOUVABUNGAPPOOR**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 84 miles E by N from Jagdulpoor Boster and 107 miles N.W. from Vymanagrum Lat. 19 20 long 82 27

**NOWABAD** or **NUWABPOORAH**, in the British district of Bynour, seat-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the Banganga (Western) from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almora, 44 miles N of the former Lat. 29 28 long 78 45

**NOWADA**—A town in the British district of Moorshedabad, seat-gov of Bengal, 94 miles N of Calcutta Lat. 23 55 long 88 28

**NOWA DEYRA**, in Sindh a village on the route from Larkhoo to Sukkur and 12 miles E of the former town It contains about 100 houses and five wells The road in this part of the route is a mere path through jungle Lat. 27 38 long 68 19

**NOWAEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town 50 miles S.E. of the city of Jeypore Here in 1804, the grand British army under General Lake was encamped to give effect to the attack on Rampoora, which was stormed by a detachment under Colonel Don Lat. 26 21, long 76 8

**NOWAGAON**—See **NIGOWAN**

**NOWAGHAM**—A town in the territory of one of the hill tribes of Orissa, 45 miles N.W. by W from Goomsoor and 123 miles W by S from Outack Lat. 20 9, long 84 8

**NOWAGUDDA**—See **NOWAGURH**

**NOWAGUDDA**, on the south west frontier of Bengal, a town in the native state of Nowagudda, 133 miles S.W. by W from Sumbulpore, and 107 miles N by W from the hill boundary of Jeypore Lat. 20 55, long 82 13

**NOWAGUR**—A town in the British district of Palamow seat-gov of Bengal, 22 miles N.E. by E of Palamow Lat. 23 59, long 84 20

**NOWAGUR**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore, situate 162 miles E.N.E. from Nagpore, and 160 miles S. from Bahagpore Lat. 21 53, long 81 32

**NOWAGUR**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore, situate on the right bank of the Hurdah river, and 46 miles S.E. by E. from Britzempore Lat. 21 52, long. 83 49

**NOWAGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 75 miles N.N.E. from Oodeypoor and 70 miles S.W. by S from Ajmeer Lat. 25 39, long 74 10

**NOWAGURH**—A raj subject to the political agent for the south west frontier It is of irregular shape, and is bounded on the north west, and south by the recently lapsed territory of Berar and on the east by Kerrial. Its centre is in lat. 20° 20' long 82° 25' its area is 1 512 square miles From official statements the country seems to be among the worst governed of those within the circle to which it belongs. The rajah was at one period reported by the political agent to be under arrest for the attempted murder of three horse-dealers. Many other murders were attributed to him, and it appeared that he was in the habit of offering human sacrifices, in the manner of the Khoonds, but with a difference as to the selection of victims. The Khoonds have no predilection as to origin but rear from infancy children of any caste for the terrible purpose while the rajah of this district preferred Brahmans, they being enemies of the caste to which he himself belonged. The country was estimated to produce about 6,000 rupees annually, but the tribute, though only 400 rupees, was obtained with difficulty. The population is estimated at 68 000 Nowagudda, the chief town is in lat. 20 30', long 82 12

**NOWAKOTE**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sonda presidency of Dombay 76 miles S.E. by E of Hyderabad Lat. 24 51, long 69 31

**NOWAKOTE** in the Sindh Sagur Doanb division of the Punjab a town situated 32 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Chanaub 62 miles N of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31, long 71 30

**NOWANUGGUR**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat a seaport on a creek indenting the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch It is the principal place of the district of Hallar and is described as a considerable town and nearly four miles in circuit. It has much trade and the cloths manufactured here are celebrated for their fine quality. The dyes given to those fabrics are peculiarly admired and their excellence is attributed to the quality of the water of the Nagne which washes the walls of the city. Fine goods are manufactured here for the Arabian and African markets. In the sea north of the town are some beds of pearl oysters, belonging to the chief of the place but the pearls are not fine, and from mismanagement the stock is wasting away. The chief who bears the title of Jam of Nowanuggur holds the greater part of the district of Hallar in jaghire, his territory comprising 540 villages with a population estimated at 207 680. He pays to the British government an annual tribute of 47 250 rupees (independently of what is paid for villages occupied by

# NOW—NUP.

one in the prant or division of Kattywar), and to the Guuowar 77,547 rupees. Copper-ore has been discovered in a range of hills near the town. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 160 miles Baroda, W., 200 Surat, N.W. 190 Bombay, N.W., 810 Lat. 22° 28', long 70° 11'

**NOWARREY**.—A town in the district of Deoghur above the Ghauts, in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore situate 50 miles N.E. from Deoghur and 71 miles S.W. by S. from Jubbalpore Lat. 22° 20', long 79° 20'

**NOWA THULA**.—A village in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, on the route from the town of Beekanser to that of Jessulmeer and 48 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains a small fort 100 houses thirty shops, and two wells 195 feet deep yielding brackish water. The road in this part of the route is sandy and bad. Lat. 27° 7' long 71° 48'

**NOWBUTPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Patna, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 18 miles W.S.W. of Patna Lat. 25° 27', long 80°

**NOWGAON** in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 18 miles N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor Lat. 25° 14', long 82° 26'

**NOWGAON**.—See **NYAGAON**

**NOWGONG**.—A town in the British district of Nowgong Lower Assam situate 50 miles E. of Durrung. The area of the district of which this town is the principal place is 4,160 square miles, sustaining a population of 70,000 inhabitants. Lat. 26° 51', long 92° 49'

**NOWGURH**, in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Ramgur, 50 miles E.S.E. of the former Lat. 24° 50' long 83° 19'

**NOWLGOOND**.—A town locally situated within the district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 24 miles E.N.E. of Dharwar. The estate of which this town is the principal place has been allowed to descend to an adopted son the former chief having died in 1838 without issue. In recognizing the adoption the British government insisted upon the fulfilment of certain conditions, among which were the abolition of all duties on trade, and the general assimilation of the administration to the system prevailing in the neighbouring government villages. Lat. 15° 33', long 75° 28'

**NOWPAUDA**.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras 79 miles S.W. by S. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 33' long. 84° 31'

**NOWPOOR**, in the British collectorate of Candesh, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Surat to Mallaganj 60 miles E. of the former, and 65 N.W. of the latter Lat. 21° 8', long. 73° 48'

**NOWB**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a tal or small lake, which during the periodical annual rains, is about three miles long and one broad, but of about a third of the size in the dry season, when it shoals throughout, and is in many parts overgrown with reeds and other aquatic vegetation Lat. 26° 40', long 85° 19'

**NOWSARA**.—See **NOBAREE**

**NOWSHARA**, in Bhawalpore, a small town with a good basar and surrounded by a wall. It is situate on an eminence at the western edge of a ravine, in a fertile country crowded with villages. Lat. 28° 26' long 70° 26'

**NOWSHARRA**, in the Punjab, a village situate on an offset of the Indus, and five miles from the left bank of the main stream. It is about eight miles north of the town of Lala, on the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Mooltan Lat. 31° 4', long 71° 3'

**NOWSHERA**.—A town of Sindh in the district subject to Ali Moond, 76 miles S.W. by S. from Sukkur and 88 miles S.S.W. from Shikarpore Lat. 26° 51' long 68° 10'

**NOWSHERA** in the Damana division of the Punjab a town situate on the right bank of the Indus, 68 miles N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 43' long 70° 53'

**NOWSUR**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Shikarpore to Larkhana and seven miles and a half S.W. of the former town. There are between 200 and 300 inhabitants. The place is supplied with water from two wells. Lat. 27° 54' long 68° 34'

**NOWSUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur a village on the route, rd Nagor, from Jessulmere to Nusserabad and 168 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from one well 260 feet deep Lat. 26° 54', long 72° 57'

**NOVEL RIVER**.—A tributary of the Cauvery rising in lat. 10° 50' long 78° 44' on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing in an easterly direction for ninety five miles through the British district of Coimbatore, and past the town of the same name, falls into the Cauvery on the right side, near the town of Kodumady in lat. 11° 4' long 77° 59'

**NOZEED**.—An estate or petty territory so called situate within the British district of Manipalnam presidency of Madras. This tract acquired some notoriety in this country between twenty and thirty years ago from the successful issue of a bill then introduced into parliament, for compelling the East-India Company to satisfy the claim of Mr James Hodges in respect of money advanced on the security of the lands of the seminary. The particulars which are somewhat curious, will be found detailed in the Appendix to Thornton's History of India, vol. v., page 379 Lat. 15° 35' long 80° 48'

**NUBBEGUNJ** in the British district of Mysore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces,

# NUB—NUG

a town on the route from Mynpoore to Luck now 24 miles E of the former Lat 27 12' long 78 27

**NUBBEEPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, head. gov. of the N W Province, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 22 miles N E of the latter Lat 28 21, long 80 2'

**NUBBESIR**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Souda, presidency of Bombay, 83 miles E. by S. of Hyderabad. Lat 25 8', long 69 44'

**NUBENUGUR**, in the British district of Behar a town at the base of the mountains stretching along the south frontier. It is the principal place of a thana or police division containing with the neighbouring thana of Muzainba 1 085 villages, and a population of 105,883 of whom the Brahmmins are fifteen to one to the Mussulmans. The town of Nubenugur contains 461 houses and if the usually received ratio of inmates to houses be admitted, the population may be assumed at 2 805. Distant S W from Gaya 55 miles Benares, S.E. 85 Lat 24 50', long 84 10'

**NUDDEA**.—A British district under the lieut. gov. of Bengal apparently thus denominated from a town of the same name which however, is situate in the British district of Burdwan. It is bounded on the north by the British district Raghahayee on the east by the British districts Fubna and Jessore on the south by the British district Baraset, on the west by the British districts Hoogly Beerbhoom and Burdwan and on the north west by the British district Moorshehabad. It lies between lat. 22 49'—24 10' long 88 9'—89 11. It is about ninety miles in length from north to south, and forty five in breadth the area is 2,942 square miles. It is altogether comprised within the delta of the Ganges, the branches of which everywhere traverse it. The principal streams communicate with each other by numerous lateral offsets, the whole surface being overspread with a reticulation of water-courses, and extensively inundated during the periodical rains. Considerable progress has been made of late years in facilitating the navigation of the rivers by which Nuddea is traversed. This district, besides the advantages of extensive water-carriage and ample means of irrigation, has a fertile, friable soil easily cultivated, and producing in abundance rice, various kinds of millet, maize pulse oil-seeds, conifertaceous plants, sugar-cane indigo tobacco, and hemp. The mulberry is grown to great extent, to yield food for the silkworm. Though populous and productive, Nuddea, like most other parts of Bengal has few towns of any importance. Kishnugur the seat of the civil establishment, Plassey, and Hurmunkra, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The numerous watercourses rendering land routes difficult, and affording ready means of communication by water in every part and

direction, preclude, in a great degree, the construction of roads, while they obviate their necessity. There are but two chief routes one from south to north, from Calcutta to Berhampore, by Kishnugur and Plassey the other from south west to north east, from Calcutta to Jessore Fureedpore and Dacca. This last route, however is so wretched, that it is described by Gordon as "no regular road distances uncertain." The physical circumstances of the district, and its vicinity to the metropolis, obviously denote it to be capable of great advances in general prosperity. The population is stated in the article **BERGAL**.

At the time of the invasion of Bengal by the Mussulmans, under Bakhtyar Ghili, 1202, the tract comprehended within this district was ruled by Rajah Luobhmunyah who, though possessing the ancient city of Gaur resided in Nuddea, at present as already mentioned within the British district of Burdwan, and who being attacked by the Mussulmans, fled leaving his dominions a prey to the invaders, by whom they were speedily overrun and permanently conquered. Nuddea subsequently followed the fortunes of Bengal, and in 1765 was included within the grant made under the firman of the emperor Shah Alum. The titles of the rajahs of Nuddea had been discontinued for two generations but in 1849 Srees Chunder Roy a descendant of the ancient family resolved permission from the British government to take the title of maharajah.

**NUDDEA**, in the British district of Burdwan, under the lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Cutwa to Hoogly 20 miles S.E. of the former 34 N of the latter. It is situate on the west bank of the Bhagruttee or great western branch of the Ganges at the point where it is joined by the branch denominated the Jellinghee the united volume of water acquiring the name of the Hoogly. Here is an antique Brahminical college, now fallen into decay. The town, though within another district, gives name to the district Nuddea on the opposite or eastern side of the Bhagruttee. It appears to have been at the remotest period of its history the residence of a Hindoo sovereign who was expelled in 1203 by Bakhtyar Ghili sulahdar or governor of Bengal who had been raised to that station by Kootb-ood-deen the sovereign of Delhi. Distant N from Calcutta, by land 60 miles, by water along the course of the Hoogly, 80 Lat 23 25' long 88 22'

**NUDDYAGONG** is a detached portion of the native state of Duttcea, a small town on the route by Koonoh, from Gwallor to Calpee, 53 miles W of the latter. It has a bazar and being situate on the river Pabuj, is well supplied with water. Lat 26 6' long 79 5'

**NUGAON** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Province, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Frittegarh and 35 miles N W of the latter Lat 27 27' long 79 20'

# NUG--NUJ

**NUGEENA**, in the British district of Googet, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Alwar by Ferozpora, to Delhi and 45 miles S.W. of the latter. Here is a handsome bungalow or lodging house for travellers, which was originally built as a country seat by Shamsuddin Khan of Ferozpora, who was hanged at Delhi in 1836 for the murder of William Fraser the British political agent. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 55' long 77° 2'.

**NUGEENAH** in the British district of Bynour division of Rohilound, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hurdwar to Moradabad and 48 miles N.W. of the latter. It is situate five or six miles S. of the belt of forest marking the Terai, and is described by Davidson as "a very large populous town or city full of brick built houses and bazars. This is the Birmingham of Upper India, and is known from the attention paid to the manufacture of gun-barrels and detonating-fuses for fowling pieces." The population was stated by Davidson to be above 80 000 souls but a more recent return gives only 14 001. The surrounding country is open and cultivated, and the road in this part of the route is good. Elevation above the sea 849 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 986 miles. Lat. 29° 27' long 78° 30'.

**NUGGERLE**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore situate on the left bank of the Weingunga river and 82 miles S.E. from Nagpore. Lat. 20° 19' long 80°.

**NUGGERA**—A town of Malwa in the native state of Rutlam, nine miles N.E. by E from Rutlam and 165 miles E. by N from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 20' long 75° 8'.

**NUGGUR**—A town in the native state of Dholpore, 11 miles S.W. from Dholpore and 48 miles S.S.W. from Agra. Lat. 26° 34', long 77° 53'.

**NUGGUR**—See BEXORAN.

**NUGGURNAUR**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 10 miles E. from Jugdullapoor and 26 miles S.E. by E. from the hill seminary of Jey poor. Lat. 19° 18' long 82° 7'.

**NUGGUR PARKUR**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad province of Sindh, presidency of Bombay, 154 miles S.E. by E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 22', long 70° 38'.

**NUGLA**, in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Belheri to Nugeena, and 28 miles W. of the former. Lat. 28° 50' long 79° 35'.

**NUGLEEA** in the British district of Moradabad lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town close to the north-western frontier towards the district Bynour and four miles E. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 28° 52' long. 78° 15'.

**NUGLUH**, in the British district of Musul furnugur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and seven miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 18' long 77° 8'.

**NUGOWLUH** in the British district of Allygurh lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Moradabad and seven miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good the country open, with a clayey soil partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 1' long 78° 10'.

**NUGRA** in the British district of Asimgurh lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Asimgurh to Chupra, 45 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 56' long 83° 56'.

**NUGRA** in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route to Rudopoor from the town of Pilleebheet, 28 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 57' long 79° 38'.

**NUGULSUR**—A town in the British district of Balasore northern division of Outclack lieut.-gov. of Bengal 20 miles N.E. by E. of Balasore. Lat. 21° 37' long 87° 13'.

**NUGURPURA**—A town in the British district of Camroop lower Assam 44 miles W. of Gowhaty. Lat. 26° 5' long 91° 2'.

**NUGURDA** in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Gungue, 26 miles N.W. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 25° 15' long 82° 23'.

**NUGUREA** in the British district of Allygurh lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 29 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 52' long 77° 50'.

**NUGLR KHAN** a small town giving name to the pergunnah or subdivision of Aurungabad Nugur in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces is situate on the northern bank of the small lake called Chanda Tal. It contains 100 houses and consequently allowing six persons to each, a population of 600. It has defences in good repair in the native style, as it is the residence of a chief of petty rajah. Distant W. from the cantonment of Goruckpore 44 miles. Lat. 26° 42', long 82° 45'.

**NUJEEBARAD** in the British district of Bijnour, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hurdwar to Moradabad, and 81 miles S.E. of the former. It is called from Nujeeboddowlah a Rohilla chief, who founded it about the middle of the last century. Its site is not well selected, being low and swampy. Hardwicke, who visited it in A.D. 1796 describes it at that time "about six furlongs in length, with some regular streets, broad, and inclosed by barriers at different distances, forming distinct bazars. In the neighbourhood are the remains of many considerable

# NUK—NUN

buildings." Outside the town is the tomb of Nijeebuddowlah, surrounded by a square building, formed into apartments for the accommodation of those engaged in performing ceremonies for the benefit of the soul of the deceased. The town is at present thriving and considerable, having a brisk trade between Kumaon and the south. Two miles south-east of the town is Puthargarh a large square brick built fort, with bastions at the angles, and at the spots equidistant from them in the middle of each face. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N W from Calcutta, and Moradabad, 960 miles. Lat. 29 37, long 78 25

**NUKOOR**, in the British district of Saharanpur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpur to Kurnal, 14 miles W of the former. Lat. 29 56, long 77 25

**NULCHERA**, in the British district of Backergunge, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town on the right or south west side of the Ganges. It is the principal port and commercial place of the district, and to it repair in considerable numbers river craft from the Arracan coast and other places to the eastward. There is also active communication by means of the river with Calcutta and other places westward or north westward. The principal imports are teak and iron. The exports are much more considerable, consisting of rice, coconuts, and betelnuts. Distance N from Burdaul 13 miles. Lat. 22 55, long 90 19

**NULDOOG**, in one of the recently sequestered districts of the Nizam, a town with a fort on an eminence. Distance from Beeder, W 51 miles from the city of Hyderabad, N W 180. Lat. 17 48, long 78 20

**NULHATTEE**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 126 miles N N W of Calcutta. Lat. 24 18, long. 87 50

**NULKAR**—A town in the native state of Rhetan, situate on the right bank of the Monas river, and 77 miles N W by N from Durrang. Lat. 27 22, long 91 30

**NULLAGHERIA**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 66 miles N by E of Masulipatam. Lat. 16 57, long 81 29

**NULLING**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles N E by N of Malligaum. Lat. 20 50, long 74 41

**NUMBALGERRY**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 46 miles S W of Bellary. Lat. 14 42, long 76 28

**NUNA**—A river rising in the British district of Tirhoot, in a lake 10 miles S.W. of the town of Mousampoor, and in lat. 26° 1, long 85° 18'. It flows in a south-easterly direction for sixty miles through the district

of Tirhoot, and twenty miles through that of Mongheer to its junction with the Bagmattee, in lat. 25° 30' long 86 12

**NUNDANAWONUM**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N W of Nellore. Lat. 15 13, long 79 16

**NUNDANAWONUM**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 80 miles N N W of Nellore. Lat. 15 29, long 79 51

**NUNDAPORUM**—A town in the hill zemindary of Jeypore, presidency of Madras, 55 miles S from Jeypoor, and 71 miles N W by W from Visagapatam. Lat. 13 14, long 82 28

**NUNDEEJAH**, a river of the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of Agra, rises on the eastern declivity of the lofty Nanda Devi mountain, about lat. 30 22, long 80 8, and having an easterly course of about eight miles, falls into the Gores, a great feeder of the Kali at an elevation of 10 514 feet above the sea. It was crossed near its mouth by means of a sangha or bridge of spars, by Webb, in the beginning of June, when it was found to be twelve yards wide, and with a rapid turbid stream. A mile higher up, its course was buried beneath snow beds.

**NUNDGUNJE** in the British district of Ghazeepeer, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Benares to that of Ghazeepeer 36 miles N E. of the former 10 W of the latter three N W of the left bank of the Ganges. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25 30, long 83 30

**NUNDIALLOMPETT**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras 17 miles N of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 43, long 78 50

**NUNDLAFOOR**, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore, and nine miles N of the former. The road in this part of the route is very good the country partially cultivated. Lat. 27 16, long 78 7

**NUNDOORBAR**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, 61 miles N N W of Malligaum. Lat. 21 22, long 74 12

**NUNDOUR**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a tal or small lake three miles long and one broad. It is generally shallow yet in several places tolerably deep. channels of no great width wind among shoals overgrown with reeds, amidst which the water is in some parts not easily perceived by a spectator on shore. Lat. 26 46, long 83 16

**NUNDOW** in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Agra, by Etahga? to Bareilly and nine miles N E. of the former. Lat. 27 16, long 78 16

# NUN—NUR.

**KUNDEPOOR**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 44 miles S by W from Nagpore, and 106 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpore Lat. 20 33' long 79 2'

**NUNDRA KHAIL**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situate on the right bank of the Gombehla Tchohe river, 123 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar Lat. 32 24' long 70 48'

**NUNDWA** in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Province, a town on the route from Jubbulpore to Batool 48 miles S.W. by W of the former Lat. 22 44' long 79 25'

**NUNDYAL**—A town in the British district of Kurnool presidency of Madras 38 miles S.E. by E of Kurnool. Lat. 15 30', long 78 33'

**NUNDY DEOG**, in the Mysore a fort on a huge rock of granite, one of three which rise close to each other to a height exceeding 1500 feet. When invested in the year 1791 by a British force, the rock was inaccessible except on one point, where there was a double line of ramparts. Three weeks were expended by the besieging force in regularly working up the steep declivity and in breaching and the place was stormed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded on the part of the British who lost 120 in the whole course of the siege Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan had been at great trouble in fortifying this post. At one time it was famed for the salubrity of its climate and was frequently visited by invalids from Madras. It, however, became all at once unhealthy and has for many years been abandoned as a station. Elevation above the sea 4850 feet distance from Bangalore, N. 30 miles from Seringapatam, N.E. 94 Lat. 13 22', long 77 45'

**NUNDYGANAH**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras, 71 miles N.W. by W of Masulipatam. Lat. 16 47' long 80 20'

**NUNKOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore 75 miles N.W. by N from Jodhpore and 146 miles W.N.W. from Ajmeer Lat. 27 34' long 72 31'

**NUNGAVELLY**—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras 22 miles W.N.W. of Salem. Lat. 11 47' long 77 56'

**NUNGKLOW**—A town of Eastern India, in the native territory of Oumlee one of the Cosya states, 36 miles S. from Gowhaty and 53 miles N.W. from Silhet. Lat. 25 37' long 91 40'

**NUNGSAGOOMA**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the right bank of the Begone river and 103 miles N.E. by E. from Darjeeling Lat. 27 54' long 89 41'

**NUNGUR**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Muttra to Alwar, 39

miles W. of former, 36 E. of latter, 38 N.W. of the city of Bhurtpore Supplies and water may be had in abundance. Lat. 27 25', long 77 16'

**NUNJANGODE**, in the Mysore, a town situate on the south or right side of the Cubbany river, which near this place is crossed by a bridge which is here looked upon as a prodigy of grandeur in Europe it would be considered a disgrace to the architect of the meanest town The arches are about five feet span the piers are of nearly an equal thickness, and do not present an angle to the stream The sides of the arch have scarcely any curvature but are composed of two planes meeting at an acute angle The parapet is rude and the whole is composed of an irregular mixture of brick and stone The pavement consists of rough and irregular flags, which form a very bad road The bridge is however both long and wide and is a great convenience for foot-passengers, or merchants conveying their goods on oxen In and about this place are numerous Brahminical temples, most of them ruinous. The great temple however the ground plan of which is a square of 400 cubits, is in repair Distance from Seringapatam S., 22 miles. Lat. 14° 7' long 76° 45'

**NUNNEWARRE**—A lofty mountain of Cashmere in the range which bounds the valley on the north-east. Over it is the Banderpoor Pass, from Cashmere into Tibet. Von Hügel found the boiling water point on it to be at 1868 which, according to the approximation usually adopted would give about 11000 feet for the height of the pass North-west of this, the Nangaparvat attains a much greater elevation the exact amount of which has not been ascertained. Lat. 34 31', long 74 50'

**NUNULA**, or **NUNEWULAH** in the British district of Umballa, territory of Sirhind, a small town on the route from Karnal to Patiala, and 80 miles N.W. of the former place. It is a ruinous town situate in a level fertile, and beautiful country but scarcely cultivated and in consequence in many places overrun with jungle The road in this part of the route is bad and notwithstanding the level nature of the country is in many places scarcely practicable for guns or carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,015 miles. Lat. 30 14', long 76 39'

**NUNWAR**, in Sindh, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 89 miles N. of the former town. It is situate near the north bank of a piece of stagnant water replenished during inundation by the Indus, the main channel of which is distant about a mile south Lat. 26 54' long 67° 54'

**NURAICH**, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore, and four miles N. of the former It is situate about a mile E. of the left or eastern bank of the Jumna, in a sandy spot

# NUR.

through which the road is heavy Lat. 27 12', long 78 8'

**NURAT**, in the territory of Saugor and Nerudda, a village at the north-east base of a range of hills dividing Bundelcund from Malwa, and on the route from Tehree to Oogen 30 miles S W of former South west of the village comprises the Nurat Ghat or Pass, at first narrow and stony but after the brow of the hill has been surmounted there is a good road. Lat. 24 24' long 78 37'

**NURELUH** in the British district of Panchet, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a considerable village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 16 miles N W of the former The road in this part of the route is good Lat. 28 51 long 77 10'

**NURGOOND**—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghure of Nurgood, presidency of Bombay 59 miles E by S from Belgaum and 109 miles W N W from Bellary Nearly all the villages of this estate have been mortgaged to creditors, and the position of its chief is represented as being greatly embarrassed. Lat. 15 45' long 75 27'

**NURHEE** in the British district of Ghasepore lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situate about two miles from the left bank of the river Ganges. It contains a population of 5 805 inhabitants Distant N E from Ghasepore 29 miles Lat. 25 40', long. 84 6'

**NURHUN**—A town in the British district of Saran, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 40 miles W N W of Chupra. Lat. 25 56' long 84 30'

**NURKEIR**.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar situate eight miles E from the left bank of the Wurda river and 43 miles N W by W from Nagpore. Lat. 21 27' long 78 38'

**NURKODA**.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 13 miles S W by W from Hyderabad, and 153 miles W N W from Guntoor Lat. 17 48', long. 78 23'

**NURNULLA**—A town in one of the recently annexed districts of Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, situate 31 miles W from Ellorapoor, and 50 miles E. from Boorhampoor. Lat. 21 14' long. 77 7'

**NURPOOR**, in the Barce Doonab division of the Punjab, among the lower and southern mountains of the Himalaya range, a town of considerable importance, as being on the route from Hindostan to Cashmere. It contains a good and well-stocked bazar and has 6 000 or 8 000 inhabitants a large portion of whom are Cashmerians, employed in shawl weaving There is a fort built of stones and mud, on an eminence about 200 feet high at the base of which flows a small river, a feeder of the Ravee, which it joins about thirty miles lower down It is commanded on every side by

higher eminences. Nurpoor was formerly held by the Sikh government, who expelled the hereditary rajah Elevation above the sea 1,924 feet. It is in lat. 32 18', long 75 57'

**NURRAH**—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 93 miles S. by E. from Raitumpoor, and 107 miles W.S.W. from Sumbulpoor Lat. 20 58', long 82 29'

**NURRALAH**—A town in the native state of Calahandy on the south west frontier of Bengal 37 miles E N E from Joannagudda, and 102 miles S S W from Sumbulpoor Lat. 20 4, long 83 31'

**NURRIAWUL**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor and four miles S E of the former The road in this part of the route is good the country open level, and cultivated. Lat. 28 19' long 79 31'

**NURRODIE**.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar situate 137 miles E N E from Nagpore, and 77 miles S. from Ramgurh Lat. 21 48' long 81 10'

**NURRUNJUNPOOR**, in the British district Budon lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 38 miles S.W. of the latter Lat. 28 5', long 79 6'

**NURSAPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles E. of Bombay Lat. 18 59', long 73 28'

**NURSINGURH**—The principal town of a native state of the same name 37 miles N W by N from Bhopal, and 109 miles S W from Saugor It is the residence of one of the chiefs between whom the district of Omutwarra is divided and who exercises his authority under the title of Dewan.—See OMUTWARRA. Lat. 23 40' long 77 6'

**NURSINGPETTAH**.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 52 miles N from Hyderabad, and 170 miles E by N from Sholapoor Lat. 18 6', long 78 25'

**NURSINGPOOR**.—One of the Outback Mahals, in the province of Orissa. It lies on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river and its centre is in about lat. 20 34' long 85° It pays an annual tribute of 1 864 rupees to the British government, and its chief maintains a military force of 1 500 men

**NURSINGPOOR GURH**—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the hill state of Surungpoor in Orissa, situate 52 miles N E. by N from Goomsoor and 51 miles W from Outback. Lat. 20 27' long 85 9'

**NURSINGPORE**.—See SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA territory

**NURUNGA**.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 49 miles

# NUR--NUW

N N W of Durbunga. Lat. 26° 47', long 85° 42'

**NURWUL**, in the British district of Cawnpore, a town situated 49 miles W from the right bank of the Ganges, 18 miles S of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 36' long 80° 30'

**NURWUR**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal 41 miles E. from Bhopal and 52 miles S.W. by W from Sangor. Lat. 23° 18' long 78°

**NURYOOB**, in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated 49 miles W from the right bank of the Indus, 33 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 25' long 70° 50'

**NUSRUTHPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazipur, a town on the route from Ghazipur to Saesaram 11 miles S of the former. Lat. 25° 23' long 83° 38'

**NUSSEERABAD**, or **SOWARA**.—The principal place of the British district of Mysore, a town situated 49 miles W from the right or south-west bank of the Brahmaputra. It is the locality of the district civil establishment. Distance from Jamalpur S.E. by R., 25 miles. Lat. 24° 44', long 90° 23'

**NUSSEERABAD**.—A town in the British district of Candahar, presidency of Bombay 79 miles E.N.E. of Malingam. Lat. 30° 59' long 75° 37'

**NUSSEERABAD**, in the district of Ajmer, a town situated 15 miles S.E. of the city of Ajmer. It is situated in a vast plain of a soil of sand or gravel overlying primitive rock, and bounded north-west by the mountains of Ajmer but in all other directions stretching farther than the eye can reach. This arid and exposed site though having many inconveniences, is conducive to salubrity in which the cantonment is considered to excel any in India. The climate is however very hot, the mean temperature in the shade, in July 1831 being 91° the maximum of the year 102° the mean temperature of the year 76°. The cantonments are extensive and commodious, being laid out in wide regular streets. There are several tanks and wells but the water is rather brackish. Fruit-trees do not thrive, but garden vegetables are cultivated with some success. Timber is excessively scarce and dear and as the place is very remote from the sea, or any great mart, European wares are probably dearer than in almost any other place in India. When Jacquemont visited this place in 1832, it was occupied by three regiments of infantry one of cavalry two parks of artillery and adequate proportion of sappers and miners, and sixty British officers, who had provided for their recreation a theatre, a ball room, a racket-court. Heber observes, "I have not in all India met with a better-informed, a more unaffected and hospit-

able society." It is the head-quarters of the Rajpootana field force. Elevation above the sea 1486 feet. Distance (travelling) from Delhi, S.W. 243 miles, from Agra, W. 222, Sangor N.W. 350, Neemuch N. 143, Calcutta, N.W. 1,051 miles. Lat. 26° 20', long 74° 50'

**NUSSURPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Sindh, presidency of Bombay 19 miles N.E. by E of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 30', long 63° 41'

**NUSTUNG**.—The name of one of the Coosya hill states. The territory is bounded on the north-west by the Garro territory and the Coosya state of Ramrye on the east by those of Munrow Moeyong and Mahran on the south by the British district of Silhet, and on the west by that of Myingung it extends from lat. 2° to 25° 28' and from long 90° 53' to 91° 21' is forty miles in length from north-east to south-west and fifteen in breadth and contains an area of 860 square miles

**NUTHOAPPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, a town on the route from Allahabad to Etawa and 71 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 12' long 79° 58'

**NUTOOTA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur 114 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpur and 25 miles N.N.E. from Ajmer. Lat. 26° 49' long 74° 51'

**NUTOOSIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekanser a village on the route from Chooroo to the town of Beekanser and 40 miles N.E. of the latter place. Elphinstone found it, in the beginning of November an unhealthy place, from bad water and great and sudden changes of temperature the nights being excessively cold and succeeded immediately on the rising of the sun by great heats. Out of a force not exceeding 400 men thirty became sick in one day. Lat. 23° 18', long. 74° 2'

**NUTWABARA**.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, head-gov. of Bengal, 32 miles E. by S. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 25° 43', long 86° 53'

**NUVVEE BUNDER**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Gujarat a town on the south-west coast, and in the district of Barda. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bhader, which during the monsoon, is navigable by boats for about eighteen miles upwards. The port is available only for small craft. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 206 miles, Baroda, W. 225 Bombay N.W., 255. Lat. 21° 23' long 69° 54'

**NUWABGUNJ**, in the British district of Allahabad, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 11 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 23', long 81° 50'

**NUWABGUNJE**.—A town in the British



# NUW—NYA.

district of Purneah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 16 miles E. of Purneah Lat. 25 46', long. 87 50'

**NUWABGUNJE**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Pilibeset, 20 miles N E of the former Lat. 28 25' long 79 42'

**NUWABGUNJ** in the territory of Oude a town with bazar, on the route from Luck now cantonment to that of Sekrora, 41 miles N E of the former 15 S W of the latter It is situated on the left bank of the river Ghaghra here crossed by ferry Lat. 27 6' long 81 21'

**NUWABGUNJ** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Allahabad to Luck now, 63 miles N W of the former 66 S E of the latter Lat. 26 6', long 81 18'

**NUWADAH** in the British district of Dehra Doon a village on the declivity of a low ridge running in a direction nearly north and south Here was a station of the series of small triangles during the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 2,384 feet. Lat. 30 12' long 76 7'

**NUWARI**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 22 miles E. of the latter Lat. 26° 9', long 80 9'

**NUWULGURH**, in the territory of Shekawattie, a town belonging to a thakoor or baron, to whom it with the annexed lands of Mundao, yields an annual revenue of 70 000 rupees. It is a thriving town fortified with ramparts of masonry Distance S W of Delhi 185 miles, N W from Jaypoor 75. Lat. 27 51, long 75 26'

**NYABAS**, in the British district of Boondestubur lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aljgurh to that of Delhi and 10 miles S W of the latter, it is situated on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 28 33', long 77 22'

**NYAGAON**, or **NOWGAON** in Bundelcund and the principal place of a jagheer or feudal grant of the same name a small town 50 miles W of Banda. Lat. 25 27' long 79 35' The jagheer is stated to comprise an area of thirty square miles, and to contain fifteen villages with a population of 5 000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 10 000 rupees (1 000*l*.) The jagheerdar maintains a force of 100 foot. The grant is from the East-India Company, under date 16th June, 1812, to a branch of the Chowbeyas of Kalinger in compensation for the surrender of that fort.

**NYAGAON**—A town in Bundelcund situated on the left bank of the Fyrmee river 25 miles N E. from Kalleenjur Lat. 25 10' long 80 56'

**NYAGAON**—A town in the British dis-

trict of Midnapoor, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 28 miles S S W of Midnapoor Lat. 22 2', long. 87° 14'

**NYAGHUR**—One of the Outtaek Mehras, in the province of Orissa, situate on the eastern border of the British district of Ganjam its centre is about lat. 25 long 80 Nyaghur pays an annual tribute of 5 179 rupees to the British government, and maintains a body of cavalry and infantry

**NYAGONG** or **NYAGAON**, in the British district of Banda, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Adjgurh to Kalleenjur nine miles N E. of former six S W of latter Its situation is beautiful, amidst small well wooded, fertile valleys, watered by the head waters of the river Baghin, yet the heat in the early part of summer is almost unsupportable Lat. 24 58', long 80 26'

**NYAGONG**, in the British district of Saharanpoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpoor to Dehra Dhoos, 20 miles N N E of the former Lat. 30 12' long 77 43'

**NYAGURH**—A town of Baghelound, in the native state of Rewah 34 miles N E by E. from Rewah and 103 miles N by E. from Sohagpoor Lat. 24 48, long 81 50'

**NYANUGGUR**, in the British district of Maunwar, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Nusserslad to Jallor 31 miles W S W of the former Lat. 26 6' long 74 25'

**NYAR** or **SANEE** in the British district of Kumaon lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a river rising at an elevation of between 6 000 and 7 000 feet, and in lat. 30 5 long 79 13 It first holds a course generally south westerly and then north westerly to the confluence of the Chital Ghat river in lat. 29 58' long 78 45 and thence continuing to flow north westerly, it falls into the Alaknunda, in lat. 30 3' long. 78 38' at an elevation of 1 342 feet above the level of the sea. Its total length upon Herbert's computation would be about fifty miles Where crossed by Webb in April, at about five miles above its mouth, the stream was forty yards wide, twenty-six inches deep and running at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour

**NYA SHUHUR**, or **MADHUPUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a considerable town near the southern frontier towards the territory of Boondee. No account of its appears to have been given by a European eyewitness but Droughton, who passed close to it, states that it is larger than any city in the territory except Jeypore, the capital. It is only accessible by two roads among the rocky hills which surround it, and both are strongly fortified. Distance from Jeypore S E. 173 miles from Agra, S W., 153 Lat. 25 55', long 76 38'

**NYA SURYE**—A town of Gwalior, or

# NYA-OHI

territory of the Scandia family situate on the right bank of the Sude river and 100 miles N W by W from Saugar Lat. 24 49' long 77° 39'

**NYATHANA** in the British district of Kumaon lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces a small fort formerly held by the Ghoorkas, situate on a summit sloping westwards to the left bank of the Western Ramgunga. Distant 26 miles N W of Almora. Elevation above the sea 5 785 feet Lat. 29 48, long 79 21

**NYERAK**—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere 124 miles E from Srinagar and 184 miles N N E. from Kangra. Lat. 33 51 long 77 9'

**NYEWAL**—A river of Bhutteesana, which after flowing through that district, passes into the great desert of Rajpootana, where its waters shortly become absorbed for purposes of irrigation or by evaporation

**NYGOWAN or NOWAGAON** one of the petty jaghires in Bundelcand comprising sixteen square miles, and containing four villages with a population of 1 800 souls, and yielding a revenue of rupees 10 000 per annum. The town of the same name is in lat. 25 8' long 79 39' It is held from the East-India Company under sennud or grant dated 18th September 1807 but not in perpetuity and upon the death of the present chief Juggut Singh, the estate will lapse to the British government

**NYIMA**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere situate on the right bank of the Sengs Khahab or Indus river and 159 miles N E. by E from Kangra. Lat. 33 12' long 78 42'

**NYKOOL**—A town in the native state of Bomdra, on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Braming river and 59 miles E. from Sumbulpoor Lat. 21 22' long. 84 54

**NYNEE TAL** in the British district of Kumaon lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rampoor to Almora, 22 miles S.W. by S. of the latter. This new settlement is extensively resorted to as a sanitarium and a market has thus been opened for the productions of the neighbouring country, which it is represented as of considerable advantage to the cultivators. Nynee Tal contains a church, erected by public subscription in 1847. Measures have been taken by the government for introducing order and regularity into the affairs of the settlement. Lat. 29 30', long 79° 30'

**NYNTWA**, in Gurwal, a village situate on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Bapm and Lipin or Tonse rivers. It is now ruined and nearly uninhabited but the traces of its former size and population prove that the traffic in this part of the Himalaya must have been once much more considerable than at present, as the inhabitants, in

consequence of the barrenness of the country, could have had no other means of subsistence than that derived from conveying travellers across the Bapm Nyntwa is in lat. 31 4, long 78 10'

**NYNWAH**, in the territory of Boondea, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow 251 miles S.W. of former, 256 N of latter. It has a large bazar and water is abundant Lat. 25 46', long 75 55'

**NYOUNGBENTHA**—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irrawady river and 130 miles N from Ava. Lat. 23 43, long 96

## O.

**OAMCHOO** a river in the native state of Bhotan rises in lat 27 30', long 91 55', and flowing in a westerly direction for thirty miles, falls into the Monna river, opposite the town of Nulkar and in lat. 27 23', long 91 31

**OBEEBA**, in the British district of Shah jehanpoor lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Futeahgarh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpoor and 19 miles S.W. of the latter Lat. 27 44, long 79 45'

**OCHUTTI**—A village in the jaghire of Jujhur lieut gov of the N W Provinces. Lat. 23 22' long 76 21

**OCLISEER**, in the British district of Branch presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Surat to Baroda, 30 miles N of the former and 50 S of the latter. Population 7,000 Lat. 21 38 long 73 2'

**ODEIPORE**—A raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. It has an area of 2 300 square miles the centre being in lat 22 40, long 83 23. It is computed to be of the annual value of 15 000 rupees. The population is estimated at 133 000. The chief having been found to be a systematic murderer the British government assumed the management of this state, and there being no person entitled to succeed the rajah of Serghojah being considered to have no right to the estate as a lapse by failure of heirs, the raj has been declared an escheat to the British government

**ODEIPORE**—A town on the route from Hazarelaugh to Nagpoor, 160 miles S.W. of former 295 N E of latter. It is the principal town of the petty state of the same name, which has recently lapsed to the British government. Distant from Patna, S.W. 235 miles from Benares, S. 183 from Calcutta, W 320 Lat. 22° 40' long 83 23

**ODEYPOOR**—See OODYPOOR.

**OHIND** in the Peshawar division of the Panjab a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 49 miles E. by N of the town of Peshawar Lat. 34 3', long 72 20'

# OIN—OMR

**OIN**, in the territory of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere a small town near the base of the mountains inclosing Cashmere on the south. It is situated on the river Jhelum, the navigation of which here again becomes practicable after its interruption between Baranulla and this place. Oin is in lat. 33° 44', long. 73° 35'.

**OKAMANDAL** in the peninsula of Katty war province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay a small prant or district at the north west angle of the peninsula, and separated from the mainland by a runn or salt marsh extending from the Gulf of Outch to the Arabian Sea, except by the connecting link of a narrow bank of sand at Mudha. The Runn extends in a direction from north-east to south west, and on all other sides the district is washed by the sea, into which it projects in the form of a bold headland, indented on its north side by the Gulf of Beyt. It lies between lat. 22° 5'—23° 30' long. 69°—69° 17'. There is no official return of the area, but by probable approximation, it may be stated at 384 square miles. Possibly the district was formerly an island, and even now at spring tides, the Runn is completely overflowed. Towards the Gulf of Outch the coast is in many places beset with shoals, reefs, and rocks, and is indented by the harbour of Beyt a considerable inlet, at the mouth of which is the island of Beyt, and at its north western point the island of Sooma. The peninsula of Okamandal, so well adapted from its situation for intercepting and annoying the commerce and navigation of the Arabian Sea, was always a great resort and harbour of pirates, until they were either expelled, destroyed, or constrained to relinquish their lawless pursuits by the overwhelming force of British ascendancy. The total length of seacoast of the district is about seventy five miles. The district is returned as containing forty three villages (excluding eleven which are waste) and having a population estimated at 12,590. It is altogether a district of little value: the soil is sterile, and the water bad.

The snail or conch shell, which is obtained of large use and in great quantities on the shoals contiguous to the northern shore, forms the only article of export from this barren district. These shells are sent in the first instance to Bombay, but the provinces of Bengal are said to furnish the greatest demand for them. 'As the war-shell says Colonel Tod, "with which he was wont to peel a blast, the onslaught to battle no longer graces the hand of the Rajpoot in those degenerate days its use is now restricted to the Brahmin, wherewith to awaken the gods in the morning to let the world know when he dines or what is of far more importance, to form obnoxious bracelets for the arms of the Hindoo fair."

**OKERAH**.—A town in the British district of Banagora, lieut. gov. of Bengal 104 miles N W of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 35', long. 87° 19'.

**OKULDOONGA**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Almorah, and 65 miles N E of the former. The picturesque beauty of the scenery is much enhanced by the appearance of the Koomla, rolling its rapid and clear stream down a deep tortuous, and craggy channel. The rice produced here is remarkably fine and on account of its whiteness, firmness, and good flavour is in great request throughout India, being known by the name of Pilleebhoet rice, as it is brought to market chiefly at that town. The air however of this vicinity is during the hot season very unhealthy close and sultry in consequence of the exclusion of the breezes by the inclosing eminences. The elevation above the sea is about 2,000 feet. Lat. 29° 31', long. 79° 16'.

**OLIAFORE**.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 22 miles E by S of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 36', long. 89° 35'.

**OLLAVACONDA**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras 70 miles N W of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 9' long. 78° 17'.

**OMARGURH** in the British district of Boondahabur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Aunsoobahur to Meerut, and 50 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 28', long. 78° 12'.

**OMEDUNDA**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 32 miles E.N.E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 29', long. 85° 12'.

**OMERCOOTE** in Sind, a town and fort in the eastern desert. The fort is situate half a mile from the town and is 500 feet square, having a mud wall forty feet high a strong round tower at each corner and six square towers on each side. There is but one gate which is on the eastern side and is protected by an outwork. It was usually garrisoned by 400 men. Though nearly 100 miles from the Indus a branch of that river finds its way either in time of inundation, and, in 1826, flowed with much violence as to sweep away the north west tower. Water is to be had near the surface, and there is a pool twenty feet deep in the channel of this branch of the Indus west of the fort. Omercoote was taken in 1813 by the amcers of Sind, from the rajah of Jondpoor. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the renowned emperor Akbar his father Humayun having in his exile taken refuge here. Lat. 25° 22', long. 69° 47'.

**OMERKANTAH**.—See AMARAKANTAH.

**OMER KAYI**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 114 miles S. by W of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 28', long. 71° 20'.

**OMERKOTE**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of

the Indus, 19 miles S.W. of the town of Mithankota. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 45'$ , long.  $70^{\circ} 15'$

**OMERKUNTUO**—See AMARAKANTAR.

**OMETA**, within the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Myhee. It is the residence of a thakoor or chief. Distance from the city of Ahmedabad S.E. 60 miles Baroda, W. 12 Surat, N., 80 Bombay, N.  $28^{\circ} 22' 17'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 8'$

**OMLAO** in the British district of Jannam, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a river rising in the mountains north west of Baurat and in lat.  $30^{\circ} 40'$  long.  $77^{\circ} 55'$  it has a direction generally southerly and flowing by the small town of Khalee, falls into the Jumna on the right side a mile east of the confluence of the Tons and in lat.  $30^{\circ} 30'$  long.  $77^{\circ} 54'$ , after a course of about fifteen miles.

**OMPTA**—See AMPTA

**OMRAH**, in Bundelcand a fort on the route from Calpee to Gooerah, 72 miles S.W. of the former  $183^{\circ} N.E.$  of the latter It belongs to the rajah of Sumpter is surrounded by a wet ditch and is a place of some importance Lat.  $25^{\circ} 42'$  long.  $78^{\circ} 58'$

**OMBAOUTTEE**—See OMBRAUTTEE

**OMUDPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Futehgarh, and 13 miles N. of the former The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 17'$  long.  $79^{\circ} 47'$

**OMUTWARRA**, in Malwa, a district lying between lat.  $23^{\circ} 28'—24^{\circ} 9'$  long.  $76^{\circ} 19'—77^{\circ} 11'$  Its length from north to south is sixty miles, and its breadth fifty-five miles. The district derives its name from the Omot Rajpoots, who having emigrated from Oodeypoor at an early period, succeeded during the decline of the Mogul empire, in overrunning and subjugating this country under the command of two brothers, named Mohun Sing and Parsaram The territory thus acquired, with the exception of five districts reserved to the elder brother as a mark of superiority was equally divided between the leaders, one of whom assumed the title of raval or chief the other that of dewan or minister These names, however, do not at all indicate the relative positions of the two parties, for each was ruler within his allotted domain. The mode of division was not less remarkable than this assignment of titles for no compact territory was possessed by either of the sharers in the conquest, but the dominions of both were so intermixed, that in some instances the two authorities held and exercised rights over the same villages. The successors of the raval fixed their residence at Rajpur and became tributary to Bundia, those of the dewan chose Nurnagur, and the fort there was erected by one of them, named Alchee Singh. This breach of the ruling family acknowledged dependence

upon Holcar. The principal places are Rajpur, Nurnagur, and Khajur

**ONAGONG**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Gaddada river and 56 miles W.N.W. from Gopalpara. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 23'$  long.  $89^{\circ} 48'$

**ONAIL**—A town in the native state of Gwahor, or territory of the Bundia family situate on the left bank of the Seepa river, and 17 miles N.W. from Oajem. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 18'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 35'$

**ONDAREE**, called also Hecury a small island situate on the west coast of the Northern Concan, and about twenty miles south of the city of Bombay The island has about a mile from the mainland opposite to the village of Thail It is very low and is fortified by a wall which surrounds it

**ONDOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, 90 miles W. from Jodhpore, and 60 miles S.E. from Jasulmeer Lat.  $26^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $71^{\circ} 42'$

**ONGOL** is the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town near the northern frontier towards the British district of Gan-toor situate 11 miles N.E. of the left bank of the river Mocohee It is of considerable size, and has a fort at no time of much strength or size, and now greatly dilapidated The dwellings in the town are for the most part wretched hovels of mud and thatched, but the scenery in the neighbourhood has the advantage of being varied and picturesque The town, with the annexed talook or subdivision has, according to official return, a population of 31 666 Distance from Madras, N., 199 miles Masulipatam S.W.  $132^{\circ}$  Lat.  $15^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 8'$

**ONORE**—See HONARWAL

**ONTIMITTA**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, 15 miles E.S.E. of Cuddapah. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 25'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 5'$

**OOCH** in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated near the junction of the Jhelum and Chenab rivers, 125 miles W.S.W. of the town of Lahore Lat.  $31^{\circ} 12'$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 3'$

**OOCHERYA**, in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a native state under the political superintendence of the lieut. governor of the North-Western provinces It is bounded on the north-east by the jaghira of Bohawal and by Rewah on the east by Rewah on the south east by Myheer and on the west by Pannah It lies between lat.  $24^{\circ} 10'—24^{\circ} 36'$  long.  $80^{\circ} 35'—81^{\circ} 4'$  the area comprises 426 square miles, the population is estimated at 120 000 and the annual revenue at 65 230 rupees, or 6 531. This small state is under British authority and protection, by virtue of a sanad granted in 1809 to Lal Shooraj Singh, then its possessor The eldest son and successor of that personage having been convicted of the murder of his brother, was deposed,

banned the country, and placed under restraint at Allahabad. The son of the murderer being a minor the British government assumed the charge of his person and education and the management of his estate, until he attained his majority in 1833, when he was formally admitted to the exercise of the rights of the chieftainship. The hopes entertained of his administration were, however, disappointed. Having exhausted his treasury and become deeply involved in debt, he found himself utterly incapable of preserving order in his territories, and proposed that his estate should be placed temporarily under British administration. To this request the British government acceded, and the speedy restoration of order and a great reduction of debt, attested the success of their management. The town which gives name to the jaghirs lies on the route, by Burangunj Ghat, from Banda to Jubbulpore, 110 miles N W of the latter, and in lat. 24° 28' long 80° 50'.

**OCHOOLAROO**, in Gurwhal, a peak on a ridge between the rivers Jumna and Bhageswari. Its sides are clothed with forests, which extend to the height of 11 800 feet above the sea. When surveyed by Hodgson and Herbert in September, the summit was here of snow except one small patch. Elevation above the sea 14,802 feet. Lat. 30° 54', long 78° 39'.

**ODAGHERY**.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 59 miles N W by W of Nellore. Lat. 14° 53', long 79° 17'.

**ODAGHERY**.—A town in the native state of Pariahkumedy, inhabited by one of the Orissa hill tribes, 62 miles W by S from Ganjam, and 114 miles N E. by N from Vizagapatam. Lat. 19° 9' long 84° 13'.

**ODDAPEE** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of a subdivision of the same name. It is situated four miles from the coast of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, and contains three Brahminical temples, and fourteen matams or convents for devotees of that caste. The temples are rude buildings, roofed with copper, which must have cost much money but being coarsely wrought, are of no striking appearance. The population of the town is estimated at about 1 500. A large portion of the population of the district consists of Brahmans, but the Corar or Corawar a caste of slaves by birth before the abolition of slavery within British India, are also numerous, and like the Helots of Laconia, they are the descendants of the race that once owned and ruled the country. Rice is the staple produce, but the coconut-palm, sugarcane and pulses of various kinds, are largely cultivated. Distant from Mangalore, N 34 miles, from Madras, W., 360. Lat. 13° 20', long 74° 49'.

**ODEEPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of She-

kawuttee, a town in an advantageous situation, commanding a narrow and rocky defile, called the Baghora Ghat, the only pass for fifteen miles to the north-east, and the same distance to the south-west, from the eastward through the Shekawuttee Mountains. Though unfortified except by a few ruinous towers, it is strong by its situation. It is a considerable town and is close to a torrent descending from the hills, but flowing only during the periodical rains. Distance N W from Agra 160 miles, S W from Delhi 180 N from Jeypoor 55. Lat. 27° 42', long 75° 34'.

**ODEEPOOR**, in Guzerat, the chief town of a petty state of the same name, situate on the route from Baroda to Mow, 50 miles E. of former 115 W of latter situate on the river Orung a tributary of the Nerbudda. Population about 6 000. Distance from Ahmedabad, S E, 105 miles. Surat, N E, 110. Lat. 23° 20' long 74° 1'.

**ODEEPOOR CHOTA**, a district of the Rewa Caunta province of Guzerat, is sometimes called Mahur but more commonly by the former appellation. It is bounded on the east by Allee Mohum, on the south by the British district of Akraunes and the Mewasee districts on the west by the territory of the Guicowar, and on the north by Deoghur Barrooa. It lies between lat. 22° 3'—22° 32', long 73° 47'—74° 30', and has an area of 1 059 square miles. It is traversed by the river Orung, which empties itself into the Nerbudda.

Odeepoor was included in the arrangement with the Guicowar, under which the collection of the tribute from the chiefs within the Myhee and Rewa Cauntas and Kattywar was transferred to the British government. By an agreement entered into on the part of the raval, he acknowledges that, under the protection of the British government, he has subscribed to the payment of tribute to the Guicowar government, amounting to the sum of 10,500 rupees per annum. The raval further engages to keep under restraint the Bheels and Mewasees within his territory, and to answer in the event of their committing depredations in the Guicowar's districts, he also stipulates not to harbour incendiaries or other bad characters in his district and to refer all cases of dispute with neighbouring talookdars to the British government. The public road he engages to keep open commerce is to be duly protected, but smuggled opium is to be seized and disposed of agreeably to orders received. The state contributes the sum of 500 rupees annually to the support of a police establishment acting under British superintendence. It maintains within its own limits 368 infantry, and about 70 horses. There are about thirteen Bheel chiefs under this government, who are bound to render military service when required, but the number of their military followers is not known.

The founder of this state was Pritheeray,

grandson of the common ancestor Prithvi Rawal, whose descendants are still in possession of the states of Barwara and Oodepore. Prithvi Singha, the immediate predecessor of the present chief, inherited the right from his father, Rao Singha, but though he is said not to have been deficient in intelligence the management of affairs was retained in the hands of his mother. Dying without issue, in 1882 he was succeeded by his cousin Gooman Singh, the present occupant of the gaddie. He has a son the heir-apparent to the chief tanship.

In 1855 it was discovered that a general system existed in the Rewa Saunta, of bribing the native establishment of the political agent's office, and the evidence being complete against the rajah, that he had disbursed money for the purpose of bribery it was resolved to place his possessions under attachment.

**OODERAMSIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a village on the route from Nagor to the town of Beekaneer and six miles S. of the latter. It contains 100 houses, and is supplied with water from a well. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 23'$ .

**ODEBPEE DROOG** — A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras 40 miles S.E. by E. of Bellary. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 49'$  long.  $77^{\circ} 25'$ .

**ODETPOORE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtahgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 20 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 40'$  long.  $80^{\circ} 12'$ .

**ODEYPOOR**, or **MEWAR**, a Rajpoot state of the first rank is bounded on the north by the British district of Ajmere, on the east by the native states of Boondel, Gwalior, Tonk and Purbaghur, on the south by Banawara and Dongurpore and the Myhee Saunta, and on the north-west by Serohia, Godwar, and the British district of Ajmera. It extends from lat.  $23^{\circ} 46'$  to  $25^{\circ} 56'$  and from long.  $72^{\circ} 50'$  to  $75^{\circ} 38'$ , is 150 miles in length from north to south and 180 in breadth, and contains an area of 11,614 square miles supporting a population estimated at 1,161,400, or 100 to the square mile.

A section of the Aravalli range of mountains expands over the south-western portion of this territory from the city of Odeypore to the frontier of Serohia whence it stretches in a northerly direction through Komulmar towards Ajmere, separating the state of Odeypore from that of Jondpore. Northward of Komulmar, this mountain tract is termed Mharwarra, its breadth here varies from six to fifteen miles, and its deep and rugged valleys and gorges have in all ages afforded haunts to the Bhels, Munas, and Mears. Southward of Komulmar the range is inhabited by communities of the aboriginal races, acknowledging no paramount power, and paying no tribute. Its geological formation is in general primitive, consisting of granite, quartz, gneiss, and

in many parts abounding in metals and other valuable minerals. The tin mines of Odeypore were formerly productive, and yielded no inconsiderable portion of silver. Copper is abundant, and supplies the currency. According to Tod the rana believed that his native hills contained every species of mineral wealth. The remainder of the country comprehending the valley of Odeypore, has an average elevation of about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its general inclination is from south-west to north-east, as indicated by the course of the principal rivers, the Basas and the Beris, and of their numerous feeders, flowing from the base of the Aravalli.

The historian Mill speaks of 'Odeypore as a mountainous district lying between Ajmere and Malwa the prince of which though acknowledging suzerainty to the Mahometans, yet, protected by his mountains, had never been actually subdued. The royal house of Odeypore is the most illustrious among the Rajpoots. It boasts of never having incurred the contamination of a matrimonial alliance with the imperial house of Delhi. Bonnell says, The rana, or prince of Oudipour, has always been regarded as the head of the Rajpoot states. A long-established custom of homage, from those who do not acknowledge his superiority in any other way, seems to prove the existence of real power in the hands of his ancestors and under whom probably, Rajpootana constituted one entire kingdom or empire.'

According to Rajpoot tradition, the kingdom of Odeypore derives its origin from the Solar dynasty which reigned in Orissa. Its princes claim descent from Loh, the son of Rama, who emigrated to the Punjab, and built the city of Lahore the ancient Lohkote. During the reign of Samara, the Chohan monarch Pirthi Raj had succeeded to the throne of Delhi. Shortly after his accession, he encountered, at Tanaseer in 1181 the Mahometan commander Shahabadin afterwards Mahmud of Ghor, and routed him with great slaughter. Two years later Shahabadin having recruited his army advanced once more to contest the sovereignty of India. In this emergency Pirthi Raj despatched an embassy to solicit the aid of Samara who had married his sister. Their united armies marched to the banks of the Guggar, in full confidence of victory. They were met near the field of the former battle by Shahabadin, when a desperate conflict ensued, which terminated in the subversion of Hindoo dominion. Samara fell with the bravest and best of his nobles, and Delhi was carried by storm. Throughout the period of anarchy and devastation which ensued, Odeypore maintained in some degree its independence of the government of Delhi, until, in the year 1303, its capital, Chittor was sacked by the imperial forces. It was, however, almost immediately after recovered by Hamir who then ruled in Mewar. Hamir marched to meet Mahmud, who was advancing to recover his

lost possessions, defeated and took prisoner the emperor, and did not liberate him till he had agreed to the surrender of Ajmere, Bithumbore, Nagore, and Sooe Sogoor. He received homage from the princes of Marwar, Jeypore, Boondoe, and Gwalior and rendered the power of Odeypore as solid and extensive as it had been previously to the Tartar occupation of Hindoestan. From the death of Hamir, for a century and a half the arms of Mewar were successful until the reign of Sanga, the son of Baber, when Mewar reached the summit of its prosperity. The Tartar prince having defeated Ibrahim, and secured Agra and Delhi, turned his arms against Sanga of Chittor. They met in 1527 a successful attack upon the advanced Tartar guard checked the energies of the Mussulmans, and led them to throw up intrenchments for security instead of advancing with the assurance of victory. Baber remained blockaded in his encampment about a fortnight, when he determined to renounce his besetting sin, and seek superior aid to extricate him from his peril. I vowed," he says "never more to drink wine. Having sent for the gold and silver goblets and cups, with all the other utensils used for drinking-parties, I directed them to be broken and renounced the use of wine purifying my mind. The fragments of the goblets and other utensils of gold and silver I directed to be divided among dervishes and the poor. The first person who followed me in my repentance was Awa, who also accompanied me in my resolution of ceasing to cut the beard, and of allowing it to grow. That night, and the following, numbers of amirs and courtiers, soldiers and persons not in the service, to the number of nearly 300 men made vows of reformation. The wine which we had with us we poured on the ground. I ordered that the wine brought by Baha Dost should have salt thrown into it, that it might be made into vinegar. Baber then broke up his camp, and drew up his army in front of his intrenchments. The Hindoos were equally ready for a decisive effort, and on the 16th March, 1527, an attack commenced by a furious onset on the centre and right wing of the Mussulmans. For several hours the conflict was tremendous but ultimately Baber was triumphant. Sanga retreated with the wreck of his army to the hills, resolved never to return to his capital except in triumph. He survived his defeat only for a short period being succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Rana Rutna, in 1530, who, after a reign of five years, lost his life in a personal encounter with the prince of Boondoe, who had carried off his affianced bride. Rana Rutna was succeeded by his brother Birkramajest. This prince, by his haughty demeanour alienated the attachment of his chieftains. Bahadoor, the sultan of Guzerat, taking advantage of their dissensions, invaded Mewar defeated the Rana, and laid siege to Chittor. This sacred fortress was long and bravely defended, and

when further opposition became vain, 1,300 females were immolated, then throwing open the gates, the survivors of the devoted garrison rushed upon the enemy and sold their lives at the highest price. The advance of Humayoon, son of Baber compelled Bahadoor to retire towards Guzerat. Rana Birkramajest was then restored to his capital but was shortly after deposed, and put to death by his nobles.

After a short usurpation by Bunbeer, a spurious member of the family the throne of Mewar was occupied by Rana Oody Sing, the youngest son of Rana Sanga. During his reign, or in 1558, Chittor was taken by the emperor Aokbar. 30 000 Rajpoots and 1 700 of the immediate kin of the prince are said to have fallen in the defence of this sacred place. Nine queens and a great number of females perished in the flames or in the assault for even the princesses of this illustrious house are said to have fought on this occasion like common soldiers.

On the loss of his capital, the Rana retired to the valley of the Girwa, in the Aravalli, where he founded the city of Odeypore, henceforth the capital of Mewar. Oody Sing survived the loss of Chittor only four years, and was succeeded by his son Pertab who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats, Pertab fled into the desert towards Sonda. Fortune suddenly turned in his favour. By the help of some money supplied by his minister he collected his straggling adherents, surprised and cut to pieces the imperial forces at Dewar and followed up his advantage with such celerity and energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death.

Pertab was succeeded by his son Umra, who enjoyed tranquillity during the remainder of Aokbar's reign. But his successor Jehanghir determined upon the entire subjugation of Mewar. In prosecution of this design, he was twice defeated by Rana Umra. Alarmed at these defeats, Jehanghir tried the experiment of setting up in Chittor, Sagra, the brother of the late Rana Pertab, as rana, in opposition to his nephew Umra. After seven years Sagra, ashamed of his own apostasy from the national cause, put Rana Umra in possession of the ancient capital. Jehanghir equipped an overwhelming force to crush the Rana. This army, which was commanded by Purves, the emperor's son got entangled in the pass of Khanpur, and was completely defeated. Jehanghir then despatched Mohabut Khan the ablest of his generals, to take the command of the army. Mohabut's success falling far short of the emperor's expectations, he removed the imperial camp to Ajmeer with the avowed intention of placing himself at the head of the army employed against the Rana. The army was, however, really commanded by his son Sultan Khocorum, afterwards Shah Jehan.

Although the Rajpoots had generally been

successful in battle, yet their diminished numbers rendered further opposition to the colossal power of the empire hopeless. In this state of things, Rana Umra made his submission to the emperor in 1618. He was magnanimously received by Jahangir who lavished honours and distinctions upon him and his son Kurru Sing. But Rana Umra's proud spirit could not brook dependence, however disguised and in 1621 he abdicated in favour of his son Kurru, who died in 1628 and was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing, who was succeeded by his son Raj Sing in 1654. Shah Jehan's mother having been a princess of the house of Jajpore, he was well disposed towards the Rajpoots, who enjoyed peace during his reign.

Aurangzeb's attempt to impose a capitation tax on Hindoos was successfully resisted by the Rajpoots, who defeated the imperial armies in several sanguinary conflicts. An accommodation was, however effected in 1681 by which the emperor relinquished the odious tax. In the same year Rana Raj Sing died, and was succeeded by his son Jey Sing who reigned in peace twenty years. He was succeeded by his son Umra.

Rana Umra took an active part in the contentions amongst the sons of Aurangzeb whose intolerance had rendered him obnoxious to the Rajpoots, and led to the formation of a confederacy by the rulers of Mewar Marwar and Amber for the purpose of throwing off Mahomedan supremacy. In 1713 during the reign of the emperor Ferozkser the confederates commenced their operations by expelling the Mogul officers and raising the mosques which had been erected upon the sites of Hindoo temples.

This triple confederacy was but of short duration. Ajit, raja of Marwar made separate terms with the emperor to whom he gave a daughter in marriage, and Rana Umra soon after concluded a treaty with the emperor which though it admitted subordination was in all other respects favourable. Umra Rana died in 1716 and was succeeded by Sangram Sing. During his reign that is, from 1716 to 1734 the power of the empire rapidly declined the sobadarries of Bengal Oude and Hyderabad rising to all but nominal independence out of its weakness while the Mah rattas were rapidly rising into power.

Sangram was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing II. The emperor having ceded the choudi to the Mahrattas, who were already in possession of Malwa and Guzerat they exacted it from the states of Rajpootana, as being dependencies of the empire. In 1736 Bajee Rao concluded a treaty with the Rana, stipulating an annual payment to the Peishwa of 1 60 000 rupees.

The Odeypore family had ceased to intermarry with the other Rajpoot families who had given daughters in marriage to the imperial family. This exclusion was keenly felt and the re-admission to the honour of matrimonial connection with the Odeypore family was

always stipulated in the conditions formed by the Rajpoot chiefs against the emperor and it was further agreed, that the sons of Odeypore princesses should succeed the father in preference to elder sons by other mothers. This led to family dissensions, which the Mahrattas artfully turned to their own advantage.

On the demise of Saware Jey Sing of Jey pore, in 1748, his eldest son Kauri Sing was proclaimed raja, but a strong party supported the claim of Madhu Sing, a younger son by the Rana's sister. The Rana espoused the cause of his nephew and Kauri Sing obtained assistance from Scindiah. In an engagement which took place in 1747 the Rana was defeated. He then called in the aid of Holkar, upon an engagement to pay him \$4 00 000 rupees on the disposal of Kauri Sing. A dose of poison gave Madhu Sing the gruel and Holkar the sixty four lacs.

Rana Juggut Sing died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son Pertab, during whose short reign of three years, Mewar was oppressed by the Mahrattas. He was succeeded by his son Rana Raj Sing who reigned seven years, during which the ravages and exactions of the Mahrattas continued. He was succeeded by his uncle Rana Uru in 1762.

This rana made himself unpopular with most of his chiefs, who formed a party to depose him and set up a youth named Ekta Sing alleged to be a posthumous son of the late rana. A civil war ensued. Both parties applied for assistance to the Mahrattas, who were ever ready to act as armed arbitrators. Scindiah took the part of the pretender. In a severe battle fought near Oojain about 1768, the Rana was defeated. Scindiah had siege to Odeypore which would have fallen, but for the talent and energy of the Dewan Umra Chund Barwa. After a protracted siege, Scindiah agreed to raise it and abandon the pretender for a payment of 40 lacs of rupees. After the treaty had been signed, Scindiah, believing he could dictate his terms, demanded twenty lacs more. Umra indignantly tore up the treaty and sent the fragments with defiance to Scindiah who alarmed at the resolute spirit thus evinced by the garrison made overtures for a renewal of negotiations. Umra replied that he must deduct from the original terms the expense that had been occasioned by the Mahrattas' bad faith. At length Scindiah accepted 63½ lacs thirty three of which were paid, and the districts of Jawnd, Joerun Neemuch, and Moerun were mortgaged for the remainder. These lands were never recovered by Mewar. Moerun was made over to Holkar, who, in 1771 extorted from the Rana the surrender of the district of Neembahaire. The province of Gadwar was about the same time granted on fiefal tenure to Jodhpore and last to Mewar. Rana Uru was murdered by the heir-apparent of Boondee while on a hunting excursion. Uru was succeeded by his son Rana Hamir who was a minor. His mother's ambition for power and the feud



among the chiefs, had well nigh dissolved the government.

Regardless of previous experience, the queen mother in 1775, invited the aid of Scindiah to reduce the Beggoo chief who had revolted and usurped crown lands. Scindiah assisted for his own benefit a line of twelve laes from the refractory chiefs, and took possession of the districts of Ruttingurh Kerr, and Singalli and made over those of Irma, Jauth, Beechore and Nuddomay, to Holkar. Up to this period the Mahrattas had extorted from Mewar 181 laes of rupees and territory to the annual value of twenty eight laes.

In 1778 the young rana died and was succeeded by his brother Bheem Singh then in the eighth year of his age. The commencement of his reign was marked by sanguinary feuds among his chiefs, which rendered his country an easy prey to the insatiate rapacity of the Mahrattas who for their own aggrandizement, identified themselves with all parties by turns, and Mewar was alternately devastated by Scindiah and Holkar, until it was rendered almost desolate.

The son of the raja of Jeypore for the hand of the princess Krishna Kour had been favorably received by her father the Rana. But Raja Maun Singh also advanced pretensions to the lady's hand, on the plea that she had been betrothed to his predecessor and that the engagement was with the throne and not the individual occupant. This led to a ruinous war between Marwar and Jeypore. The minister of Odeypore was induced to persuade the Rana to sacrifice his daughter to the peace of Rajwarra. The wretched father at last yielded and poison was administered to the ill-fated princess. From this time, 1806 to 1817 Mewar continued to be ravaged by the Mahrattas and the Pindarry Amseer Khan. On the suppression, in 1817 of the predatory system which prevailed in Central India, it was resolved, chiefly with a view to prevent its revival, to extend British influence and protection over the states of Rajpootana. The chiefs were accordingly invited to ally themselves with the British government, on the basis of acknowledging its supremacy and paying a certain tribute, in return for external protection and internal independence. The rana of Odeypore eagerly embraced the invitation, and entered into a treaty.

Bheem Singh died in 1828, and was succeeded by his only son Jewan Singh, who died in 1838, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by Surdan Singh, chief of Bangalore, the nearest heir of the family. He died in 1842 and was succeeded by his younger and adopted brother Maharana Surroop Singh. The state of Odeypore has assigned the revenue of Mhairwarra, to the extent of 50 000 rupees per annum, towards the maintenance of the Mewar Rheel corps. This corps was raised in 1841 at the joint expense of the British and Odeypore governments, for the pacification of the Rheel tracts of the latter, and complete success has

been the result. Under the treaty of 1818, Odeypore became one of the tributaries of the British government. The amount of annual tribute had been fixed at three laes of Odeypore rupees but in 1848 it was reduced to £20 000 being a reduction of the sum previously paid to the extent of £2 400 per annum.

**ODEYPOOR**, in Rajpootana the principal place of the territory of the same name, or of Mewar. It is situated on a low ridge, in a sort of valley or basin surrounded on all sides by hills, except on the west, where extends a lake five miles in circuit. The valley is of considerable size, being thirty miles in length and ten in breadth. Besides the great lake close to the city on the west, is another of inferior but still of considerable dimensions, six miles farther west and there are, besides, numerous ghils, or small meres and marshes. Hence result frequent attacks of fever, ague, and cholera. The appearance of the town, when viewed from the east, is striking and pleasing, but when viewed more closely, is found to be an ill built place. The palace is, however a noble pile of granite a hundred feet high situated on the crest of a rocky ridge overlooking the lake, the city and the valley. The lake is artificial having been formed by an embankment collecting the water of the stream which feeds it. This dam is 834 yards in length and at top 110 yards in thickness, but becomes much thicker towards the base. The height of the dam above the water is thirty-seven feet, its face is of marble, embellished with sculptured figures, and small temples and other buildings. Tod states, that in 1818 the number of houses, formerly 50 000 had diminished to 3,000, but the city as well as the state, seems somewhat reviving under British protection. According to Tod this city was founded by Ody Singh, rana of Mewar, after the sack of Chitor by Akbar in 1568 and the city as well as the Ody Sagur or lake was named after the founder. Elevation above the sea 2 064 feet. Distance from Neemuch W, 70 miles, from Mow, N W 190, Oorjain, N W 164, Deesa, E 110. Nussurahad, S W 135 Bombay, N, 395 Lat. 24 27' long 73 49'.

**ODEYPOORA**.—A town in the British district of Ghazepoor, head-gov of the N W Provinces. It contains a population of 5,866 inhabitants, and is distant 15 miles E. from Balliah Lat. 25° 44' long 84 25'

**ODGHEER**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a small town with a fort, 115 miles N W of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 18 24, long 77 11

**OODIPOOR**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boekaneer 84 miles N N E. from Boekaneer, and 135 miles W from Hansoe. Lat. 29 7, long 73 53

**OGAPORE**, in the British district of Mirzapore, head-gov of the N W Provinces,

a village on the route from Jounpore to Mirzapore 33 miles S. of the former, 10 N. of the latter situate three miles N. of the left bank of the Ganges Lat. 25 17, long 82 37

**OOJAL**—A river of Kattywar rising in lat. 21 31 long 70° 51, and flowing in a circuitous, but generally westerly direction, for 75 miles falls into the Bhader river near the town of Nurvee Bunder, in lat. 21° 27', long 69 59

**OOJEANEE**, in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 17 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 26° 38', long 79 17

**OOJEIN** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of the Sounda family a city on the right bank of the river Seepira. It is of oblong outline, six miles in circumference, surrounded by a stone wall with round towers. The houses, which are much crowded together are some of brick, some of wood but in the construction of the former a frame work of wood is first made, and the intervals then filled up with bricks. They are covered either with tiles or lime terraces. The principal bazaar is a spacious street, with houses of two stories, the lower of which is built of stone and occupied by shops, the upper of brick or wood, furnishes the habitation of the owner and his family. There are four mosques and a great number of Hindoo temples. The city is well supplied with water both from the river and from two large tanks, one of which is very handsome. The head of the Scindia family has a palace here, spacious and commodious, but with little of exterior magnificence. Near it is an antique gate said to have originally belonged to a fort built by Vikramaditya, whose reign is placed by chronologists more than half a century prior to the commencement of the Christian era. At the southern extremity of the town is an observatory constructed by Jal Singh the scientific rajah of Jeypoor or Amber and minister of Mahomed Shah, emperor of Delhi who reigned from 1719 to 1748. Oojein, says Conolly is 'surrounded on every side but the south with an almost uninterrupted belt of groves and gardens. Their names, had I room for them, would be a history of the places and of its manners. On one side lies the garden of Dowlat-Rao on the other that of his carpenter, here is the garden of Rajah Mal, whose name has outlived his history, while near and in contrast to it, is another which, but a few days ago, glared in the name of the Bani Bani, now publishes, by a change of title, the fickleness of fortune. The Maharaj Bagh (Dowlat-Rao's) was formerly the pride of five proprietors, but the modern Ahab covered his neighbours vineyard out of five small gardens made a large one, and deprived the owners of the inheritance of their fathers. The best of the gardens seem to have been planted by Muzalimnass, who, we learn from

Baber, introduced the fashion into India."

About a mile to the north of the present city are the ruins of the ancient capital of Malwa, which according to Brahminical tradition, connected with a ridiculous fable, was overwhelmed by a shower of earth poured down upon it as a divinely inflicted punishment. On the cause of the destruction of the ancient city different opinions have been advanced. It has been suggested that an inundation of the river might have produced the disastrous effect and the suggestion is countenanced by the fact, that in modern times the river has been known to overflow a great part of the present town, and cause much damage, notwithstanding the shortness of its course and its comparatively inconsiderable volume of water. Another conjecture has ascribed the catastrophe to an earthquake but the alleged soundness of the walls is presumed to offer an obstacle to the reception of this view. A third hypothesis assigns as the cause, the operation of a violent wind carrying with it showers of loose earth or mud. To this, however the nature of the soil seems opposed. The first of these conjectures is embraced by Malcolm the last by Hunter.

Five miles north of the city the river separates into two channels, and surrounds an oval shaped rocky eminence crowned by a palace never finished, and now in a state of ruin though from the excellence of the materials used in its construction, its decay is far less rapid than might be looked for. It is believed to have been erected on the site and with the materials, of an ancient Hindoo temple. The island was connected with the left bank of the river by two bridges one of which has been nearly swept away, the other is little, if at all, impaired. Close to this latter bridge are some curious works, by which the stream has been diverted to purposes of pleasure and ornament. The vicinity of these works is adorned by an arcade, and a walled inclosure at a short distance is suspected to have been once a garden.

Oojein is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindoos, and the first meridian of their geographers. It appears to be mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Oosana. Its period of chief grandeur has been supposed to date from the era of Vikramjit but previously it is believed to have been populous and wealthy. According to the Mahawanso, a Ceylonese record, Pyadaw, or Asoka, or Dharmasoka, grandson of the renowned Chandragupta, was in the year a.c. 325 viceroy of Oojein, being sent thither as into honourable banishment, by his father Bindusara, king of Patliputra or Patala, who dreaded his sanguinary and turbulent disposition. The same document states, "that a.c. 157 the Buddhist high priest Dhammarakkito took with him 40 000 disciples from the Dakkhi nagiri temple at Oojein to Ceylon, to assist in laying the foundation-stone of the great temple at Anuradhapura." Later Vikramaditya, or

**Vikramjit**, king of Ogoin, was so renowned, that the Samvat era, 57 a.d. universally used throughout Hindostan to this day dates from the commencement of his reign. His son Chandrasen is represented to have possessed himself of all Hindostan. At the commencement of the eleventh century, when Mahmud of Ghuznee invaded India, Ogoin was the seat of an independent rajah ruling Malwa. It appears to have fallen into the hands of the Mussulmans in the year 1310 and after the assumption of independence in 1387 by the Dilawar Ghoris, the viceroy of the Patan sovereign of Delhi, the seat of the government of Malwa was transferred first to Dhar, and subsequently to Mandu. In 1561 it was with the rest of Malwa subjugated by Akbar. It fell into the hands of the Mahrattas about the middle of the last century, and was regarded as the capital of Scindia's possessions, until Daulat Rao in 1810 fixed his residence at Gwalior. Ogoin, with its annexed lands was assessed at 1 40 000 rupees annually to Scindia's government, but by a recent arrangement, the town and territory have been assigned to the Bansa Rao, formerly regent of Gwalior at the same annual rent. Elevation above the sea 1 698 feet. The city is sometimes called *Avanti* and *Visla*. Distance S.W. from Goomah 152 miles, from Gwalior 260 S.W. from Allahabad, by Saugor, 598. Lat. 23 10', long 75 47'

**OOJHANNIE**, in the British district of Budaon, Seat. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Budaon to Allypore eight miles W. by S. of the former. Population 6 861. Lat. 28 long 79 4

**OOJKE CHOKEE**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, Seat. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to that of Allahabad, 43 miles W. of the former 33 S.E. of the latter. Water can be obtained but from one well but within a mile of the village is a jhil or pond, where it may always be had. Lat. 25° 19' long 82 25'

**OOKEE MUTH**, in the British district of Kumaon Seat. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village having a Hindoo temple and lying on the route from Srinagar to Kedarnath Temple, 18 miles S. of the latter. It is situate on an eminence of gneiss rock, on the left bank of the Mandakini, here crossed by a jhula or rope bridge. Elevation above the sea, of the temple, 4 289 feet of the jhula, 3 464. Lat. 30° 31', long. 79 8'

**OOKLEE**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 66 miles S. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 42' long 75 56'

**OO LAH**.—A town in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, 129 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad, and 144 miles S. by E. from Elcheppor. Lat. 19° 10', long 78° 9'

**OO LAUL**.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, three miles N. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 50', long. 74° 54'

**OOLOOR**.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 55 miles N.W. by W. from Cape Comorin, and five miles N.W. by N. from Trivandrum. Lat. 8 32', long 76° 58'

**OOLOWTEE**, a river of Guzerat, rises in lat. 22 13' long 71 38, and, flowing in an easterly direction through the British district of Ahmedabad for fifty miles, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 21 58' long 72° 14'

**OO LPAR**, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay a town situate on a small river which, eight miles farther west, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Population 3 500. Distance N. from Surat 12 miles. Lat. 21 17' long 72 47'

**OOMDEE**.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 103 miles E. by S. of Sattara. Lat. 17 14, long 75 39'

**OOMERKOTE**.—See **OMERKOTE**.

**OOMNEE**.—A town in the territory of Oude 126 miles N. from Lucknow and 60 miles E. from Pilschhaet. Lat. 28 40, long 80 51'

**OOMRAIR**, in the recently leased territory of Nagpore, a town on the right bank of the river Amb a tributary of the Wengunga. Iron-ore is found in its vicinity. Distance from the city of Nagpore, S.E., 24 miles. Lat. 20 50' long 78° 22'

**OOMRAIT**.—A town in the recently ceded territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 72 miles N.N.W. from Nagpore, and 56 miles E.N.E. from Balool. Lat. 23 7', long 78 45'

**OOMRAWAH** in the British district of Shahjehanpore Seat. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpore and 16 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27 46', long 79 50'

**OOMRAWUTTEE**.—A town situate on the route from Nagpore to Aurangabad, and in one of the districts of Hyderabad which has been transferred to the British government. It is a place of great commercial importance several considerable firms are established here, and most of the influential merchants of Upper India, as well as those of Bombay of any note, have either correspondents or branch houses at this place. The subordinate of some of these firms spread themselves over the cotton growing districts, and make advances to the cultivators, or assist them in paying their kists, on the agreement that the produce shall be at the disposal of their employer. When the crop is ready for picking, the cultivator for the most part has nothing farther to do with it the speculating capitalist being apprehensive that if the cultivator were permitted to gather it, much would be perished by him. When picked, it is transferred to Oomrawuttee, where are large warehouses appropriated to its reception,

and where it is cleaned and repacked for exportation, either from Bombay or from Calcutta. This place being within one of the districts recently ceded by the Nizam to the British government in satisfaction of arrears of subsidy it now partakes of all the advantages enjoyed by the dominions of that government in India, and among them, that of freedom from the hateful effects of transit duties. It will moreover be connected with the port of Bombay by means of a branch from the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. Distance from Bombay, N E 350 miles from Hyderabad, N 245 Lat. 20 50', long 77° 48'

**OOMREE**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and nine miles W of the former Lat. 25 27 long 81 45'

**OOMREIT**—A town in the British district of Kara, presidency of Bombay, 32 miles E by S of Kara. Lat. 22 40 long 73 10'

**OOMBOWREE** in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehpore and 14 miles N W of the latter Lat. 26 3 long 80 45'

**OOMURER**, in the British district of Mynpoore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah, and 28 miles N W of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good the country cultivated, and studded with small villages Lat. 27 4' long 78 44'

**OOMURGURH**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Etawah and 44 miles S E of the former. It has a market, and is supplied with water from wells. The surrounding country is open with a clayey soil, well cultivated Lat. 27 22 long 78 25'

**OOMURKEIR**—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river and 161 miles N N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 19 33 long 77 45'

**OONA**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate 102 miles S from Rajkote and 96 miles S E by E from Poorbender Lat. 20 50' long 71° 2'

**OONCHADEH**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 28 miles S E of the former Lat. 25 14', long 82° 15'

**OONCHADEH**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Palamow 33 miles S E of the former Lat. 25° 1', long. 84° 17'

**OONCHOD**—A town in the native state of

Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family situate 52 miles S E by E from Oojein, and 71 miles S W by W from Bhopal. The united pergunnahs of Sonkash and of Oonchod yielding an annual revenue of 90,000 rupees, were, by the treaty of Gwalior in 1844 placed under British management, and allocated for the maintenance of the augmented Gwalior contingent. Lat. 22 44, long 76 28'

**OONDA**—A town in the British district of Bancoora, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 87 miles N W by W of Calcutta. Lat. 23 7, long 87 14

**OONDRACONDAH**—A town in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, 82 miles E by S. from Hyderabad, and 75 miles N W from Guntoor Lat. 17 6' long 79 44'

**OOND SUBWEYA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a small prant or district. It is bounded on the west by the prant of Kattywar and on all other sides by that of Gohi war lies between lat. 21 18'—21 30' long 71 38'—71 55' is twenty-six miles in length from north-east to south west, and thirteen in extreme breadth. No official return has been made of the area, but, according to a probable approximation, it may be stated at 174 square miles. It is a level, low district, extending on each side of the river Setronjee, and on the north side of the Wulhak hills and contains fifty three villages and a population of 11 873 persons, and held chiefly by Rajpoots. They pay collectively a tribute of 12 878 rupees annually to the Guzerowar

**OONDURGAON**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 32 miles N W of Sholapoor Lat. 18° 1', long 75 39'

**OONDWA NULLAH**, in the British district of Bhangulpoor, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, a small stream discharging itself into the Ganges on the right side. It drains an extensive hill or shallow lake, becoming a morass during the dry season, and in the periodical rains having a great body of water. It gives name to a village with an antique fort, to which in 1768, the army of Meer Oosin Ali, subahdar of Bengal, then engaged in hostilities with the East-India Company fled, after being defeated in a general engagement near Sootee. On the intrenchments were mounted about 100 pieces of artillery, and they were manned by a force estimated at 60 000 men. It was, however, taken by the British in September by a night attack from two different points, one of these movements being intended to divert the attention of the enemy from the other which, it is stated, was undertaken upon the information of a soldier, who, having deserted from the British army to that of Meer Oosin had become tired of the latter service, and made his peace with his former employers by affording them assistance. The slaughter of the garrison is represented as great, the survivors having rendered them incapable of defending

themselves with effect, though the number of the assassins did not exceed 3 000 men of all arms. Oondwa Nallah is on the route from Burhampoor to Rajmahal, 70 miles N of former eight S. of latter 188 N of Calcutta, by Burhampoor. Lat. 24 58', long 87 58'.

**COONJARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a considerable town the principal place of the small raj or state held by a junior branch of the reigning family of Jeypore. The rajah resides here, in a fort of masonry. The town is surrounded by a wall with ditch. Distant S. of Jeypore 70 miles. Lat. 25 55' long 76 10'.

**COONTAREE**—A town in the British district of Palamow, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 46 miles N W of Palamow. Lat. 24 18' long 83 30'.

**COONYENEE**, in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilleebheet, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Bhagul river on the route from the town of Pilleebheet to Nagesna, and 16 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28° 46' long 79° 41'.

**COOPIN UNGADY**—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 30 miles E. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 50', long 75 20'.

**COOPLANA**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, in the province of Secnde, presidency of Bombay, 66 miles S W of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 30', long 68° 5'.

**COORAGHUM**—A town in the native state of Cochin, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N from Cochin, and nine miles S. from Trichoor. Lat. 10° 26', long 76 17.

**COORALWADA**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 53 miles N of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 14', long 78 57'.

**COORHA**, in Bundelcund, a town the principal place of a raj or principality known by the name of Oorcha or Tahrre. It lies three or four miles to the right or south-west of the route from Agra to Benar. 142 miles S.E. of the former, 181 N of the latter, and on the left or west side of the river Betwa. Tienkenthaler, writing eighty years ago, describes it as situated on a rocky eminence, as being about three miles in circuit, surrounded by a wall of unhewn stones piled one upon the other with out cement with three lofty gateways. The fortress, situate within the town, is represented as a fine structure, containing the handsome residence of the rajah, as well as a splendid palace built for the accommodation of the Padshah Jehangir. The communication with the rest of the town the winter states to be by means of a wooden bridge the fortress during the periodical rains being insulated by a branch of the flooded Betwa. In the town is a temple ornamented with lofty spires.

The raj of which this town is the capital was estimated, in 1833, to contain 2,160 square miles, 640 villages, with a population of 122,000 souls; yielding a revenue of 10,00,000 rupees (100,000*l.*), and maintaining a force of 1,200

cavalry and 4 000 infantry. The revenue appears to be on the decline, as in 1837 it was estimated at only 6 00 000 rupees (60,000*l.*), while the military force in 1847 was computed at between 7 000 and 8,000 men, of whom more than 7 000 were infantry. The rajah pays to the Jhaast chief, through the British government, 3 000 rupees per annum, as quit-rent for the jaghire of Terhowlee.

The rajah of Oorcha is considered the head of the Boondela race of Rajpoot origin, being descended from a spurious branch of the Gurh wars. According to a recent authority Hurdeo, one of the Gurhwar family, came into the country with a slave-girl, and took up his abode at Gurh Kurar in the neighbourhood of Oorcha. He was there invited to give his daughter in marriage to the rajah of Oorcha, but refused, on account of objection to his caste or descent. After much importunity however he gave his consent, on condition that the rajah should at the marriage feast partake of the prepared viands, and thus lose all distinction of caste. The rajah consented, was poisoned with all his family, and the Gurhwar obtained possession of the country. His son was called Bundela, because he was the offspring of a bandee or slave-girl, and this name has been given to his descendants. This origin of the family is assigned by Elliott to the beginning of the thirteenth century, but Franklin is of opinion that the event occurred as late as the close of the fourteenth century. The town of Oorcha was built in 1631, by Pratsap Hrad, the chief of the Bundela. Mad hiker Sah, his grandson, appears to have advanced his raj to considerable prosperity by gaining the favour of Akbar. Barsing Deo the son and successor of the last-mentioned rajah was a notorious freebooter, and thence called Dang, a name equivalent to robber, from which circumstance Bundelcund is also called Dangaya. The desperate character of Barsing Deo pointed him out to Selim, son and declared heir of Akbar as a proper instrument to put off the celebrated Aбуlfaal, his father's favourite and minister, and who was thought unfavourable to the prince's views. Barsing Deo accordingly laid an ambushade for Aбуlfaal, at Borkh Sarre, as he proceeded towards Gwalior in his return from the Deccan, and, notwithstanding a valorous defence, the enormous minister was killed, and his head sent to Selim, by whom the murderer was amply rewarded. Jagber Singh, son and successor of Barsing Deo revolted against the sovereign of Delhi, but was overpowered, driven to take refuge in Gondwana, and his country seized by the conqueror Fehar Singh, however, his brother was reinstated, and the Oorcha rajah continued feudatories of the padshahs of Delhi until the dissolution of the empire. The raj or principality has been, however much reduced, Duttees being formed out of it, probably by partition arising out of family arrangements, as its chief is of the same lineage as the rajah of Oorcha. The territory of Jhansee was

wrested from Oorcha in 1783, by the Mah ratta, the small raj of Sumpter was also severed from Oorcha, but the time and cause of the event are uncertain. The rajah, though he received assistance from the Peshwa in 1783, at no time acknowledged that potentate as his sovereign and in the treaty concluded between the East-India Company and him, in 1812 it is set forth, that by him and his ancestors his present possessions have been held during a long course of years, without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power. By the terms of this treaty the rajah professed obedience and attachment to the British government, which guaranteed his possessions to him free of tribute, and undertook to protect his territories from foreign aggression, the rajah abstaining from collusion with any powers in alliance with the British government, or dependent on it. In 1842 Oorcha assumed such a refractory attitude that a military demonstration on the part of the British authorities was found necessary.

The rajah Soojan Singh for the most part residing at Tehree one of his towns forty miles south-east of Oorcha, was of late years generally styled rajah of Tehree. Soojan Singh died in 1854 leaving no issue, whereupon the neighbouring Bundela chiefs were required to indicate the nearest collateral heir to the late rajah capable of adoption. Hummer Singh being the party selected, was installed as rajah, and a regent appointed during his minority. The town of Oorcha is distant 100 miles S W of Calpee, 137 W of Banda, 248 W of Allahabad, 743 N W of Calcutta. Lat. 25 21, long 78 43.

OORCHA, in Bussahir a village and halting-place for travellers in Koonawar is situated on a mountain side near the right hand of the Taglakhar river a considerable feeder of the Sutlej. The vicinity is remarkable for the great number of manes, or peculiar structures devoted to the purposes of the Lamaic religion. These are low tumuli or mounds, of lengths varying from ten to 200 feet, two feet broad, and three or four feet high, constructed of loose uncemented stones, and covered at top with numerous pieces of slate of all shapes and sizes, with sentences carved in the Oorchen or sacred character the most common being the mystic exclamation, Oom mane pemee com. There is always a path on each side of these erections, and the devotees invariably pass them on the right hand even though this observance should entail the necessity of taking a circuit of a quarter of a mile as Gerard has sometimes known to be the case. The road and country are dreary in the extreme presenting nothing but a rugged surface of rock bare, and formed generally of the jagged edges of slate strata. A few dwarf deciduous spring from crevices, and are almost the last trees in the journey eastward from central Koonawar to the Tartarian table-land, the parching and freezing gusts of which check the growth of all

trees, except a few scantily-distributed birches. Here, at the end of July the thermometer rose in a tent to 93°, and in the open air to 79°, a high temperature for a spot having an elevation of 11,296 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 38, long 78 37.

OORCHAN.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 35 miles S.E. by S. from Sholapoor and 155 miles W from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15', long 76° 14'.

OORJUAH, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, situated on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 39 miles S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and is abundantly supplied with water. Population 5,645. Lat. 26° 28' long. 79° 38'.

OORMEL, or URMAL, a river running in Bundelkund, and in lat. 24° 50' long 79° 36'. Its course is first northerly then sweeps round nearly in a semicircle north easterly, easterly, and south easterly. Having run sixty miles, it falls into the river Cane on the left bank, in lat. 24° 58' long 80° 9'.

OORNEE, in Koonawar a district of Bussahir is a village near the right bank of the Joola, which about a mile below falls into the Sutlej on the right side. It is situated in a rugged and barren country amidst huge masses and precipitous of gneiss. Lat. 31° 22', long 78° 10'.

OOROOLEE.—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles E. of Poona. Lat. 18° 30', long 74° 11'.

OORUN.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay 10 miles E.S.E. from Bombay. Lat. 18° 53', long 78° 1'.

OOSAINEE, in the British district of Agre, a village on the route from the city of Agre to Mynpoorie, and 21 miles E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 27° 13', long 78° 24'.

OOSOOTTA.—See HOSKOTTA.

OOSKEITH, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 27° 45', long 79° 18'.

OOSSOOR.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 82 miles N N W of Salem. A stud establishment is maintained at this place by the government and it appears from an official statement, showing the average cost of horses passed for the service from the breeding department, that the expense at Oosoor contrasts favourably with the cost of horses purchased at Bombay. Lat. 12° 46', long 77° 51'.

OOTAKAMUND, a town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, and the principal sanitary station on the Neilgherry Hills, has an elevation of 7,300 feet above the level of the sea, and is 1,300 feet higher than the minor station of Kotaguri and

**Ootacoor** It is situated in an open valley almost in the centre of the hills, protected by the Dodabetta range on the north-east and south, but open to the westward. According to the authority already quoted, "the only town on the hills properly so called, is Ootacamund, and even this term can only be applied legitimately to the native portion of the settlement, since the residences of Europeans are too widely dispersed along the slopes of the valley to admit at present of its further extension. So rapidly however is the number of houses increasing, that before long the term town will not be inappropriately applied to the whole settlement." The site of Ootacamund was first occupied in 1822. The mean annual temperature is 58° the rain-fall on an average of four years, was found to amount to forty four inches. An elegant church which has been recently enlarged is one of the greatest ornaments of the settlement. There are also public gardens, and the site has been selected for one of the meteorological stations of the Madras presidency. Ootacamund is 32 miles N.W. by N. of Coimbatore. Lat. 11° 24', long. 76° 47'.

**OOTALOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam situate six miles S.W. from the left bank of the Manjira river and 60 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 5' long. 78°.

**OOTAMPOLLIAM**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 54 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 9° 49' long. 77° 33'.

**OOTCH**, in Bahawalpore a city situate four miles from the left bank of the Punjnad river, amidst beautiful groves. It is formed of three distinct towns, a few hundred yards apart, and each surrounded by a ruinous brick wall. The streets are narrow and meanly built, but the houses are large, and well supplied with wares and there is considerable general traffic. These towns are built on mounds, formed by the materials of great cities formerly existing here. In the immediate vicinity are prodigious quantities of ruins, still in such preservation that they could be easily rendered habitable. Ootch is regarded with veneration by Mahomedans, in consequence of containing five shrines of deceased pirs or saints, Sayids reputed descendants from Mahomet. Lat. 29° 13', long. 71° 8'.

**OOTERPORA** in the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town situate on the right bank of the river Hooghly. In this town an income-tax has been imposed upon the inhabitants for the production of funds for municipal purposes. Lat. 22° 35', long. 88° 25'.

**OOTGIR**, or **DEOGURH**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kerowly situate on the left bank of the Ohumbul river and 38 miles S.E. W. from Kerowly. Lat. 26° 6' long. 77°.

**OOTHA**, in the British district of Allah-

abad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 30 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 13' long. 82° 14'.

**OOTRACH**, or **TUROOH**, a district in the lower or southern mountains of the Himalayas, is bounded on the north by Basmahr, on the east by Raees and Rumsahr, on the south by Joobul (of which state indeed it now forms part), and on the west by Poondur and Koth Raes, and has an area probably of between sixty and seventy square miles. It lies between lat. 30° 55'—31° 6' long. 77° 42'—77° 54'. It consists almost entirely of a portion of the crest and declivities of a lofty range proceeding from Wartoo Mountain in a south west direction to the river Tons. The general elevation is probably very considerable, as the summit of Tungur Peak, a little above the north western frontier is 10,102 feet. The population of Ootrach is estimated by De Cruz at 2,500, the annual revenue at 3000, of which amount, the sum of 281 was paid by the rannas as tribute to the East-India Company. The armed fol- lowers of the chief were computed at about 100. On the expulsion of the Ghoorkas in 1815, this state was granted to a claimant alleged to be the heir of the rana dispossessed by those invaders. It was, however, subsequently ascertained that the claim was fraudulently made to the prejudice of an elder brother, and he was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, a pecuniary allowance being at the same time assigned to his nephew. But the mal-administration of this petty state subsequently rendered it necessary to depose this prince also and on account of the insignificance of Ootrach, and the small amount of its revenue, it was deemed advisable to incorporate it with Joobul.

**OOTRA DROOG**.—A town in the Mysore, 47 miles N.E. by N. from Seringapatam, and 32 miles W. from Bangalore. Lat. 12° 58', long. 77° 10'.

**OOTUNCURRAY**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.E. by N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 16', long. 78° 35'.

**OOTURHEE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtahgurh to that of Cawnpore and 28 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 46', long. 80° 8'.

**OPAH**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 17 miles E.N.E. of Lohadaga. Lat. 23° 32', long. 85°.

**OPERAI**, in Bundelcund, in the territory of Duttiah, a town on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 160 miles W. of the former. It has a bazar and water is plentiful. Lat. 25° 46' long. 78° 27'.

**OPERRBUNDA**.—A town in the British district of Beardsloom, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 150 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 10', long. 86° 55'.

**ORAI**, in Baidoland, in the British territory of Jaleum, a small town on the route from Calpee to Jhansoe, 22 miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazar and adequate supply of water. Lat. 25° 57', long 79° 31'.

**ORAYE**.—A town in the British district of Balasore, province of Cuttack, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 61 miles S.W. by S. of Balasore. Lat. 20° 48', long 86° 30'.

**ORISSA**.—An extensive tract of India, comprising the British district of Cuttack part of the British district of Midnapore and the wild and unsettled region lying to the westward of those, and between them and the territory of Nagpore. It lies between lat 17° 16'—22° 28' long 81° 35'—87° 20'. The area, according to official report, is 52,995 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Mirzapore, on the north-east by the British districts Palamow, Pachete, Raungurh, and Midnapore, on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal and the Northern Circars, on the west by Nagpore or the territory of Berar and the British districts denominated the Ceded Territory of Saugor and Nerbudda. The maritime part of Orissa, forming the British district of Cuttack, is described under that name in the alphabetical arrangement.

The scanty notices which we have respecting this extensive tract, represent it as consisting of an extensive range of mountains, the continuation of the Eastern Ghats. Some of the summits of these attain an elevation considerably exceeding 2,000 feet, and one summit has been estimated by an intelligent traveller to have an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Timber abounds in the vast forest, which extends uninterruptedly from the banks of the Godavary to those of the Ganges, a distance of nearly 600 miles. The geological character of the mountains is primary, being granite, gneiss in large quantities, and mica-slate and throughout the rocks garnets are interspersed in surprising abundance. In many places the gneiss has a strongly marked porphyritic character and elsewhere passes by imperceptible transition into sandstone or is overlaid with laterite. In the northern part there is much primary limestone, intermixed with quartz and mica-slate. Iron-ore is very abundant in many places and in the midland parts, in the vicinity of the town of Sambhulpore, diamonds, gold, and rubies are found in the detritus of rocks and there is reason to conclude that they exist in situ in the neighbouring mountains. It has been stated that promising indications of coal have been observed but it has not yet been found in any part of the district. The climate during the hot season is in the close of spring and early part of summer is extremely sultry the thermometer reaching 115° in the shade and this very high temperature acting on decayed vegetation, saturated with moisture, is productive of deadly malaria, rendering the climate one of the most unhealthy in India. This unfavourable circumstance, more than any

other prevents the settlement and adequate cultivation of a country having a vast extent of well watered and fertile soil suited for the successfully raising most of the valuable inter-tropical products. Wild beasts are numerous there are the wild elephant, the gaur, a huge bovine quadruped, wild buffalo, sylgax (Antelope picta) wild swine deer of various kinds, the antelope, porcupine, hare monkey, squirrel, tiger leopard, bear, wolf, hyena, jackal, fox, and wild dog. The dhanusa (*Buceros indica*) or rhinoceros-bird is common but in general the ornithology of the district has been neglected. Enormous snakes infest every jungle and ravine. Motte, a traveller who visited the country in the latter part of the last century, mentions having seen near Sambhulpore an immense snake, worshipped as a deity and alleged to be coeval with the world. It was lodged in a cavern at the foot of a rock and came out once a week to take his food consisting of a kid and some fowls offered to him by his votaries and picketed on a small plain before his den. After the monster had gone back to its den the traveller examined its traces in the muddy soil and concluded its diameter to be about two feet. Kittice, who visited this locality in 1838, or sixty years later than Motte, states that he was informed that this monstrous snake was still living, and able to enjoy the offerings of his votaries. The bon-lurks in every jungle, and attains enormous size; venomous snakes are also very numerous, as are scorpions and centipedes. Fish swarm in the numerous streams and tanks, and form a considerable portion of the food of the population.

The general slope of the surface is eastward, except in the extreme southern part, where a few feeders flow southward to the Godavary. At the northern extremity also, some small rivers flow northwards, and discharge themselves into the Son a large feeder of the Ganges. The rest of the rivers flow eastward, and discharge themselves into the Bay of Bengal. Of these the principal are the Mahanuddee and the Brahminy. There are a great number of rapid and large torrents, which during the rainy season, fall either into the greater streams or into the Bay of Bengal.

The population is estimated at 4,554,818. There are four principal divisions of the population—1. The Uria, Orisa, or Odia, being Brahmimists, and inhabiting principally the plains and valleys, more especially in the western tracts, towards the British district of Cuttack. 2. The Coles, in the northern part, a race also called Hoo, semibarbarous, yet not sunk in the lowest stage of savage brutality. 3. The Khonds in the middle part, and 4. the Samras or Sauras, in the south. These three last races are considered the aborigines of the tracts which they now inhabit, and of others much more extensive, of which they have been dispossessed by the encroachments of the more recent population, generally denominated Hindoo. The Coles are rather favourably



debauched by a recent writer, who commends their love of truth, honesty, obliging willingness, and happy, ingenious disposition, the more striking as contrasted with the treachery and falsehood of the wily Hindoo. He represents them as hospitable to strangers, and ready to relieve the indigent, altogether a lighthearted, kind people but very irascible, and so prone to feel deeply injuries, whether real or imaginary, that they frequently vent their resentment or grief in suicide, to which they are frightfully addicted. In occasional collision with British troops, they have not shown themselves remarkable for courage. These rude people have been won over by proselytizing Brahminists to a certain observance of their rites and festivals, and are besides polytheists, worshipping several imaginary deities, whom they strive to propitiate by sacrifices they however say that as they have never seen those deities, they cannot assign them shapes. The Khonds who inhabit the central part of Orissa, are represented as having made some progress in civilization. Agriculture is practised by them with a degree of skill and energy which is rarely surpassed in India, and which has produced a degree of rural affluence rarely paralleled. The same writer however, represents the population to be so scanty as to suggest grave doubts of his accuracy, either as to the numbers of the people, or to their alleged proficiency in agriculture. As to physical constitution, the Khonds are of the average stature of the Hindoos muscular robust, symmetrical, and active. The skin varies in hue in different individuals, from deep copper-colour to yellowish olive. The face is rather handsome, with high expanded forehead, prominent cheek bones, nose aquiline in some instances, though not in all but generally broad at the top, lips full but not thick, mouth rather large. The whole physiognomy is generally indicative of intelligence and determination, blended with good humour. They fight with bows and arrows, slings and battle-axes, and are considered to be brave, neither giving nor taking quarter. Their good qualities are stated to be love of independence, heavy hospitality, and industry, but they are dreadfully vindictive, and addicted to drunkenness. They are polytheists, believing in the existence of various imaginary divinities, and worshipping the earth, the moon, the god of war and many other objects beside the Hindoo goddess Kali. The god of the earth is, however, the most revered, and under the influence of a detestable superstition, his votaries seek to propitiate him by the sacrifices of human victims generally children, bought for the purpose from those who steal them from neighbouring people. It appears to be a rule, that no Khond should be sacrificed and no victim is considered to be acceptable unless bought with a price. This horrible rite is intended to induce the god of earth to favour them with plentiful crops. At the time appointed by their priests, a feast is held, and

after it has continued for two days and two nights, a some of drunken and obscene reveling, the victim is brought out on the third day and bound to a stake. Its limbs are then broken and the priest having struck it with an axe the crowd set upon it, and crying aloud,

"We bought you with a price no sin rests on us," hew the living body into pieces, each carrying away a bloody morsel, which they throw on the earth in some part of their grounds. The number of human beings yearly murdered in this manner was formerly very great. Macpherson states that he found seven victims held in readiness for immediate sacrifice in a valley two miles long, and less than three-quarters of a mile wide. The British government has made strenuous efforts to check the practice, but the Khonds adhere to the sanguinary rite with dreadful pertinacity, and with unflinching ferocity defend their fastnesses, where, for the greater part, malaria would inevitably destroy an invading force. There is reason, however, to hope that ere long the country will be purged from these fearful crimes. By an act of the government of India, passed in September 1845 the Governor General is empowered to withdraw the districts where they prevail from the jurisdiction of the ordinary authorities, and to place them under a special officer called "the agent for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices," who is of course selected with particular regard to vigilance, energy, firmness, and discretion. The Saurias are slaves to the same superstitious as are the Khonds, but are considered much more savage and barbarous. They are represented "as in general a harmless peaceable race, but so entirely destitute of all moral sense, that they will as readily and unscrupulously deprive a human being of life as any wild beast of the woods, at the orders of a chief or for the most trifling remuneration." The language of the Urias is a dialect of Sanscrit closely resembling the Bengalee and the basis of the alphabet is the Nagari. The Gond language is spoken in some parts towards the western frontier. The Khonds use two distinct dialects, each containing many words of Tamil and Telugoo. Of the dialects of the Coles we have no information.

Sambulpoor the only considerable town in the country. Boud, and Sohnpoor are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are 1. From north-east to south-west, from Calcutta, through Midnapore, to Sambulpoor. 2. From east to west, from Cuttack, through Sambulpoor, to Nagpore and Kamptee.

The decline of the ancient royal house of Orissa dates from the death, in 1524 of Rajah Parth Rudra Deo, an event which the Hindoo monarchy was not destined long to survive. Its downfall may be regarded as consummated in 1592 when a lieutenant-governor arrived from the Mahomedan kingdom of Bengal to assume charge of the administration of Cuttack. With the exception of this province,

and a portion of Midnapore, Orissa was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765 by virtue of the firman of Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi, granting the dewanry of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

**OSIMLEE.**—One of the Comysa hills states it is surrounded entirely by the other hill states, and extends from lat 26° 20'—25° 59', long. 91° 26'—91° 41'. It is forty three miles in length from north to south, and sixteen in breadth, and has an area of 380 square miles.

**OSMANPOOR.** in the British district of Agra, Bent. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, by Khasganj and 14 miles N E of the former Lat. 27° 18' long 78° 11'

**OSSOOR.**—See Oosoor.

**OTTAPUDARUM.**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 28 miles N E by E of Tinnevely Lat. 8° 55' long 78° 5'

**UDANULLA.**—See Oosdwa Nulzan

**OUDE,** a province so called from the ancient city of the same name, is bounded on the north and north east by the territory of Nepal on the east by the British district of Goruckpore, on the south-east by the British districts Azimgarh and Jounpore on the south by the British district Allahabad on the west by the Doab, including the British districts Futeelpore Cawnpore and Furruckabad and on the north west by Shahjehanpore It lies between lat 25° 34'—29° 6', long 79° 45'—83° 11' is 270 miles in length from south east to north west, and 160 in breadth. The area is 23785 square miles. The north and north eastern part, lying along the base of the Sub-Himalaya, or continuation of the Sewalik range, has not been well explored by Europeans it forms part of the Terai or wooded marsh stretching through that part of Hindostan and, suffering from a deadly malaria, is scarcely habitable. Thief sentinals, who penetrated into this tract, states it to be generally a forest, impassable on account of the close growth of trees, underwood, and reeds, and giving shelter to the elephant, rhinoceros, deer, wild kine wild hog, and deer The general surface of the Oude country is a plain declining from north west to south east, according to Buxter at the rate of seven inches per mile, and hence in that direction is the course of the principal rivers, the Ganges Chowka, Ramganga, Raptee, Surjoo or Ghogra, Gomtee, and Banoo. The elevation of Burmdeo guardhouse, at the north-western angle is estimated by Webb at 798 feet above the sea that of the left bank of the Ganges, at the south-eastern point, may be concluded to be 346 ft

The climate of Oude is dry during the greater part of the year and subject to wide extremes, the temperature sometimes rising to 115°, and at others sinking to 35° The cool season extends through November, December, Janu-

ary, and February and is pleasant and salubrious, though occasionally rather chilly sometimes to such an extent that thin ice appears on shallow water but in sheltered spots the sun has considerable power throughout the season. March, April May and June, are the hot months noon daily bringing a westerly wind, loaded with fine light greyish sand which obscures the horizon gives a sombre hue to the entire atmosphere and is so sultry and drying as to cause woodwork to crack The temperature, however, generally diminishes towards sunset, and rarely continues oppressive throughout the night. Occasionally the wind blows from the east all day and is loaded with oppressive vapour from the swamps of Bengal or Assam The power of the hot winds is observed to be steadily on the increase Sometimes hurricanes, accompanied by thunder lightning, and rain, set in, and do extensive damage The annual fall of rain varies greatly in amount, as the rains sometimes commence in the middle of June and terminate in October while at other times they last only two months. The consequence is, that in some years eighty inches fall in others not more than thirty

Besides the huge quadrupeds which haunt the marshy forests of the Terai the following wild animals are found in the country—the tiger wolf hyena, jackal, fox hare, deer, ayghau or blue antelope, wild hog, porcupine, otter mongoose squirrel rat, musk rat, wild cat, bat, and flying fox. Tigers are so numerous, that, during the visit of Von Orlich to Lucknow, a hunting party killed forty of them, some of great size, the skin of one having measured nine feet from the head to the tail Wolves are very abundant, and destroy many persons, especially children, whom they carry off even from the houses of the towns. These ferocious animals are often spared when in the power of the natives from a mischievous superstition that their death causes the destruction of the slayer's house. Wolves are not the only devourers of children hyenas carry off many

The principal alimentary articles of the spring crop are wheat, barley, gram, called also chana (Oler arretumum), masur (Ervum lens) mustard, and some other oil plants. Kusum (Carthamus tinctorius) grown for dyestuff, is also an article of the crop. Of the crop reaped in autumn, the principal article is rice, sown in those parts liable to inundation. In the Ayeen Akbery the rice of Oude is stated to be 'incomparable for whiteness, delicacy, odour and digestiveness' The other principal articles of this crop are millet of various sorts, maize, makra (Cynodorus coccineus), joar (Holcus sorghum), bajra (Holcus setivus), urdh (Phaseolus marninus), koda (Paspalum frumentaceum) moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius), urhur (Cajanus flavus) and til (Sesamum orientale) The cultivation of the sugarcane is very circumscripted and the produce, from mismanagement, execrable though soil and climate appear rather well adapted for its

growth Potatoes have been introduced, and their cultivation is on the increase, but rather slowly. The growth of opium receives some attention, and might be immensely extended, but the drug from the slovenly and injudicious manner in which it is prepared and its bad character from adulteration, scarcely commands a remunerating sale. Hemp is cultivated for the sake of its products in the shape of bag, gunja, charas, and similar powerful narcotics. Generally each village has a patch of ground under tobacco. Most of the esculent vegetables of temperate climates succeed in the cool season. Cotton is raised in many places throughout the country and is of good quality though inferior to that of Bundelcund. The quantity however is not sufficient for the demand, and much is imported from Bundelcund and the Doab.

Though Oude appears to have ceased to be an independent realm at a very remote period, the population have a highly warlike character the territory in proportion to its extent, supplying a surprising number of soldiers to the army of the East-India Company and to those of Gwalior, Hyderabad and Alwar. Most of the troops of the last-mentioned power are said to be natives of Oude. Though the kingdom has been for several centuries under Musulman sway much the greater portion of its inhabitants are Hindoos. If a judgment may be formed on the relative amount of the different classes stated by Butler in the enumeration of the population of the towns, the Musulman proportion forms a very insignificant part. The first class of Hindoos, in number and influence, are the Brahmins, who are divided into sub-castes, too numerous and intricate to be here enumerated. The next in numbers and importance are the Chhatris, or military caste in which the Rajpoots rank first, and are divided into a great number of sub-castes. The Brahmins have numerous and preposterously strict regulations respecting intermarriages, the Chhatris, on the contrary admit intermarriages between all tribes of their own caste. The proposal of marriage is made by the girl's father, who, in proportion to his means, incurs a large expenditure less in the way of dowry than is presents to the youth and his relations, and in feasting the families and acquaintances on both sides. Among most Brahmin tribes, however humble the station of the parties, no marriage can take place without an expenditure of 700 rupees of which 100 are laid out in trinkets for the bride, fifty for culinary utensils, fifty for clothes; 100 as a present to the youth from the head of the girl's family, 100 similarly presented by the same person to the youth's father, a sum, sometimes amounting to 150 rupees, distributed in presents of four rupees each to the youth's relatives, the remainder being expended in feasting, which continues five days. The matrimonial ceremony is performed when the parties chiefly concerned are

about thirteen years of age sometimes later but never until they are past the age of nine. Cohabitation commences at fourteen, and there is then a repetition of the same merry-making but at half the expense. Important characters in society are the Bhatas, hereditary bards or minstrels, who perambulate from house to house, sing the praises of the inmates, and are rewarded with presents of money, horses, arms, and clothing. The Musulmans, probably are for the most part Shiahs, or those who reject from the Khalifates the first three successors of Mahommed, revering exclusively his grandson Ali.

The entire population of Oude is understood to be 2 970 000 affording an average of 125½ to the square mile. The dwelling-houses of the people are generally built either of unburned brick, or of layers of mud, each about three feet in breadth and one foot high. The roofs are made of square beams, placed a foot apart, and covered above with planks laid crosswise over which are mats, and a covering of wet clay, well rammed down and a foot and a half in thickness. The walls are carried up to six or seven feet above the upper surface of the roof to afford a concealed place of recreation for the females of the family and during the rains this small elevated court is covered with a slight roof of bamboos and grass. These thick mud covered roofs are very durable. Around the houses there are usually verandas, covered with pentroofs of tiles. Inside, the beams and covering are exposed to view without any ceiling the floors are of earth, well beaten down and smoothed and are partially covered with mats or on great occasions, with cotton carpets. In the front of the house is a chabutra, or raised platform of earth, open to the air at the sides, and having a roof of tiles or grass supported on pillars. Here the neighbours meet and chat in the evenings.

The language in use in Oude is Hindustanee or Urdu with a greater admixture of Persian and Arabic, and less of Hindoo, than in places more eastward.

The principal routes are — 1 That from Cawnpore, north-east, to Lucknow being the only regularly made road in the kingdom. From Lucknow a route proceeds north west to Seetapore cantonment, and there diverges, one branch continuing its former direction to Shahjehanpore cantonment, the other proceeding north by Kharagch, and thence up the valley of the Ghogra into Kumaon. 2 A much frequented route proceeds from Mynpoore, being joined by that from Futehgurh across the Ganges at Nanaow Ghat, in lat. 26 52', and thence in a direction from west to east to Lucknow. 3. from Lucknow, a route lies in a north-easterly direction to Sakrona cantonment, and thence to Bureach and on to Telegaore, in the vicinity of the Terai or marshy forest at the southern base of the first range of mountains, 4. from Lucknow also a road proceeds eastward to Fyzabad and the city of Oude, and crossing there the frontier

# OUDE

by ferry over the Ghogra, continues to hold an easterly course through the British district of Goruckpore to the cantonment and town of that name 5 a route proceeds in a north westerly direction from Fyzabad to Bekrora cantonment 6 a route proceeds in a north easterly direction from Sultanpore cantonment crossing the Ghogra by ferry near Kusba-Tanda, and thence proceeding to Goruckpore cantonment 7 from Allahabad a route lies northward to Pertabgurh, and thence in the same direction to Sultanpore 8 a route leads from Allahabad north west to Lucknow 9 a route runs in a direction first north-easterly then south-easterly from Cawnpore to Sultanpore 10 another proceeds in a south-easterly direction from Cawnpore to Pertabgurh 11 a much frequented route proceeds from Lucknow south easterly to Sultanpore cantonment and thence into the British district of Jaunpore, and to the cantonment of that name 12 another leads from east to west, from Jaunpore cantonment to Pertabgurh. With the exception of the military road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, the ways are wretched tracks, in many places scarcely passable for wheals. A project for the construction of a railway through this province has been laid before the public.

The kingdom contains the following divisions and subdivisions.—I. Chakia Sultanpore containing pergunnahs 1 Sultanpore 2 Jagdispore, 3 Gunda, 4 Isuuli 5 Tappa. AII 6 Bilahri II Chakia Aldema containing pergunnahs 1 Aldema, 2 Akbarpore 3 Dostpore, 4 Berbar 5 Tanda. III Chakia Pertabgurh containing pergunnahs 1 Pertabgurh 2 Amethi 3 Dalpore Paltu IV Chakia Panchamrat containing pergunnahs 1 Mangla, 2 Bat Haveli or Faizabad 3 Rampore V Chakia Damsawara containing pergunnahs 1 Rajitpuria, 2 Harba, 3 Atelea, 4 Maulwanwa, 5 Kurnanwa, 6 Daundiskhara, 7 Haangany 8 Mayranw 9 Hardargah 10 Rao Bareli 11 Dalama, 12 Sarendi 13 Bardar VI Chakia Salon, containing pergunnahs 1 Salon Khaz, 2 Paradipore, 3 Jayis, 4 Atuba. VII Chakia Ahladgan containing pergunnahs 1 Ahladgan 2 Bihar 3 Mauikpur 4 Rampore. VIII Chakia Gonda Bahrach containing pergunnahs 1 Bahrach 2 Gonda Khaz, 3 Munumadabad, 4 Bari 5 Atraula. IX Chakia Berkar Khairabad, containing pergunnahs 1 Khairabad 2 Nuncharanrik, 3 Khirdahpur 4 Bangar 5 Mahandi, 6 Bilgram 7 Fattipur Biwa, 8 Bandia 9 Mahabad 10 Kakori 11 Bynaur 12 Kasand, 13 Malanwa. X Chakia Saadi, containing pergunnahs 1 Sandi, 2 Pali, 3 Saromnagar 4 Shahabad XI Chakia Rasulabad, containing pergunnahs 1 Rasipur 2 Rasulabad or Miyanganj 3 Asima, 4 Unaw or Onaw 5 Mihan XII Chakia Lucknow containing pergunnahs 1 Badauli Daryabad 2 Goshanganj 3 Dewe-Jahangirabad, 4 Kurd, 5 Sadhar

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Lucknow the capital as well as the towns of Fyzabad Ayodha or Oude Roy Bareilly, Shahabad Khyregurh Manikpore, Bahrach Sahganj Banjit, Purna Tanda, and some others of less importance, will be found noticed in their respective places under the alphabetical arrangement.

In natural Advantages, Oude may be justly considered to surpass most parts of India. The defence of its south western frontier is facilitated for a long distance by the line of the Ganges, fordable only in very few places, and in those but for a short period of the year. The soil of the country is amongst the most fertile its climate, though rather warm is favourable both to animal and vegetable life its means of irrigation and of water-carriage are very extensive and conveniently distributed for the welfare of every quarter. Accordingly it need excite no surprise that the most judicious and liberos inquiries should have pointed out this tract, the primitive Kooma, as one of the earliest seats of Indian government and civilisation. Buchanan conjectures the settlement to have taken place 1366 years before the Christian era the reign of Rama, so celebrated in Hindoo romance and mythology 776 years and the restoration of the kingdom destroyed by hells aggression he attributes to Vikramaditya, king of Oojein anno 67 B.C. It is probable that the independence of Oude was lost and no further separate notice appears to be made of it in Indian record. At the close of the twelfth century after the conquest of Canauj by the Mussulmans Oude was subdued by Mihammed Bakhtiar Khilmi, an officer sent for the purpose by Kuthuddin Aibak viceroy of India, for Mohammed Ghori sultan of Ghuznee. It thenceforward became an integral part of the realm of the sovereigns of Delhi, and on the conquest of the empire by Baber was easily subdued. On the dismemberment of the Mogul empire it was about 1760 seized by Shuja-ud-dowlah the vizier of the empire and also viceroy of Oude. The following is the table of the sovereigns of Oude —

A.D	—	Saadat Ali Khan.
		Sekdaryag
1756		Shuja-ud-dowlah
1775		Asaph ud-dowlah.
1797		Vizier Ali apurious, and displaced in favor of Saadat,
1798		Saadat Ali brother of Shuja-ud-dowlah
1814		Ghazee-ood Deen Hyder, son of Saadat Ali
1827		Nuseer-ood Deen Hyder, son of Ghazee-ood Deen.
1837		Mahomed Ali Shah, brother of Ghazee-ood Deen.
1842		Umjud Alee Shah, son of Mahomed Ali
1847		Wajid Alee Shah, son of Umjud Alee Shah.

Shuja-ud-dowlah having in 1768 made com-  
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men came with Meer Casm in raising the arms of the East-India Company was, May 13th 1764 repulsed in an attack on the British army at Patna. And on the 22nd of the same month was totally routed at the battle of Buxar. In the following year 1765, the British army, entering Oude occupied Lucknow and again defeated Shuja-ud-dowlah, who in the same year was glad to make peace, putting Shah Alum the titular emperor of Hindostan or Great Mogul in possession of the districts of Allahabad and Corah. In 1768 reports reached the government that the Nawab Vizier was making extensive military preparations with a view to obtain possession of the provinces of Corah and Allahabad. A reduction of his military force was considered necessary and by the treaty of November 1768, the Nawab Vizier stipulated not to "entertain a number of forces exceeding 35 000 men. Of this number, there were to be—cavalry 10 000 ten battalions of sepoy, not to exceed 10 000, the Nujib regiment, consisting of 5,000 men with matallocks 500 artillery and the remaining 2 500 were to be irregulars neither to be clothed armed, nor disciplined after the manner of the English sepoy or Nujib regiment. The ill-advised Shah Alum having transferred his claim to the provinces of Corah and Allahabad to the Mahrattas, was considered to have forfeited those possessions, and by the treaty of 1773 they were transferred to the Nawab Vizier in consideration of the sum of 50 00 000 rupees. In 1774 the British troops auxiliary to the Nawab Vizier having overthrown the Rohilla power the greater part of Rohildand became subject to that potentate Shuja-ud-dowlah died in January, 1774 and was succeeded by his eldest son Asaph ud-dowlah who at his accession ceded by treaty to the East-India Company Benares Jounpore and some contiguous districts and in return the English engaged 'to defend the sculab of Oude at all times.' It was also stipulated that a brigade of British troops, consisting of two battalions of Europeans one company of artillery, and six battalions of sepoy, should be stationed in Oude whenever required by the vizier, for the support of which he engaged to pay monthly 2,50,000 rupees, an annual amount of about 312,000*l*. By agreement, 1781 one regiment of sepoy was added, for the purpose of protecting the office treasury, and person of the resident at Lucknow, at an expense of 30 000*l* annually and it was provided that Fasmullah Khan the Rohilla chief, having forfeited his independence, the Nawab Vizier should occupy his dominions, and pay him a moneyed income. In 1787 the Nawab Vizier agreed to fix his subsidy at 500 000*l* per annum, in which sum was included the additional expense on account of troops, the allowance to Saadut Ali Khan, the Rohilla steward, and the expenses of the British residency. In 1797, a great increase of the Company's military establishment having taken place, the vizier consented to defray the expenses of two

regiments of cavalry, one European and one native, the additional charge not exceeding 50 000*l* per annum making the total subsidy 555,000*l* per annum. In 1797 the vizier Asaph ud-dowlah died and the British government recognised the succession of his supposed son Visier Ali. The spuriousness of Visier Ali's birth being however soon after established, Saadut Ali the brother of the late vizier, was placed on the musnud.

By existing treaties, the Company were bound to defend the territories of Oude against all enemies. In order to enable them to fulfil this engagement, and at the same time to provide for the protection of their own dominions, they had largely increased their military establishment by the addition of new levied regiments both of infantry and cavalry, and in consequence thereof Saadut Ali agreed, in 1798 to increase the subsidy to 780 000*l* per annum. The Nawab Vizier also ceded the fortress of Allahabad, and gave 80,000*l* to the Company for its repairs, and 30 000*l* for those of Futehghurh. The British troops in Oude were not to consist of less than 10 000 men including Europeans and natives, cavalry infantry and artillery and should it become necessary to augment the Company's troops beyond the number of 13,000 men the vizier agreed to pay the actual difference occasioned by the excess above that number. The threatened invasion of Zeman Shah attracted the attention of the Marquis Wellesley (then earl of Mornington) to the state of Oude. It was desirable to substitute efficient troops for the unskilful and undisciplined force maintained by the vizier, and to place the defence of the Oude frontier against foreign invasion upon a more substantial basis. To accomplish these objects, the pecuniary subsidy was commuted for a territorial cession and by treaty 10th November, 1801 the Nawab Vizier ceded the Southern Doab and the districts of Allahabad, Azimgurh Western Goruckpore and some others, estimated to yield in the aggregate an annual revenue of 1 35 23,474 rupees or 1 852,847*l*. In July 1814 Saadut Ali Khan died, and was succeeded by his son Ghazree-ood Deen Hyder. In the month of October of that year the government of Oude lent the East-India Company 1 000,000*l*. A second loan of like amount was obtained in the following year in aid of the war against Nepal and on its successful termination in the beginning of 1816 the British authorities transferred to Oude the whole of the Terai, or marshy forest stretching along the north-eastern frontier of that country. This tract had been ceded by the government of Nepal, and the subsequent transfer to Oude was in liquidation of one million sterling of the loan made by the Nabob Vizier. In 1818, the Nabob Vizier formally renounced his dependence on the Great Mogul, or titular emperor of Hindostan, and assumed the title of King of Oude, the assumption being recognised by the British authorities. The financial exigencies

occasioned by the Burmese and Bhurtpore wars led the British government, in 1825 to apply to the ruler of Oude for aid, and another crore of rupees (a million sterling) was obtained as a loan in perpetuity at an unvarying interest of five per cent. Nussur-ood Deen Hyder ascended the musnud in 1827 on the death of his father Ghazee-ood Deen. In 1829 the British government agreed to receive as a special loan the sum of 624 000*l.* the interest of which was to form a provision for certain members of his majesty's family and in 1833 at the request of the king the British government consented to receive 30 000*l.* and to guarantee the appropriation of the interest thereof to the relief of the poor of Lucknow. In 1837 Nussur-ood Deen Hyder died, without legitimate issue and was succeeded by his uncle Mahomed Ali Shah though not without a sharp but very short struggle the Begum having raised a disturbance which by the promptitude and firmness of the British resident, Colonel Lowe, was suppressed in the outset. In 1842 on the death of Mahomed Ali Shah, his son ascended the musnud and the opportunity was embraced for pressing the reforms requisite to place the kingdom in a state of tranquillity and security. A limited period was assigned for effecting the required work and in default of performance, it was distinctly intimated that the country would be placed under British management. The intimation proved totally ineffective. Unyud Alee Shah died in 1847 when his son Wajid Alee Shah ascended the throne. In weakness and profligacy the new sovereign equalled perhaps even surpassed his predecessors. The progress, without intermission was from bad to worse. At length the home government felt bound to extend its sanction to the adoption of such measures as might be requisite to give effect to the provisions of the treaty of 1801. A new treaty was accordingly prepared for the acceptance of the king whereby the administration of the territories of Oude would have been transferred to the British government, ample provision being made for the dignity, affluence, and honour of the king and of his family. This treaty the king refused to sign whereupon the treaty of 1801 was declared to be null and void, and a proclamation was issued, declaring that the government of the territories of Oude was thenceforth vested exclusively and for ever in the East India Company.

**OUDE.**—A town in the kingdom of the same name. It is situate on the right bank of the river Ghogra, which Buchanan considers here to be "fully larger than the Ganges at Chunar" and which is navigable downwards to its mouth upwards to Mendiya Ghaut in the district of Barilly. It extends about a mile in a south-east direction from the adjoining recent city of Fyzabad the breadth of the town is something less from north-east to south-west, or from the river landwards. The greater part of the site is on gently

swelling eminences but to the north-west, or towards Fyzabad, is low. Most of the houses are of mud and thatched, though a few are tiled. Here in a large building a mile from the river is an extensive establishment, called Hanumanpur or Fort of Hanu man in honour of the fabled monkey god the auxiliary of Rama. It has an annual revenue of 50 000 rupees, settled on it by Shuja ud daulah formerly Nawab Vizier. It is managed by a malik or abbot, the spiritual superior and the revenues are dispensed to about 500 bairags or religious ascetics, and other Hindoo mendicants of various descriptions, no Mussulman being allowed within the walls. Other establishments of similar character are Nagnrukilla, Rum Parahad ka-Kana, and Badiya-Kund maintaining respectively 100 350 and 200 bairags. Close to the town on the east, and on the right bank of the Ghogra, are extensive ruins, said to be those of the fort of Rama, king of Oude hero of the Ramayana, and otherwise highly celebrated in the mythological and romantic legends of India. Buchanan observes, that the heaps of bricks although much seems to have been carried away by the river extend a great way that is, more than a mile in length and more than half a mile in width and that, although vast quantities of materials have been removed to build the Mahomedan Ayodha or Fyzabad, yet the ruins in many parts retain a very considerable elevation nor is there any reason to doubt that the structure to which they belonged has been very great when we consider that it has been ruined for above 2 000 years. The ruins still bear the name of Hanqurb or 'Fort of Rama', the most remarkable spot in which is that from which according to the legend Rama took his flight to heaven carrying with him the people of his city in consequence of which it remained desolate until repopled by Vikramaditya, king of Oojein, half a century before the Christian era, and by him embellished with 369 temples. Not the smallest traces of these temples however now remain and according to native tradition they were demolished by Aurungzebe who built a mosque on part of the site. The falsehood of the tradition is, however, proved by an inscription on the wall of the mosque, attributing the work to the conqueror Babur, from whom Aurungzebe was fifth in descent. The mosque is embellished with fourteen columns of only five or six feet in height, but of very elaborate and tasteful workmanship, said to have been taken from the ruins of the Hindoo fane, to which they had been given by the monkey general Hanuman who had brought them from Lanka or Ceylon. Altogether however the remains of antiquity in the vicinity of this renowned capital must give a very low idea of the state of art and civilization of the Hindoos at a remote period. A quadrangular coffer of stone, whitewashed, five ellis long, four broad, and protruding five or six inches above ground, is pointed out as

the cradle in which Rama was born, as the seventh avatar of Vishnu and is accordingly abundantly honoured by the pilgrimages and devotions of the Hindus. Ayodha or Oude is considered by the best authorities to be the most ancient city in Hindostan and Prinsep mentions that some of its coins in the cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal are of such extreme antiquity that the characters in which their legends are graven are totally unknown. According to Elphinstone, from thence the princes of all other Indian countries are sprung. Buchanan conjectures that it was founded by Brahmins, whom he considers as an immigrant race more advanced in civilization than the indigenous Indians. 'These personages came from western Asia, introducing with them the Sanskrit language generally admitted to be radically the same with the Persian dialect while the languages spoken among all the rude tribes that inhabit the fastnesses of India, and which are, probably, remains of its ancient tongue, have no sort of analogy to the languages of the West. This author supposes the city to have been founded by Vaisnavata, one of this race, about 1366 years before the Christian era. He considers that its renowned ruler Rama perished a c 775 involved in the destruction of his city by the hostile confederacy of his sons that being rebuilt it suffered a similar fate under the reign of Vridhalala, a c 512 and having lain for centuries desolate was rebuilt a c 87 by Vikramaditya, the celebrated king of Cojen. Tod however and Wilford, fond of large numbers, place the foundation of Ayodha in an era more than 2000 years B.C. The former writer states, without comment a tradition that Lucknow distant eighty miles from the present city of Oude, was formerly one of its suburbs. The great decline of Oude is of comparatively recent date, as it is described in the Ayeen Akbery as one of the largest cities of Hindostan, and it is further stated. In ancient times this city is said to have measured 148 coes [perhaps 200 miles] in length and thirty six coes in breadth. It is esteemed one of the most sacred places of antiquity. With the haveli or municipal district attached the city is assessed in the Ayeen Akbery at 50 209 rupees, a sum so moderate as to throw discredit on the previous statement of its being one of the greatest cities of India. The present population according to Butler is 8 000 including 500 Mussulmans. Distant E. from Lucknow 75 miles, N from Allahabad 95 Lat. 26 47 long 82 11

**OUDEYPORE**—See **COONTOON**.

**ODUNPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route by Shahabad from Lucknow to Shahjehanpore 14 miles S of the latter. It is situated on the north western frontier towards the British district of Shahjehanpore and according to Heber, is what would be called a moderate-sized market-town

in England." It is situate close to an extensive grove of mango-trees, in the midst of which is a shrine of Siva. The surrounding country is rather well cultivated, especially under cotton. Lat. 27 42, long 86°

**OUNLA**—See **AMOLAGANT**.

**OUR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore situate on the right bank of the Sookree river and 64 miles S.S.W. from Jodhpore Lat. 25 28' long 73 50'

**OURAD**—A town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam 84 miles N.W. by W. from Hyderabad and 109 miles E.N.E. from Sholapoor Lat. 18 14 long 77 29'

**OURAHEE**—A town in the territory of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Ghogra river and 60 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow Lat. 27 39', long 81 28'

**OURLAGONDA**—A town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam 92 miles E. from Hyderabad and 76 miles N.W. by N. from Guntoor Lat. 17 14 long 79 54'

**OURUNGA**—A river rising in lat. 20 37 long 73 38' on the western slope of the Syadree range of mountains, and flowing in a westerly direction for thirty three miles through the native states of the Daung rajahs and Banada, and fifteen miles through the British district of Surat, falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 20 36' long 72 56'

**OWEN ISLAND**—One of the islands forming the Mergu Archipelago. It is about four miles in diameter and its centre is in lat. 11 15' long 98 21

**OWLUA KHASS**—A town in the British district of Seron hent gov. of Bengal 22 miles S.E. of Bettiah Lat. 26 33', long 84 49

**OWNCHUH**, in the British district of Myspoorie hent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 13 miles N.W. of the town of Mynpoorie Lat. 27 19', long 78 53

**OWRA**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate 59 miles N.F. from Sholapoor and 145 miles N.W. from Hyderabad Lat. 18 16, long. 76 34

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**PAAREE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Seerocoe five miles S.E. from Seerocoe, and 93 miles E. by W. from Jodhpore Lat. 25, long 72° 51'

**PA BANG**—A town of Burmah 130 miles E. by N. from Prome, and 109 miles N.N.E. from Pegu. Lat. 19 8 long 96 59'

**PABUL**—A town in the British district of Poona prandency of Bombay 26 miles N.N.E. of Poona Lat. 18 50' long 74 8

**PABUR**, a river of Bussahir has its source close to the Burenda Pass, in a lake called Charanai, about a mile in circuit, whence the

stream rushes forth over a perpendicular rock forming a fine cascade. Above are enormous banks of snow 80 or 100 feet in thickness which have crumbled, and partly fallen outward into the lake. This spot is in lat. 31° 27' long 78° 12' and has an elevation of 13,839 feet above the sea. The river holds a southerly course of between ten and eleven miles to the confluence of the Sipoon, at an elevation of 8,344 feet above the sea, and in lat. 31° 18' long 78° 4', and in that distance has the enormous average fall of 545 feet per mile. Continuing its course in the same direction for about eleven miles to Chergaon it there receives at an elevation of 5,985 feet, and in lat. 31° 13' long 77° 56' the Andryes flowing from the north west. For this last portion of its course it has an average fall of 254 feet per mile. The valley through which it thenceforth holds its way is the finest part of Bussalur being beautiful fertile and highly cultivated, and from the amount of its elevation above the sea, enjoying a genial climate. The river flows still in a south westerly direction between ten and eleven miles to Rooron lat. 31° 12' long 77° 48' and at an elevation of 5,100 feet there it takes a southerly direction of about twenty five miles to its confluence with the river Tona, in lat. 30° 56' long 77° 54' after a total course of about fifty eight miles. Fraser describes it as a large clear and rapid stream at Rangarh about fifteen miles above its mouth.

**PABYA RIVER**—An offset of the Yennan one of the branches of the Irawaddy the chief river of Burmah. The Pabya runs in a south easterly direction intersecting a portion of the valley lying between the Irawaddy and the Syang and falls into the latter after a course of about fifty miles in lat. 18° 58' long 96° 30'.

**PACHAMRAT** a district of the territory of Oude is bounded on the north-east by the river Ghogra, dividing it from the British district Goruckpore on the south east by the district of Aldemaun on the south west by Sultanpore and on the west by Bainswara. Its centre is in about lat. 26° 50' long 81° 53'.

**PACHETE** a British district in the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, is denominated from the town of the same name. It is under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General's agent for the south west frontier. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Rangarh and Beerbhoom on the east by the British district Bancoora on the south by the British districts Poorania, Barabhoon, and Sughbhoon on the west by the British district Chota Nagpore. It lies between lat. 22° 56'—23° 54' long 85° 46'—87° 10' is 105 miles in length from north-east to south west, and ninety five in breadth. The area is 4,792 square miles. The information respecting its aspect and physical geography is very scanty. Jaquemont, who traversed the northern part from east to west, describes the country as marked by hills from 400 to 600 feet high over-run with forest or

jungle, in some places intersected with plains or open vales of limited extent. About lat. 23° 35' long 85° 50' near the town of Pacheta, and skirted by the river Damonda he observed a mountain having as he conjectured, an elevation of 2,600 or 3,000 feet. About fifteen miles more south west is Ragonathpore and near the centre of the district the same traveller examined several hills, the rocky formation of which was of granite, the elevation about 900 feet. In the vales and plains rice is the staple crop interspersed with oil-seeds and some other products of less importance but much of the country now covered with jungle or waste, bears marks of having been formerly cultivated. Its present condition probably arises from the injudicious rural economy of the natives, under which the soil is cropped until exhausted and then neglected until the rust of many years gives hope of its again becoming productive. The geological formation is described by Jaquemont as generally primitive consisting of either granite gneiss, or syenite. In the northern part of the district however according to the received theories, it appears to be of a later era, coal being found near Jaria in lat. 23° 44' long 86° 25' and iron ore existing in great abundance at a short distance. The south western part appears to be a mass of mountains and ravines, connected with the adjacent highlands of Chota Nagpore. The district is traversed by some considerable rivers the source of which being to the south east, indicates the general slope of the country to be in that direction. Among the principal of these may be enumerated the Damonda the Soobunreka, and the Coswa. Many torrents discharge themselves into these greater streams, the country being fully under the influence of the periodical rains and the drainage is good, in consequence of the rapid declivity of the surface. This tract is considered to have been considerably improved since its incorporation with the dominions of the East-India Company villages formerly deserted having become re-inhabited, many more having been built and culture much extended. An investigation some time since took place into an alleged case of suttee reported to have been authorised by the rajah of Pacheta, a petty potentate of hill jungle in this district but the inquiry resulted in the acquittal of the rajah. There does not appear to be any collection of residences which can be properly termed a town. Pacheta, regarded as the capital Ragonathpore Jajda, and Chas, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The great trunk road from south east to north west from Calcutta to the North West Provinces, through Burdwan passes through the northern part of the district, the other route between the capital and the North-West Provinces through Bancoora and Hazareebagh, lies through the middle of the district. The only remaining route of any importance is from east to west, from Bancoora, through Jajda, to Chota Nagpore. Pacheta is within



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the limits of the dewanny granted to the British in 1785 by Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi.

**PACHETE**, reputed the principal place of the British district of the same name a ruined town six miles south west of the right bank of the river Damocoda. It is situate midway between the new and old line of road from Calcutta to the N W Provinces and about ten miles from each line. Distance from Calcutta N W, 150 miles. Lat. 23 36 long 86 50'

**PACHIPONTA**—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam presidency of Madras, 56 miles N by W of Vizagapatam. Lat. 13 30 long 83 10'

**PACKBURRAH** in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Mozuffurnugger, and six miles W of the former place. It is situate in an open country partially cultivated. Distant N W from Calcutta 590 miles. Lat. 28 50', long 78 44'

**PACTNA**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Pilibheet, 19 miles S E of the former. Lat. 29 21, long 79 49'

**PADRA**—A town in Guzerat or domions of the Gulowar, situate eight miles W S W from Baroda, and 36 miles N by E from Broach. Lat. 22 12 long 72 7'

**PADROO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor situate 11 miles E from the left bank of the Loones river and 82 miles S W from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25 32, long 74 11'

**PADSHAHGANJ** in the district of Sultanpore, territory of Oude, a village two miles S W of the cantonment of Sultanpore. Here a foydar or commandant of police resides in a square building of masonry. Butler estimates the population at 300 of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 18', long 81 59'

**PADSHAH MAHAL** in the British district of Subarnpore a ruined palace built by Shahjehan is situate at the spot where the river Jumna enters the plain and opposite the point where the Delhi Canal passes off to the south west. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 030 miles, elevation above the sea 1,276 feet. Lat. 30 20', long 77 39'

**PADSEAHPOOR**, in the British district of Goorgoon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Hansi to Muttra, by Goorgoon distant 25 miles S W of Delhi. It is situate among rocky hills, and has still a bazar though much fallen away from its state during the time of the Patai sovereigns of Delhi. Lat. 28 22' long 77 6'

**PADSEAHPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 21 miles N E by N of Belgaum. Lat. 16 5, long 74 48'

**PADSEAHPOOR**.—See SHANPUR.

**PADUR**.—A town in the British district of Combaotoor presidency of Madras, 73 miles N E. of Combaotoor. Lat. 11 41, long 77 49'

**PAGHAM MEW**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 99 miles S W by W from Ava. According to Hamilton this city, in remote times, was the residence of a long dynasty of kings, and is still famous for its numerous temples, to count which is among the proverbial impossibilities of the Burmese. Lat. 21 7' long 94 42'

**PAGODA POINT**—The southernmost extremity of the district of Bassein province of Pegue, named from a pagoda standing upon it. Lat. 15 08' long 94 18'

**PAGODA POINT**—A prominent headland on the coast of Tenasserim at the entrance of the small river on which is situate the town of Amherst. Lat. 16 5 long 97 35'

**PAHAREE**—See PUEHAREE.

**PAHARGURH** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Sondia a family, a town 28 miles S W of the fort of Gwalior, situate on a sandstone hill whence its name. Lat. 26 11, long 77 44'

**PAHARPOOR** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situate on the right bank of the Indus 186 miles S by W of the town of Pesbawar. Lat. 32 8 long 71 3'

**PAHARPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Bareilly to that of Futehgurh and seven miles N E of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good the country level fertile, and very well cultivated. Lat. 27 28, long 79 41'

**PAHLADPOOR**, in the British district of Budaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Agra to Bareilly and 68 miles N E of the former. It is situate in a depressed place, formerly the bed of the Ganges, but now deserted by the stream and dry. Lat. 27 52' long 78 46'

**PAHLUNPORE**—A petty state under the political superintendence of the presidency of Bombay, comprising the divisions of Dhandar, Deesa, and Dhuneyra. It lies between lat. 23 57'—24 41 and long 71 51'—72 45'. It is bounded on the north by the Rajpoot principality of Sorohie, on the south by the Puttan district on the east by the Guicowar district of Keyralla, and by that of Danna and on the west by the petty chieftainship of Thuraid. It contains about 300 villages. The rivers that water the Pahlunpore territory are the Bunasa, Surraswatee, and Numrodakee, with other small streams. They all take their rise from the mountains in the north-east, and fall into or disappear near the Bunn. The principal of them is the Bunasa, on the banks of which is the Deesa canton

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ment. There is but one good road through the district, but it is of some importance, being the route by which most of the commerce from Hindostan, including the great mart of Pallee finds its way to the different bouders on the Cutch, Kattywar and Guzerat coasts and again from those bouders to the north.

The number of inhabitants is about 130 000 of these, one-seventh are Musulmans, the rest Hindoos. There appears to be a remarkable disparity between the numbers of male and female children and from the paucity of the latter it has been suspected that female infanticide is practised. Major Brown, who is guined into the subject in 1845 acquitted the people of this horrible charge and assigned the following three causes for the disparity above adverted to first, early marriages, under which female children were regarded as adults secondly the marriage of females with foreigners, thirdly an excess of male births. This statement does not, however appear altogether conclusive. If the practice of early marriage caused a diminution of the apparent number of female children by throwing them into the class of adults, it must, at the same time, have unduly increased the latter class, and created therein an apparent disparity of females over males. The second cause, if it existed to any great extent, would to that extent account for the disparity but its existence is asserted only not proved and if proved, would further require to be shown that it operates so as to withdraw a large number of females from the country not after attained maturity but during the period of childhood. So, also with the third alleged cause it is not proved and it is very naturally asked, Why should this great preponderance of male over female births occur in Pahlunpore rather than anywhere else? There is certainly no reason *a priori* to conclude that the district is in this respect an exception to the rest of the world. Another British officer however, Captain Leake, concurs in the belief that infanticide is not practised and the result of the latest inquiries (1848) is only the conclusion, that no light can be thrown upon the subject.

The Pahlunpore state pays no tribute of any kind to the British government, but merely the expenses of its agent amounting to 500 rupees per mensem but it pays 60 000 rupees yearly tribute to the Guicowar state. The revenues of the state including land-tax and customs, average nearly 800 000 rupees per annum the disbursements, including civil, military and agency charges, allowances to the late Shumshere Khan's family and relatives of the present chief amount to about 200 000 rupees per annum. If to this be added the tribute of 50 000 rupees to the Guicowar there remains a sum of about 50 000 rupees for the expenses of the chief and his household. In 1844 a criminal court for Pahlunpore and the neighbouring petty states was established, on the principle of the political agent's court in Kattywar and the Myhee and Bowa Canons.

The only engagement with neighbouring states is with the petty Rajpoot district Daunta, joining the eastern boundary of Pahlunpore. In 1819, that state having suffered severely from the depredations and incursions of the Coolies of the neighbouring districts north and east of it, its chief sought the assistance of Pahlunpore. It was granted, on an agreement between the two states, that for the support to be afforded, Pahlunpore should receive seven annas in the rupee of all the revenue collected in Daunta. The contract was approved and confirmed by the British government, and still remains in force. The native force consists of 115 horsemen and 416 foot-soldiers, they are stationed on the frontiers and in different villages as police to protect the district from incursions of the Coolies and Bheels of the neighbouring states, and to afford protection generally. From the tranquillity which has usually prevailed it is to be inferred that they are efficient. The only troops subsidised by this state are 150 (ulcowar horse and 100 Guicowar foot. They consist generally of foreigners and are commanded by jemadars, who receive thirty rupees per mensem for each horseman and ten rupees per mensem for each foot soldier all expenses of arms and horses being included in these respective amounts. They were first raised in 1817. They are bound to serve wherever they are ordered but the foot-soldiers generally remain stationed in the town of Pahlunpore together with a portion of the horsemen for the protection of its different gates. The rest of the horsemen are posted in detachments on the frontier most open to the incursions of plunderers. Formerly an officer receiving 600 rupees per mensem was appointed to command them, but they are now under the charge of the political superintendent.

Our first connection with this state was in 1813. For some years previously the chief power had been in the hands of a faction of Soudes jemadars, who in 1812 murdered the then reigning dewan Peeruz Khan when out hunting under suspicion that he was about to restrict their authority. Having committed this act, they offered the dewanship to his only son, Futeh Khan the present chief and then only thirteen years of age. By the advice of his mother he refused the offer and through his late father's karkaroes, petitioned the Guicowar and British governments for assistance and protection from his father's murderers. In the mean time the jemadars, having seized and placed him in strict confinement, invited his uncle, Shumshere Khan then chief of the district of Deesa and Dhuneyra, to Pahlunpore, to undertake the management of affairs. This chief, who had been superseded in the dewanship by Peeruz Khan eighteen years before, although he had since constantly waged a petty war with Pahlunpore, and sometimes with success, had no hand in the death of the dewan. He however, accepted the offer made to him, but in the mean time, inter-

sumee in favour of the rightful heir being considered necessary by both the British and Guicowar governments, Captain Carnac, then Resident at Baroda, proceeded to Pahlunpore, with a force furnished by those governments, under the command of General Holmes. On the road, information was received that, on the approach of this force to Pahlunpore, the jemadars intended to carry off Futeh Khan, in order that his presence might give a sanction in the country to any lawless measures which it might suit their interest to pursue. In this design however Shumshere Khan did not participate, and he was afterwards fully exonerated from all suspicion. In hopes of preventing the meditated act, the force marched with all practicable speed to Pahlunpore, which was threatened with assault unless Futeh Khan was immediately given up. Thereupon he was sent to the British camp and Shumshere Khan shortly afterwards surrendered himself. Captain Carnac intimated to the rebellious jemadars that if they submitted, their personal safety would be insured and anything they had to urge in defence of their late proceedings would be attended to, but, fearing the displeasure of the British government, they fled with a few followers, to the hills whence, from the great strength of the country and the smallness of the force disposable for the purpose it was not considered advisable to follow them. The town was given up without resistance.

In consequence of Futeh Khan's youth and inexperience, it became necessary to ascertain if any members of his family were fit to superintend the affairs of the state during his minority. After a strict examination none were found to whom the trust could safely be committed, all being deficient in intellect, education or habits of business or from other causes incapable. Under these circumstances, the choice of a guardian became a point of some difficulty as the interposition of the Guicowar's authority was a measure which it was most desirable to avert. After some consideration, it was deemed the most advisable course, with a view to the suppression of anarchy and intestine feuds, and to the gratification as far as practicable of the feelings of all parties, to unite the interests of the young chief Futeh Khan with those of his uncle Shumshere Khan. The management of affairs during the minority of the young chief was accordingly offered to Shumshere Khan. He at first refused and urged his priority of pretension to the gaddue over the family of the late chief. Into this claim it consequently became requisite to inquire, and the result of the researches instituted by Captain Carnac was a conviction that it was untenable. Shumshere Khan after a time acquiesced in the decision and finally after much discussion it was agreed that he should be associated with Futeh Khan and, having no male issue of his own, that he should adopt the latter as his son, and make him heir to all his possessions, including the districts of

Doms and Dhuneyra with the exception, in the event of a son being subsequently born to him, of a small provision for such offspring. The differences which prevailed having been apparently settled by this compromise, agreements were signed by the respective parties before Captain Carnac and on the 22nd December 1818 the ceremony of investing Futeh Khan with the rule of Pahlunpore, and his adoption by Shumshere Khan, took place, in presence of that officer and several other gentlemen, as well as the principal people of the place, to whom the arrangement appeared to be entirely agreeable. To make the tie more binding it was afterwards agreed that Shumshere Khan should give his daughter in marriage to Futeh Khan. From this date until 1816 although dissensions were not unknown it does not appear they were considered of sufficient moment to require the interference of the British government but at the latter end of that year Futeh Khan complained to the resident at Baroda of his uncle's conduct in alienating the revenues of the state, and other malpractices. Lieutenant Robertson was thereupon deputed to inquire into the alleged grievances and both parties being summoned to Sidpore (eighteen miles from Pahlunpore) a lengthened investigation of the different charges took place and it was fully proved that Shumshere Khan had on several occasions departed from his agreement as guaranteed by the British government. It appeared that since he had held the management of affairs the debts of the state had greatly increased that the Guicowar's tribute of 50 000 rupees had remained unpaid since 1813 and that within three years last preceding Shumshere Khan had without the signature or permission of Futeh Khan, given away nearly 100 villages, to waredars, distant relations of his own and to others, in order to attach them to his person thereby alienating from the state nearly 50 000 rupees, or upwards of one-fifth of its yearly revenue. It was also reported to the agent, on good authority, that Shumshere Khan had threatened to take the life of the young chief should he be deprived of the management of affairs. Lieutenant Robertson having received his instructions from the resident, then addressed a letter to Shumshere Khan in the name of the British government, informing him that, in consequence of his having failed in administering the affairs of the state according to his agreement, as shown in the foregoing inquiry, it was deemed necessary with a view to the security of the rights and interests of Futeh Khan to divest him (Shumshere) of all authority in the state and that any resistance to this measure would deprive him of all claim to consideration and put an end to any chance of retaining his authority over Doms. On receiving this letter Shumshere Khan, as a last resource, opened a private communication with Futeh Khan, trying to persuade him that the British government, in interfering between them, merely

wished to benefit itself at their joint expense, and that Futteh Khan would thereby become a mere pensioner on that government. He suggested a restoration of the relations of friendship for their mutual benefit, and proposed at once to carry into effect the marriage of his daughter with Futteh Khan, a measure long before agreed on but which had been delayed by the dissensions of the contracting parties. These solicitations and promises seem to have answered their intended purpose, for Futteh Khan secretly left the agent's camp in company with Shumshere Khan, and proceeded with him and his followers to Pahlunpore. On this Lieutenant Robertson returned to Baroda, and a field force under Colonel Elington was detached to Pahlunpore to effect a settlement of its affairs, Captain Miles being appointed to accompany it and conduct the negotiations.

On the 10th October, 1817 the force having arrived in the neighbourhood of Pahlunpore it was attacked by the troops under Shumshere Khan who, after a slight skirmish retreated within the walls. The town was then assaulted and carried. Shumshere Khan and all his followers retreating towards the hills northward taking Futteh Khan with them. Detachments from the British force having followed the fugitives, Shumshere Khan took shelter in the foreign territory of Neesaj and Futteh Khan shortly afterwards came to Captain Miles and submitted himself to the British government, who taking into consideration his youth and inexperience, and being aware that he had acted by the advice and influence of others, refrained from visiting his error in the manner which he might reasonably have expected. Of his inability to conduct his own affairs, he himself however soon became painfully conscious for a few days after his return, he addressed a letter, through Captain Miles to the Guicowar requesting that prince to use his interest with the British government to allow him an English gentleman to superintend his concerns, and also asking that the Guicowar government would depute a respectable native as vakool, to assist him in his revenue accounts, and make arrangements for the payment of the yearly tribute to that state. Both requests were consented to, and after some negotiation, the villages unlawfully alienated from the state by Shumshere Khan having been resumed, articles of agreement in supercession of all former treaties were sealed and delivered by Futteh Khan to Captain Miles, and afterwards approved and confirmed by the British and Guicowar governments, with the exception of one article, the number of troops to be subsidised was reduced from 250 to 150, the state being considered unequal to bearing the expense of the greater force. Under this agreement, Futteh Khan engaged to hold no communication with Shumshere Khan or his adherents. Captain Miles was shortly after confirmed in his appointment as political agent, to superintend the affairs of Pahlunpore. In 1819,

Shumshere Khan having given himself up nine villages, whose net revenue amounted to 25,000 rupees per annum, were appropriated for his support, to revert to the state at his death. This event happened in 1834, when provision was made for his widows and servants, to the amount of 6,000 rupees yearly in addition to the revenue of four villages amounting to 6,000 rupees making a total of 12,000 rupees. His daughter had been married to Futteh Khan shortly after his submission. By the arrangement which has thus existed with this state since 1817 the British government exercises a control over its finances, the different charges and expenditure being fixed, and no extra disbursement of any heavy amount being admitted without its special sanction. All interference, however with its internal affairs is limited to recommending measures when called for leaving the execution of them to the authorities.

The interference of the British government has been of the greatest advantage to this petty state. From the day a British agent was placed in charge of its affairs, it has continued to prosper instead of being a scene of anarchy and confusion, ruled as it often had been by a band of foreign mercenaries, and overwhelmed with debts, it is now in a flourishing condition in the enjoyment of perfect immunity both from foreign oppression and internal dissension and unembarrassed by oppressive debts.

The present dewan of Pahlunpore derives his descent from a tribe of Afghans, who occupied Behar in the reign of Hoomayon emperor of Delhi. In 1682, Futteh Khan, one of his ancestors, was dewan of Shalore, now a large district of Marwar adjoining Pahlunpore. During his dewanship he received from the emperor of Delhi, in gift, the districts of Pahlunpore, Deesa, and Sachore. He died in 1688, leaving one only son, by name Peer Khan, whose claim to the dewanship was set aside by his uncle Kurnaul Khan on the plea of incapacity. During Kurnaul Khan's reign and in the year 1698, Shalore and Sachore were resigned by him to Marwar. Pahlunpore and Deesa only were retained in the family, who then thence to reside at the former place, which from this date became the seat of government. In 1704 Peerose Khan succeeded his father Kurnaul Khan. Peer Khan's claim having been again passed over he applied to Delhi, and obtained a sannd of investiture from the royal court for his patrimonial rights. By some mistake, or through the intrigues of Peerose Khan's vakool who also went to Delhi to support his master's rights (it is said indeed, that the writer of the sannd was bribed by him), the name of Peerose Khan was inserted in the sannd instead of that of Peer Khan, unknown to the court. Thus lost the latter his rights; for Peerose Khan, standing on the letter of the sannd refused to resign, and Peer Khan was eventually prevented not to urge his claim, and remained satisfied with the grant of ten or

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twelve villages for his maintenance. He died in 1736, leaving an only son, named Futeh Khan who, at his decease, left three sons—Tay Khan, Peerose Khan (the present chief's father, who was murdered in 1812) and Mahomed Khan. Peerose Khan the second son some years afterwards laid claim to the chieftanship, but for a long period without effect, the other branch of the family being too powerful.

Peerose Khan, the son of Kumaul Khan died in 1721, and was succeeded by his son Kurreen Khan who, in 1738 was followed by his son Par Khan. In 1743 Par Khan having died childless, was succeeded by his uncle Bhadur Khan, son of Peerose Khan and brother to Kurreen Khan. In 1781 Sulteen Khan his son, reigned, and in 1784 was succeeded by his son Sheer Khan. In 1791 Sheer Khan having died childless was succeeded by his nephew Moohariz Khan through the intrigues of his mother a sister of Sheer Khan's, but he only reigned for about two years, being superseded by Shumabere Khan of whom mention has already been made. Shumabere Khan was a grandson of one of the brothers of Bhadur Khan and was assisted in the usurpation by such of the chiefs of the district as were hostile to Moohariz Khan. During the disturbances which followed, Peerose Khan, the son of Futeh Khan whose claims had so long been overlooked now urged them afresh and Shumabere Khan having fled to Deesa, his rival was installed in 1794 with it is alleged the unanimous voices of the people. The murder of Peerose Khan in 1812 was followed by the events which have been already recounted.

PAHLUNPORE in Guzerat, a town the capital of the petty state of the same name and situate on the route from Neemuch to Deesa. It is surrounded by a wall, and has some trade and manufactures there being within it many artificers of various kinds, and shopkeepers. The population is estimated at 50,000. The chief, styled Nawab, who is also chief of Deesa, is descended from a tribe of Afghans settled in Behar in the time of Humayun, emperor of Delhi, and established in their present possessions in the reign of Aurangzebe. Distance from Neemuch, W 160 miles from Deesa, S E, 18 miles from Ahmedabad, N., 80 miles. Lat. 24 12 long 73° 28'

PAHTUN—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles S.S.W. of Sattara. Lat. 17 22, long 78° 55'

PAL.—A town in the British territory of Tanasserim, 108 miles N.N.W. of Tanasserim. Lat. 15° 20', long. 98° 36'

PALAKA in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 38 miles W from the right bank of the Indus, 69 miles W by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29 57, long 70° 34'.

PAIK THOUNG—A town in the British

territory of Tanasserim, 51 miles N.E. by N of Moulmein. Lat. 17 5' long 98 8

PAIMSAH KA PURWA in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Sultanpore 70 miles S.E. of the former. It is well provided with good water. Lat. 28 25, long 81 40'

PAINTEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Moradnuggur and nine miles W of the former place. There is open ground for encamping and water can be obtained from a good well. The surrounding country is open and partially cultivated and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 897 miles. Lat. 28 51 long 78 41

PAIRA—A river rising in lat. 19 33' long 78 39 on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing through the Ahmednuggur collectorate in an easterly direction for 105 miles falls into the Godavary on the right side, near the town of Toka, in lat. 19 36 long 75 8'

PAKANGGOLO—A town in Nepal, situate 18 miles E from the left bank of the Arun river and 111 miles E by N from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 59, long 87 8'

PAK CHAN—A town in the British territory of Tanasserim 90 miles S by W of Tanasserim. Lat. 10 51, long 98 42

PAKOLIYA in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a petty town on a small feeder of the river Koyane. Buchanan states the number of its houses at 100 and consequently if six persons be assigned to each its population may be taken at 600. Distant 46 miles W of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26 48, long 82 34'

PAKUL.—See BAKUL

PAL, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route from Baletra to the town of Jodhpore and five miles S of the latter. It is situate at the north eastern base of a low rocky ridge. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good and passes through a wooded tract. Lat. 26 16, long 78 4

PALAKEE in the Sinde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situate 36 miles W from the right bank of the Jhelum, 106 miles N.W. by N of the town of Lahore. Lat. 33 8' long 73 17

PALAMOW a British district of Bengal, is bounded on the north by those of Behar and Rangpur or Haorabagh on the east by the British district last named on the south by that of Chota Nagpore on the south-west by the British district Burgoonah and on the west by that of Murshidpur. It lies between lat. 23 12'—24° 22' long 85 16'—84 31' is eighty-eight miles in length from south-east to north-west, and seventy in breadth, the area is 8,463 square miles. It is an ill-explored

## PAL.

country and little comparatively is known of it, but that it is rough and irregular. Torrents are numerous in the rainy season and most of them discharge themselves into the river Koel which taking a direction north-west, passes into the British district of Behar and falls into the Son on the right side in lat. 24° 33' long 83° 58' having a total length of course of about 130 miles. The torrents quickly disappear as the dry season advances. To this, however the Koel is an exception retaining a continuous stream at all times. The mountains are everywhere covered with forest or jungle, containing a great variety of trees and shrubs amongst them the sal (*Shorea robusta*). The *Mimosa catechu*, denominated by the natives khair is very abundant and the gum catechu or terra Japonica, which is largely prepared from it, is regarded the best in India. The jungly valleys and mountains harbour the gaour a bovine quadruped greatly exceeding ordinary kine in dimensions, a full grown bull being above eighteen hands high. It is shy but when brought to bay very fierce and though many have been taken young all attempts to domesticate them have failed. There are also in those valleys the wild buffalo, elk nyliou (*Antelope picta*) various kinds of deer and antelopes. Tigers are very numerous, and lions have sometimes been destroyed. The mineral resources of the district are of considerable value and utility. At Smra, on the right bank of the river Koel in lat. 24° 5' long 84° 3' are extensive fields of good coal and iron-ore in inexhaustible quantities. Some other parts contain valuable coal fields and iron mines, and the Koel might, it is said be made available for navigation to a considerable extent. The only places which can with any propriety be denominated towns, are Gontaree, near the northern frontier, and Palamow in the middle of the district. There are however numerous villages and hamlets dispersed over it, yet altogether it is very thinly peopled. Nothing has been stated as to its separate population but the amount, united with that of Chota Nagpore, is computed to be 482,000. Its area is 3,468 square miles.

This district is part of the territory under the administration of the political agent for the north western frontier and commissioner for Chota Nagpore, to whose jurisdiction it was transferred in 1833, subsequently to an insurrection commencing in the preceding year and which overspread the whole of this district, and the adjoining one of Chota Nagpore. A strong military force was employed to reduce the disturbed districts to obedience, and subsequently order has prevailed.

**PALAMOW**—The principal place of the British district of the same name situate five miles east from the river Koel, amidst mountains containing coal and iron. Distance S.W. from Patna (Behar) 145 miles. Lat. 23° 50', long 84° 1'

**PALAB**—A river rising in the territory of

Mysore in lat. 13° 20' long. 78° 2'. It holds its course directly but generally in a south-east direction for fifty five miles, through Mysore, when it crosses the frontier into the British district of North Arcot, thirty miles below which point it passes through the gorge of the Eastern Ghats, in lat. 12° 41' long 78° 36' about eighty five miles from its source. Quitting the hills it holds a course generally east for eighty seven miles and passes by Vellore and Arcot, to lat. 12° 48' long 79° 43' where it crosses into the British district of Chingleput through which it continues its direction south-eastward for forty eight miles, to its fall into the Bay of Bengal, on the Coromandel coast in lat. 12° 25' long 80° 13' its total length of course being about 220 miles. The entrance of the river Palar or Palah about three and a half or four miles to the southward of Madras, is contracted by a bar or narrow ridge of sand made of which the river becomes of considerable width. During the rainy seasons it has a considerable volume of water, but at other times is completely dry though water may always be obtained by digging in its bed. A project has been sanctioned for constructing an aqueduct or dam across this river in the vicinity of Arcot, for the purpose of insuring a supply of water to the tanks on both sides of the river in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot.

**PALAVÉNUM**—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 11 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 55', long 80° 15'

**PALCOONDA**—See **PALLAKONDA**

**PALDEO** in Bundelcund a small state, or rather jaghire granted by the East-India Company to the commandant of the fortress of Kalleenjur at the time of its surrender and still held by his descendant. It is stated to have an area of twenty-eight square miles, fourteen villages, a population of 3,200 and an annual revenue of 10,000 rupees, or 1,000. The jagirdar maintains a force of 100 infantry. Paldeo the principal place, is situate in a mountainous tract 67 miles S.W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 6' long 80° 51'

**PALÉE**, in the British district of Georgetown, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name situate at the eastern base of a rocky range formed of sandstones largely intermixed with quartz. Distance S. from Delhi 13 miles. Lat. 28° 23' long 77° 18'

**PALEEKHEVRUH** or **PALEKHAIIRA**.—A town in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 27° 24', long 77° 31'

**PALGHAT** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, a town with a struggling town on the north or right side of the Palam, the principal feeder of the river of Ponany. It is situate in a beautiful country in that great depression in the Western Ghats,

## PAN

trict of Candalah, presidency of Bombay 54 miles E. by N of Malgaum Lat. 20 38' long 75 20'

PANCHU, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juvahir, on the route to Hindos or Chinese Tartary, and 15 miles S. of the Juvahir Pass. It is situated on the right bank of the Gores, a little below the confluence of the Goonka. Elevation above the sea 11,284 feet. Lat. 30 24' long 80 13'

PANDEHWARA, or PANDLEWARA in Guzerat, or territory of the Gulcowar a town on the route from Baroda to Neemuch, 106 miles N. of former 164 S.W. of latter Lat. 23 24', long 73 40'

PANDHARPUR—See PUNDEKPOOR

PANDORNA.—A town in the territory of Nagpur or Berar 51 miles N.W. by W. from Nagpur and 70 miles N.E. by E. from Ellichpoor Lat. 21 36' long 78 33'

PAN DRAS, in Ladakh a village on the route from Le to Cashmere by the Bultul Pass from which it is distant twenty miles N.E. The land in the vicinity is in general employed for pasture and produces the *prangos pabularia*, so highly esteemed by Moorcroft for winter fodder. Izet Ullah who calls this place Panderras, observes that the road is good in this part of the route. Gholam Hyder styles the village Paen dur-ras. Professor Wilson, the editor of Moorcroft comments that it should be called Pan dras, or Lower Dras, but this does not seem justifiable as the place has higher up the course of the river and is more elevated than Dras. The elevation above the sea exceeds 9,000 feet. Lat. 34 23' long 75 47'

PANDREE in the British district of Baitool territory of Sagar and Nerbudda lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Ellichpoor 37 miles S.W. by S. of the former Lat. 21 22' long 77 41'

PANDRENTON in Cashmere, an antique temple of small dimensions, standing in a reservoir or tank about four miles S.E. of Srinagar, the present capital of the valley. It is a striking specimen of the simple, massive and chaste style which characterizes the architectural antiquities of Cashmere. The ground plan is a square of twenty feet, and the roof pyramidal. In each of the four sides is a doorway ornamented with pilasters right and left, and surmounted by a pediment. The whole is constructed of blocks of regularly hewn limestone. The interior is filled with water, communicating with that without, which is about four feet deep and as the building is completely insulated, it can be reached only by wading or swimming. The purpose of its construction is not known but it is generally considered a Buddhist relic. It exhibits neither inscriptions nor sculptures,

except the figure of a large lotus carved on the roof inside. Lat. 34 2' long 74 47'

PANDURE—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad presidency of Bengal 21 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor Lat. 21 5', long 77 15'

PANEEGONG—A town of Assam in the British district of Durrang 55 miles N.E. by E. of Durrang. Lat. 26 44' long 92 52'

PANEEPUT a British district in the territorial division of Delhi, within the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, is bounded on the west and north by Sirhind on the east by the river Jumna, separating it from the British districts of Meerutnagpur and Meerut and on the south by the British district of Delhi. It lies between lat. 28 50'—29 48', long 76 40'—77 16' is sixty five miles in length in a direction nearly south to north thirty miles in breadth in a direction at right angles to the former and contains an area of 1,279 square miles. The country is level and intersected by the Delhi Canal and its branches, as well as by numerous watercourses, ramifying in time of inundation between the Jumna and those artificial channels. Where not irrigated by the Jumna, or by canals the country is generally barren and of repulsive appearance, being in many places a waste of undulating sands, exhibiting a very scanty growth of harsh herbage or stunted shrubs. In many places the soil is covered with a saline efflorescence so abundant as to look like snow and thus in crustation though containing a large admixture of sulphate of soda with common salt, is collected and used for culinary purposes.

The population in 1853 was returned at 859,085 of which number there were Hindoos, agricultural, 167,757, non-agricultural, 88,054 Mahomedans and others agricultural, 37,280 non-agricultural 95,994. It will be seen from this return that though the Hindoos greatly preponderate in numbers, the proportion of the other classes (chiefly Mussulmans) is larger than is to be found in many parts of India. The number of persons per square mile is something more than 221. The following classification of the towns and villages of this district, with reference to population, is obtained from very recent official returns

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	356
Do to more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	119
Do to 5,000 and less than 10,000	1
Do to 10,000 and more	2
Total	486

The chief places will be found noticed in the alphabetical arrangement. The land assessment has been fixed for a term of years, which will expire on the 1st July 1872. The district came into the possession of the British from Sindia in 1803, under the treaty of Serjees Anjengam.

PANEEPUT—The chief town of the British district of the same name. It is situated in a fertile tract, the resources of which are

## PAN

to a considerable extent developed by cultivation, of which irrigation by water principally drawn from numerous wells, is a very efficient part. The appearance of the place on approaching it is described by Barr as striking and pleasing. 'As we approached Paniput, the whole of the surrounding country was converted into one mass of cultivation, here and there broken by small clumps of trees, through which are to be seen the spires and cupolas of numerous temples, with their white and polished surfaces, starting from the dark foliage in which they are imbedded with an almost dazzling brilliancy. Jacquemont considered Panseput the largest town except Delhi which he had seen in Northern India. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts apparently of no great antiquity and built at different periods and in different styles, the outline being very irregular. The houses, generally built of brick and in some instances two stories high have usually balconies, and a few have cupolas. A great number however are said to be untenanted, but if this be so the place has, notwithstanding an amount of population which may entitle it still to rank as a very considerable town. The number of inhabitants in 1853 as ascertained from official report, was 22 612. The chief source of the busy scenes of life, however appears to be that created by two caravanserais which the town possesses, one on each side. The environs are overspread with the ruins of tombs many indicating by their size and style of building, that they were the memorials of persons of rank. Panseput is situated on the great military route between Western Asia, Afghanistan and the Punjab, on the one side and Central and Eastern Hindostan on the other and the plains around it have repeatedly been the field of battle for powers contending for the empire of India. Here in 1526 Baber at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and utterly routed Ibrahim the Patan king of Delhi whose army is usually estimated at about 100 000 men with 1 000 elephants. According to generally received statements, above 40 000 of the army of Delhi were slain, and among them Ibrahim whose empire was seized by Baber thus establishing the renowned Timurian dynasty. In the same locality in 1761, a battle was fought between the Afghans, commanded by their king Ahmed Durranee, and the Maharrattas, under Seikshaev Rao Bhoos. The troops of Ahmed Shah are estimated by Elphinstone at 40 000 Afghans and Persians, 15 000 Indian horse, and 38 000 Indian infantry with thirty pieces of cannon that of the Maharrattas at 15 000 infantry of whom 9 000 were regularly disciplined, 55 000 cavalry in regular pay and 15 000 predatory horse, with 300 cannon, numerous wall-pieces, and a great supply of rockets. After some hours of hard fighting the Maharrattas yielded to the superior valor of the Afghans and the military talents of Ahmed and were totally routed, their commander, and nearly the

whole of their best troops, being slain either in the battle or in flight.

Panseput is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery as situated in the suburb of Delhi and as having a brick fort. It lies on the route from Delhi to Kurouni, and the road in this part of the route may be described as good. Distant N from Delhi 78 miles, N W from Calcutta 945 miles. Lat. 29 23 long 77 2'

PANEITH.—A town in Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar situated on the left bank of the Nerbudda river and 23 miles S from Baroda. Lat. 21 51 long 73 18

PANGKONG.—A long and narrow lake 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of three indenting the eastern frontier of the dominions of Chohab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere. Its waters are clear and salt elevation above the sea 14 224 feet. Cunningham is of opinion that in former ages the Pangkong lake had an outlet at its north western extremity through a gorge in the limestone cliffs, into the present scanty stream passing by Mughb and joining the Shayah river just above the village which gives its name to the stream. Its centre is in lat 38 45 long 79 15

PANGREF.—A town in the British district of Bhoolapor presidency of Bombay, 45 miles N of Bhoolapor. Lat. 13 19, long 75 53

PANGTOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad 16 miles N of Kurnool. Lat. 16 5, long 78 4

PANGLI in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam a town 80 miles S of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 16 15, long 78 9

PANJAL or PANCLA, in the petty hill state of Hindoor a village situated on the river Gumber and in the valley between the ridge of Ramgurbh and that of Malown. Lat. 31 5, long 76 53

PANJUR.—A river rising on the eastern slope of the Syadree range of mountains in lat. 20 53' long 73 53 and flowing through the British collectorate of Oandweh in an easterly direction for sixty two miles, and northerly for thirty miles, falls into the Taptee river on the left side in lat 21 17', long. 74 53'

PANNAH.—See PUNNAH.

PANNALAGURH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia family, situated 40 miles S by E from Kurgon, and 107 miles N E by E from Maligaum. Lat. 21 18 long 75 54

PANSAVAL.—A town in the British district of Tanjore presidency of Madras, 37 miles S. of Tanjore. Lat. 10 16 long 79 13

PANTI in native Gurwahal a village pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Juma, and 400 feet above its bed. Lat. 30 45, long. 78 15



# PAN-PAR.

**PANWARA.**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 25 miles S. by E. of Bhagulpore Lat 24 55 long 87 4'

**PANWELL**, in the collectorate of Tannah (North Concan) presidency of Bombay a small town or village on the route from Bombay to Poona, 55 miles N W of the latter place. It is situate on the estuary of a small river the stream of which fails during the dry season at which period Panwell is accessible by water only when the tide is full. At this state of the tide, communication with Bombay is practicable across the haven of that place, from which it is distant E. in a direct line 22 miles. This passage by which a considerable portion of the intercourse between the capital and the great military station of Poona is carried on has heretofore been subject to much uncertainty and delay from the varying depth of water and fluctuating strength of tides and winds but the introduction of the agency of steam will have tended to abate these inconveniences. Heber describes the place as a small-sized country town, with a pagoda, and a handsome tomb of a Mussulman saint. This pagoda is dedicated to Mahadeo or Shiva. Here is a small fortress, the extent and plan of which may still be traced, though it is now much decayed. There is a bungalow or government lodge for travellers and the road to Poona is well drained and bridged. Panwell is styled a populous town by the Court of Directors, and provision has been made for improving it. The Purna and Moulah rivers are crossed at Panowlee and Arund by indifferent ferries both of which may be avoided by the more circuitous route of Dapoorce. Distance from Poona, *via* Dapoorce 70 miles. Lat. 18 58, long 78 12'

**PAPARGHAT** in the district of Sultan poor territory of Oude, a ruined town on the route from the cantonment of Sultanpore to Jounpore, 47 miles N. W. of the latter 10 S.E. of the former. Here Asaf ud-daula, nawab ruler of Oude, who reigned from 1775 to 1797, proposed to found a capital and commenced building a palace but, having visited the work after employing 400 workmen for three years, was deterred from its completion by a pestilence which broke out among his followers. The Hindoos attributed the visitation to the wrath of their goddess Debi, to appease whom the superstitious Mussulman prince erected a temple in her honour. The temple remains and annually in the month of Chait (March April), about 4 000 Hindoos resort thither, to pay their devotions at the shrine, but remain only one night, in consequence of the pestilential air of the place. Here are bangles a mosque and the unfinished palace of the nawab. Lat. 25 10', long. 82° 17'

**PA PHOG.**—A town of Burmah, 140 miles E. by N from Prome and 118 miles N E. by N from Pegu. Lat. 10 12', long 97 7'

**PAPOUSA** —A village in the British district of Hurrseena, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat 28 69' long 76° 8'

**PAPPAMOW** —See PHAPAMOW

**PAR.**—A river rising in lat. 20 30 long 78 43', on the western slope of the Sydreerange of mountains, and flowing in a westerly direction through the territory of the Daeng rajahs then dividing the petty native states of Dharrunpore and Pent and subsequently traversing the British collectorate of Broomch it falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 20 32', long 72 56'

**PARA** a river of Ladakh, rises in lat. 32° 27' long 78 8' at the north-eastern foot of the Parang pass over the Western Himalaya range, and flows through Rupahu one of the districts of Gholab Singh's dominions. Subsequently it enters the Thibet valley of Thotse, through which it flows for eighty five miles and finally traverses the district of Koonawar to its junction with the Sutlej, in lat 31 49, long 78 41'

**PARADANGA**—A town in the British district of Rungpore lieut. gov. of Bengal, 23 miles N E by E. of Rungpore. Lat 25 53' long 89 40'

**PARAMBALORE**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly presidency of Madras, 32 miles N N E of Trichinopoly Lat. 11 15' long, 78 55'

**PARAMUTTY**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras 66 miles E. of Coimbatore Lat. 10 57, long 77 59'

**PARANG**—A pass over the western range of the Himalaya Mountains. It leads from the British district of Spiti into Gholab Singh's district of Rupahu Lat 32 27' long 78 8'

**PARBUTTY (EASTERN)**, a small river in the Mahratta territory of Gwalior rises close to the town of Supree and in lat. 25° 31' long 77 46'. It first holds a northerly course for about forty miles and subsequently turning to the east for fifty miles, falls into the Sude, on the left side, in lat 25 47' long 78 31. Wilford styles it the little river Para, but is in error in stating that it winds round the town of Narwar which is situate on the right bank of the Sude twenty five miles above the mouth of the Parbutty

**PARBUTTY (WESTERN)** a river of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhya range, 20 miles S. of the town of Ashta, and in lat. 22° 45', long 78 35'. It has a winding course of 220 miles, first in a north-easterly direction for eighty miles, and subsequently in a north westerly and falls into the Chumbul on the right side, in lat. 25 50' long 78 48'. It receives in its course some mountain streams, and during rains swells so as not to be fordable. It is crossed by ford on the route from Kotah to Sanger at Kukwana, 150 miles from its source, and in lat. 24 35' long 77 7', and

# PAR-PAT

"there has a bed 150 yards wide, rocky and stony bottom, and fine clear stream." At Khakhyapur sixty miles lower down the stream, and in lat 25° 7', long 76° 43', it is crossed by the route from Kotah to Calpee, and is there fordable.

**PARDUMPOOR**.—A town in the native state of Phoeon on the south west frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Aurag river, and 69 miles S.W. by W from Bumbulpoor Lat. 21, long 83 5'

**PARE**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the right bank of the Gud dada river and 75 miles N.E. by E from Darjeeling Lat. 27 35, long 89° 23'

**PARELI**, in the petty hill chieftainship of Ghoond, tributary to Keemthul, a village situate on the right bank of the Guree, here a shallow, rapid rocky stream of very clear water. Another describes it as 'a sweet romantic village, surrounded with luxuriant cultivation.' Lat. 31 5' long 77 27'

**PARELL**.—A town in the island of Bombay containing a residence for the accommodation of the governor of the presidency with a considerable domain attached. Distance N from Bombay Castle five miles. Lat. 19 long 72° 55'

**PARGONG**.—A town in the British district of Bumbulpoor lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 43 miles W.N.W. of Bumbulpoor Lat. 21 40' long 83 24'

**PARIMBAUCUM**.—A town in the British district of Chingleput presidency of Madras, 33 miles W of Madras. Lat. 13 2' long 79 51'

**PARNEIR**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 20 miles W.S.W. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19, long 74° 29'

**PARO**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan situate on the left bank of the Gud dada river and 64 miles E.N.E. from Darjeeling Lat. 27 23' long 89 18'

**PARO**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor lieut.-gov. of Bengal 53 miles S.E.E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22 43', long. 85 6'

**PARSIDEYPOOR**, in the district of Saloon, territory of Onda, a town five miles N.E. of the left bank of the Saeo, 60 S.E. of Luck now. Butler estimates the population at 4 000, almost all cultivators, and of the number 3 000 Mussulmans Lat. 26 4' long. 81 34'

**PARUNGALOOR**.—A town in the native state of Poodoocottah or possessions of Rajah Tomdizan situate 23 miles S.E. by S. from Trichinopoly and 69 miles N.E. by E. from Madras. Lat. 10° 30' long 79

**PARUFUNADA**.—The principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name, presidency of Madras. The town is also called Vampur, Veypur, and Beypoor, under

which last name it is described in the alphabetical arrangement. Parupanda or Beypoor is in lat. 11 30' long 75 51'

**PARVUTIPURAM**.—A town in the British district of Vinagapatam, presidency of Madras, 77 miles N by E of Vinagapatam. Lat. 13 48', long 83 30'

**PARYUR**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 70 miles N of Tinnevely Lat. 9 44, long. 77 51'

**PASKYUM**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere 83 miles E.N.E. from Srinagar and 119 miles N from Kangra. Lat. 34 25', long 76 20'

**PASLEE**, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Saun to Hoesungabad 34 miles W.N.W. of the former Lat. 22 10', long 79 20'

**PATA**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, 178 miles E. by N from Srinagar, and 178 miles N.E. by N from Chamba. Lat. 34 28', long 78

**PATAN**.—See **PARUN**

**PATAN** in Cashmere, a village 25 miles N.W. of the town of Srinagar. This seems to have been an important locality during the predominance of Hindooism in Cashmere as in the vicinity are the remains of two ancient buildings in a style similar to the celebrated temple at Malan. Patan is still a place of pilgrimage for the superstitious Hindoos Lat. 34 7' long 74 28'

**PATANAGO**.—A town of Burmah situate on the left bank of the Irrawady and 53 miles N from Prome Lat. 19 53 long 94 51'

**PATAPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 20 miles N.E. of the latter Lat. 26 19' long 80 1'

**PATARI** in Gurehal, a village five miles from the left bank of the Bhagorettee as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course Lat. 30 48', long 78 25'

**PATCHMARREE**, in the territory of Nagpore or Berar a town situate among the Mahadeo Hills. In this secluded tract Appa Sahib the fugitive rajah of Nagpore or Berar, took refuge after his flight from his capital in 1818, but was expelled by the judicious and persevering operations of the British troops commanded by Col. Adams, who penetrated the most difficult recesses, reduced the strongest fastnesses, and thoroughly established the British power over that part of the Mahadeo Mountains. Distance from Hoesungabad, S.E., 53 miles S. from Saugur 100, N.W. from Nagpore 96 Lat. 23° 28' long 78° 30'

**PATCHWAREE**, in the British district of Burbhoom, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town among the highlands in the north of the district, on the south west route from Benham-

# PAT

poor to Bhagutpoor 58 miles N W of former, 50 S E. of latter Lat 24 31 long 87 30'

**PATRETA**, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town surrounded by rampart and fortress, five miles south of the fort of Chunar. In 1781, when Chert Singh the refractory semindar of Benares, raised the standard of rebellion against the East India Company he garrisoned Patreta, which was stormed by Major Popham, though with considerable loss to the captors. Distant S W from Benares 18 miles N W from Calcutta by Hamaribagh and Samseram 420 Lat 25 4 long 82 54

**PATGAON**—A town in the native state of Kolapoore territory of Bombay 44 miles S.S.W from Kolapoore, and 43 miles W N W from Belgam Lat 16 8', long 74

**PATGONG**—A town in the British district of Rungpoore, lieut gov of Bengal 44 miles N N W of Rungpoore. Lat 26 17' long 89 8'

**PATHANKOT** (Afghan's Fort) in the north-east of the Punjab, and in the southern range of the Himalaya, 14 miles W of Nurpur and on the route to Chahmere. The fort has a fine appearance, is built substantially of brick has a ditch and glacis, and being situate on level ground is not commanded in any direction it consequently admits of an obstinate defence. A lofty citadel in the interior rises above the ramparts. It was built by Shah Jehan, the Mogul emperor, during his attack on Nurpur. Notwithstanding its advantageous position and great strength, it seems to be allowed to fall to decay. Elevation above the sea 1 205 feet Lat 32 16 long 75 42'

**PATHOWLEE**, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypoor and six miles W of the former Lat 27 8' long 78

**PATIALAH**—See **PUTHALA**.

**PATJAR**, in the north eastern quarter of the Punjab, a town situated 13 miles E.N.E. of Kangra, and 92 miles N N E of the town of Ludianah. Lat 32 6, long 76 30'

**PATN**—One of the principal towns in the valley of Nepal, situate on a rising ground about two miles to the south east of Khatmandoo, and near the confluence of the Bhagunty with the Moenunkra and Yookacha. The town is adorned by several handsome shifoon, and is said to be a newer town than Khatmandoo. It is also much older than the present capital, having been built by the Newars, the aborigines of Nepal before the invasion of the Ghoorkas. Lat 27 38 long 85° 17'

**PATNA**.—A British district under the lieut. gov of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the Ganges, separating it from the British districts Saran, Tirhoot, and Monghyr by which last-named district it is also bounded on the north west and south-east, on the south it is bounded

by the British districts Monghyr and Behar, and on the west and north west by the river Son, separating it from the British district Shahabad. It lies between lat. 25° 8'—25° 38' long 84° 45'—86° 10', is eighty five miles in length from east to west, and forty five in breadth the area is 1,828 square miles. The Ganges flows along its frontier in a stream fully as large as in any part of its course, being usually a mile wide, with a very rapid current during the rainy season and at all times crowded with craft. The Son forms the western and north western boundary of the district for thirty five miles, and is for that distance navigable for craft of considerable burthen. The Poonpoo and the lesser Poonpoo also traverse the district, which, in the season of the periodical rains, is everywhere intersected by torrents and watercourses. It is altogether a very fertile and highly-cultivated tract, producing abundant crops of fine rice, wheat, and barley and having its aspect enlivened by numerous orchards and groves of fruit-bearing and other trees. Much opium of fine quality is produced about Munseer and Phalwarree, in the western part of the district. The winters here are in general very mild. The hot season commences about the middle of March and terminates about the end of June the heat is very great along the banks of the Son and the Ganges, being increased by the radiation from the sands in the beds of those rivers. On the banks of the Ganges, towards the Son the west winds usually prevail from the middle of January until nearly the end of March. From thence to the middle of June, the prevalence of the east and west winds is nearly equal. From that period to the end of July the east winds are dominant, after which until the end of August, the west winds again blow. From thence to the end of October the east winds return and subsequently until the middle of January the east and west winds are nearly balanced. In the rainy season near the Ganges, there are occasionally north and south winds, and on the banks of the Son it is alleged that whatever wind may prevail in the course of the day every morning the wind blows from the south. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**. The most considerable towns—Patna, the sudder or chief civil station, as well as Dinapore, the military cantonment, and some others—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The routes are—1 From north to south, from Bankipore and Patna to Gaya, and thence continued to join the great north western route from Calcutta. 2 From east to west, along the bank of the Ganges, from Berhampore, through Bhaugulpore, Bar Patna, Dinapore, and thence across the Son to Arrah in the British district of Shahabad, 3 from north east to south west, along the right bank of the Son from Dinapore to Daudnagar and thence to Hooseenabad 4 from north-east to south-west, from Bar to the town of Behar. The district is also traversed by the East-India railway

## PAT

Patna was included under the grant of the dewanny of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, made in 1765 by Shah Alom to the East-India Company. The revenue is permanently settled.

**PATNA.**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal, sits on the line of the East-India railway. It comprises the city or fort, inclosed by a wall of rectangular ground plan and extensive suburbs. The city extends a mile and a half in length from east to west, along the right bank of the Ganges and three-quarters of a mile landwards from it. Many of the houses are built of brick, but the greater number of mud they are generally tiled a few only are thatched but all, with little exception look mean and slovenly. The eastern and western ramparts have each a gate in the middle, and a main street, rather wide, runs from one gate to the other but even this principal thoroughfare is neither straight nor regularly built, and the other streets or passages are narrow crooked and irregular. Numerous ghats, or flights of stairs, give access to the water of the Ganges. Within the city is the grave of the British prisoners murdered in 1763 by Sumroo the German adventurer in obedience to the order of Comd Ali the expelled nawab of Bengal. It is covered by a pillar of unsmoothed stone built partly of stone and partly of brick. There are many mosques, but they receive small care and are regarded with so little reverence, that most of them are let as warehouses. Even the principal mosque a handsome stone building is occupied in this manner and the chief Musulman place of worship at present is in the western suburb. Adjacent to this last-mentioned mosque, is a much frequented *imambara*, where 100,000 persons sometimes congregate. The principal suburb on the eastern side, called *Marungany* contains the chief market, and many store-houses for grain. The buildings being generally constructed of wood and mats have been often burned down, yet no precaution is taken to prevent a recurrence of the calamity. This suburb is joined by another denominated that of *Chattr Khan*. On the other side of the city is a long, narrow suburb extending to Bankipore, a distance of about four miles. The breadth seldom exceeds half a mile, and there are many interruptions from gardens. This is the quarter of Europeans, whose houses are scattered through it, and principally along the bank of the river, but they are in no great numbers, and of no very imposing appearance. Here is a school, under the control of a committee, consisting of nine members, two of whom are natives. The English language and literature history and the mathematics, enter into the course of study which is conducted by a head master and two assistants. Besides these, there are an *Ordoon* master and a *Hindoo* master. Within the last few years a penitentiary and house of correction have been erected within the city.

During the hot season the temperature is very high at Patna, being increased by the heat reflected and radiated from a naked expanse of sand on an extensive island in the Ganges, opposite the city. The population of the town of Patna is stated at 234,132.

Patna is a place of great antiquity, and is conjectured by Wilford to have been identical with *Padmavati*, the capital of Nanda, who, according to Prinsep, reigned over Magadha or Behar 415 years before the Christian era. Subsequently it probably formed part of the dominions of the rajah of Kunnouj on whose defeat, in 1194 by Shahabuddin sovereign of Ghor Patna, with the rest of Behar and Bengal, fell to the conqueror who annexed his acquisition to the empire of Delhi. Patna appears to have for the most part continued ostensibly at least, a portion of the empire until the death of Shih Shah the Patan who deposed and expelled Humayoon. Mohamed a relative of Shih Shah made himself master of Patna in 1645, but was soon after subjugated by Akbar Aurangzebe conferred the government of Behar on his son Azim, who resided at Patna, from that circumstance generally named *Azimabad* by the Musulmans. The English established factories here at an early period and carried on an extensive trade in opium rice and other articles. In 1763 disputes arose between the Company's servants and Meer Cossim upon the subject of transit-duties. The former claimed an entire exemption from duty though a heavy tax was paid by all native traders and the claim was supported by a majority of the council at Calcutta, who sent a deputation to the nabob at Patna, to request he would confirm it. He was however unyielding but at length gave way to an extent not contemplated or desired. In place of remitting duties on the Company's trade only he abolished all customs-duties whatever whether on British or native goods. Mortified however at the result of an act which in a moment of exasperation he had committed and which must have materially diminished his revenue, he took every means to annoy the British and before long resorted to an act of open hostility, by seizing some English boats which were lying in the river. Mr Ellis, the chief of the English factory upon this provocation made a precipitate attack upon the city and took possession of it. The British were, however soon driven from it by Meer Cossim who, following the fugitives to their factory, destroyed many of them and made prisoners of all the rest who were not so fortunate as to effect their escape. This was on the 24th June, 1763. During the four following months, several actions took place between Meer Cossim's forces and the English, which always ended in the defeat of the former. In the beginning of October his capital town, Monghyr, was besieged and taken by storm. This so enraged him that he decided on the perpetration of a deed exceeding in atrocity the murder

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of the Black Hole. He ordered the execution of all the English prisoners he had in his possession, and thus, in cold blood, 200 defenceless Englishmen whom he had imprisoned in Patna and other places, were shot or cut to pieces under the direction of a European named Samuroo, who was in the service of the nabob. Among the number was Mr Ellis the only one who was spared was Mr Fullarton, a surgeon, who afterwards effected his escape. The British took Patna by storm on the 6th November following, whereupon the nabob and his army fled to the dominions of the scutabdar of Oude, with whom he had lately entered into a treaty. In May following, the British were attacked by Meer Cossim under the walls of Patna, but after a long day's desperate fighting the enemy were routed with great loss. Thereupon the English remained in quiet possession. Patna is distant E. from Dinapore, by land, 10 miles, by water 12, E. from Benares, by Ghazepore, 187 by water 205 N W from Calcutta, land route, by way of Gaya and Hazaribagh, 377 by water 464 Lat. 25 38' long 85 15'

**PATNA** a raj in the country under the superintendence of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Bora Samba and Sumbulpore on the east by Sonopore and Boad, on the south by the river Tell, and on the west by Kerial. Its centre is in lat 20 40' long 83 15. It has an area of 1,158 square miles. Some years since, the country was officially reported to be continually in a state of the most wretched anarchy monstrous except by placing it under the direct management of the British government. The annual estimated revenue is 25 000 rupees the tribute which is small,—only 600 rupees, was paid with regularity. The population is believed not much to exceed 52,000. The principal town, bearing the same name, is in lat. 20° 36' long 83 9'

**PATNA**.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles W of Belgaum Lat 15° 52' long 74 18'

**PATODER**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, 48 miles W S.W. from Jodhpore and 108 miles S.E. by E from Jaisalmeer Lat. 26° 9' long 72 24'

**PATON** is the British district of Kumaon, least gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to the Rakus Lake, 68 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 30 14' long 80° 30'

**PATOWDHI**.—A small jaghure ismowed within the territory of Jujhur subject to the least gov. of the N.W. Provinces. The grant was made early in the present century for services against the Mahrattas by Lord Lake, to Fyze Tullish Khan, brother-in-law to Nawab Nijabat Ali Khan who, at the same time, was granted the jaghure of Jujhur. The present jaghirdar is Muhammad Akbar Ali

Khan, who derives an annual revenue of 50 000 rupees from his jaghure. Patowdhi, the principal place, is on the route from Delhi to Narnol and 40 miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazar and is well supplied with water. The surrounding country is slightly undulated in low irregular swells, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is sandy and heavy and bad for carts Lat. 23 18' long 76 50'

**PATREE** in Guserat, or territory of the Guicowar a town at the south-eastern angle of the Runn or Great Salt Marsh. It has a fine tank, and is surrounded by three walls, the innermost of which has a ditch, but, though formerly of considerable importance and strength, it is now much decayed. The chief, styled the Demaya, has an annual revenue of 18 000 rupees, of which he pays annually a tribute of 5 652 rupees to the British government. Distant W from Ahmed abad 52 miles. Lat. 23 10' long 71 44'

**PATREE**.—A town in Hyderabad, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river and 188 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19 16', long 76 30'

**PATROOD**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 192 miles N.W. by W from Hyderabad, and 100 miles E from Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 7' long 76 17'

**PATTARSEE**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurial to Ludiana, and 73 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate on a small eminence, overlooking a level and fertile country, but in many places swampy and in general slightly cultivated. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,040 miles Lat. 30° 24' long 76° 35'

**PATTERGHATTA**.—A town in the British district of Dacca Jelalpoore, least gov. of Bengal, 54 miles S.W. of Dacca. Lat. 23 10', long 89 48'

**PATUN**, called also BUTISI and TONRA. **WUTTER**.—A small Rajpoot state bounded on the north west by Shekawuttee, on the north-east by Jhujhur, on the east by Ulwar, and on the south-east and south by Jeypore. It lies between lat 27 31—27 56', long 75 48'—76 12' it is thirty miles in length from north to south, and twenty in breadth. At the time of Balaun's visit, in 1835, it was ruled by Rao Luchman Singh, chief of the Tur tribe of Rajpoots, who anticipated the proper period of accession by the murder of his father but was subsequently so haunted by remorse, that he abandoned his palace in which the foul crime was committed, and took up his abode in a temporary residence in the vicinity. The spirit of the murdered chief was supposed to inhabit the chamber which he occupied in life and a couch rose-water and a few other articles were kept constantly in readiness for his use. The country is a tract of barren hills and fertile valleys. It is tributary to Jeypore. The least accessible parts are

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inhabited by a tribe called Minas, who formerly subsisted by cattle-stealing and other plunder and who, in the exercise of their avocation undertook long journeys, either on foot or mounted on small dark-coloured camels of great speed and endurance united at some settled point, committed their depredations, and returned sometimes singly sometimes in small bodies to their fastnesses, where they divided their spoil. These marauders however have been much checked by the British forces, which have destroyed nearly all their forts so that many from necessity have had recourse to agriculture for subsistence. Patun the principal town is rather a considerable place, situate in a strong position, at the foot of a hill surmounted by a citadel. The palace is on the side of the hill, about half way between the base and summit. Distance S.W. from Delhi 100 miles. Lat. 27° 47', long 76° 9'.

**PATUN** within the limits of the territory of Bhoondee, in Rajpootana, a town situate on the left bank of the river Chumbul 32 miles S.E. of the town of Bhoondee. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of which (though locally situate, as above stated within the confines of the state of Bhoondee) two-thirds belong to the family of Scindia, having been granted by the Peshwa, who himself received it from the rajah of Bhoondee in remuneration for aid afforded against Jeypore. The other third which had been wrested from Bhoondee by Holkar, was ceded by him to the British government under the 4th article of the treaty of Maudsior. The rajah of Bhoondee was especially anxious to secure possession of Scindia's portion of Patun, as it contains his ancestral palace, as well as a magnificent temple built and endowed by his family and by the treaty concluded with the rajah in 1818, the British government engaged that this portion of the territory should be restored to its original possessor who in return engaged to pay an annual tribute of 40,000 rupees, but Scindia refusing to give up the possession those clauses of the treaty were not carried out. By the treaty of Gwahor in 1844 however the management of this part of Patun was transferred to the British, and probably this may lead to an arrangement by which the long-cherished wishes of the Bhoondee rulers may be gratified. Lat. 25° 15', long 76° 2'.

**PATUNSAONGEE**.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar situate 18 miles N.N.W. from Nagpoor and 98 miles E. by N from Ellahpoor. Lat. 21° 20', long 79° 8'.

**PATURGATTA**, in the British district of Bhagalpoor, bent-gov of Bengal a small town or village on the right bank of the Ganges, four miles N. of the ruins of Berhampoor to Dinapore, 124 miles N.W. of former. 184 E. of latter. Here are several caves and cells excavated in the rock facing the water. Lat. 25° 15', long 87° 16'.

**PATUE**.—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay 43 miles E. of Poona. Lat. 18° 28' long 74° 31'.

**PAUDURKAORA**, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-east frontier towards Nagpoor or Berar. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N. 178 miles, Nagpoor, S.W. 90. Lat. 18° 55', long 78° 49'.

**PAUGA**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the God dada river and 65 miles E. by N. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 15' long 89° 20'.

**PAUK PUTTEN** (Pura Town) in the Punjab, a town situate ten miles west of the river Ravee, and fourteen miles from Marnoke Ghat a much frequented ferry over it. The name of this town is considered to indicate its peculiar sanctity in consequence of its having been for many years the residence of a celebrated Mahometan saint, Sheikh Farid-u Din, of whose miraculous powers many traditions are recounted by the natives. Pauk Putten is supposed by Munson to have been the site of the colossal altars erected by Alexander to mark the eastern boundary of his conquests. Lat. 30° 17' long 73° 25'.

**PAULY**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor situate on the left bank of the Chumbul river and 88 miles S.E. by S from Jeypoor. Lat. 25° 50' long 76° 37'.

**PAULYTANNA**, or **PALITHANA**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Gohilwar. It is situate at the eastern base of the Satrunya, a mountain sacred to Adinath the deified priest of the Jains. As an instance of the liberal endowments and offerings made to this divinity it is mentioned that lately a rich banker of Ahmedabad presented a crown of massive gold, studded with sapphires, and of the estimated value of 35,000. The extensive summit of the mountain, surmounted by numerous steep peaks is crowded with temples, shrines, langars, and viharas or monastic retreats, connected with the belief of the Jains. The town itself is walled and contains many relics of antiquity of various eras. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 120 miles Baroda S.W. 105, Surat N.W. 70 Bombay N.W. 190. Lat. 21° 30', long 71° 47'.

**PAUMANEE**.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar 10 miles N.W. from Jugdulpur and 162 miles N. from Rajahmundry. Lat. 19° 20' long 81° 51'.

**PAUMBAUM** in Raneeswaram, presidency of Madras a town and the only collection of dwellings on that island except the town of Raneeswaram, is situate at the eastern extremity near the mainland of Rannad. The regular inhabitants consist chiefly of boatmen and pilots and their only occupations are passing vessels through the reef, loading them, and discharging their cargoes. There are no

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artisans, and the bazar has but a few shops, chiefly for the sale of provisions, being deficient for the most part in regard to other articles, though generally to be obtained elsewhere. Lately the prosperity of the place received a stimulus from the presence of a number of strangers employed in improving the passage between the Point of Paumbaum and the Cape Tomitorai or Kamen on the mainland, and commonly denominated the Paumbaum Passage. This passage was formerly impracticable for ships, in consequence of the obstructions caused by two parallel ridges of rocks about 140 yards apart, the north ridge being considerably the higher and termed the first or great dam in most places visible at low water though nowhere sufficiently connected to prevent entirely at any time the passage of the water the line of the south ridge or dam being also distinctly traceable at low water but only a few detached rocks on it even then appearing above. The whole, or greatest part of the space between these two ridges, was filled up by large masses of rock in various positions, but generally in directions nearly parallel to the principal ridges and usually several feet lower. Of these rocks composed of sandstone, the strata when observed in situ, are found to be horizontal. It has been surmised, on geological and historical probabilities, that at one time there was an isthmus connecting the island of Ramswaram with the mainland. Tradition countenances this belief and the original disruption by an inroad of the sea, caused by a hurricane, is by some believed to have occurred as late as the early part of the fifteenth century. Across this double ridge of rocks were two channels one affording passage for the larger craft, the other used by small boats only. A series of operations for improving the passage commenced in 1837 and extended over several years. It necessarily involved a considerable outlay but the success was commensurate with the expenditure. The cost of the operations, from their commencement in 1837 until 1854, amounted to about 25 000*l*. The result was that a channel was formed from 10 to 12 feet deep at low water neap tides and a further outlay has been sanctioned for the prosecution of the work to the depth of 18 feet, so as to enable vessels of 300 tons to pass through in ballast.

Of a place like this, in what may be called a transition state, it is difficult to furnish statistical particulars that will possess more than a temporary approach to accuracy. In 1843, Paumbaum contained about 200 houses. A European officer with a detachment of about 100 men and muzzes, and a gang of 150 convicts were stationed there, the camp-followers amounted to about 300. A considerable influx of money causing a visible improvement in the condition of the inhabitants, was noticeable, and the advancement of trade, and steady increase in the number of shipping visiting the place, afforded indications favourable to its permanent prosperity. Anchorage

and customs are levied by the British government Lat. 9° 17', long. 79° 17'.

**PAUMBEN**—See **PAUMBAUM**.

**PAUMBOOR**.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras 53 miles S.S.E. of Nellore Lat. 15° 7', long. 79° 30'.

**PAUNDORKAUN**.—A town in Nepal, 112 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo, and 123 miles N. from Goruckpoor Lat. 28° 27', long. 83° 42'.

**PAUPUGNEE**.—A river rising in the Mysore in lat. 13° 30' long. 77° 50' and flowing north westerly for forty miles through the Mysore territories, and ninety miles through the British collectorate of Ouddapah, falls into the Pennar on the right side, in lat. 14° 38' long. 78° 45'.

**PAUTEPASHACURANELLOOR**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 53 miles S.E. of Madras. Lat. 9° 35' long. 78° 31'.

**PAVANASI**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 12 miles N.E. of Tanjore Lat. 10° 55' long. 79° 19'.

**PAWGUR**.—A town in the Mysore, 123 miles N.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 77 miles S.S.E. from Bellary Lat. 14° 6' long. 77° 20'.

**PAYANG YAY**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Iradway river and 120 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 40', long. 94° 38'.

**PAYE ISLAND**.—One of the numerous cluster of islands known as the Mergu Archipelago. It is situate 13 miles W. from the coast of Tenasserim Lat. 11° 27' long. 95° 36'.

**PA YECH**, in Cashmere a very ancient ruin, situate at the northern base of the Karimah, or table land of No Nagur. It is of small dimensions, but in a tasteful and impressive style of architecture. The building appears to be dedicated to Vishnu as Surya or the sun god small sitting figures of whom are inserted in niches on the cornice outside. Pa Yech is in lat. 33° 50' long. 74° 45'.

**PAYNE GUNGA RIVER** rises in lat. 20° 32' long. 76° 4', near the eastern boundary of the British district of Candelah and flowing through the Hyderabad territory in a very circuitous but generally easterly direction, for 320 miles, falls into the Warda river on the right side, in lat. 19° 55' long. 79° 15'.

**PEAK** a river of Berar or Nagpore, rises in lat. 22° 20' long. 78° 47' and flowing south-easterly for fifty miles, falls into the Pench river in lat. 21° 55' long. 79° 18'.

**PEDDAPULLY**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 110 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad, and 182 miles N.W. from Guntoor Lat. 18° 48', long. 79° 28'.

**PEEDDA WAG**, a river of the Nizam's dominions, rises in lat. 16° 59', long. 78° 33', and flowing south-easterly for seventy miles, falls into the Kistnah river, in lat. 16° 53', long. 79° 18'.

# PEE.

**PEELKUCHLA**, in the British district of Jounpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jounpore to Fyzabad, 19 miles N W of the former Lat. 25° 53', long 82° 37'

**PEEMING** a pass in the district of Koonaur in Bussahr traverses a lofty ridge of mountains, which, rising from the left bank of the Sutly, holds a southerly course, dividing that rugged region from the table-land of Tartary and at the same time forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires. At a short distance to the north the vast Fargoul Mountain rises from the right, bank of the Sutly to the height of 13,500 feet or to the total elevation of 22,488 feet above the sea. The elevation of the Peeming Pass above the sea is 13,518 feet. Lat. 31° 49', long 78° 48'

**PEENOO** or **PIM**, a river in the valley of Spiti, rises in lat. 31° 40' long 78° and, flowing northerly for thirty eight miles, falls into the Spiti river in lat. 32° 6', long 78° 12'

**PEEPAR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a town on the route from the city of Jodhpore to that of Ajmeer and 37 miles N E. of the former. A mud wall incloses the town and there is a small citadel in the middle of it. There are 3,000 houses supplied with good water from a fine tank immediately opposite the south gate. The population according to Boleau, in 14710 Lat. 26° 24' long 73° 40'

**PEEPCHOO**—A town in the British district of Rangpur lieut. gov. of Bengal, 49 miles N N E of Rangpur Lat. 24° 21' long 86° 47'

**PEEPLEA**.—See **HATH KA PEEPLEA**.

**PEEPLEOD**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia a family estate on the left bank of the Suktha river and 67 miles N W by W from Ellishpore Lat. 21° 38', long 75° 40'

**PEEPLEY** in the British district of Balasore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal a town on the left bank of the river Soobanreeka, ten miles above its fall into the Bay of Bengal formerly of some commercial importance but now much decayed. It was the first place in which the English were formally permitted to trade, the privilege being in 1634 granted by Shahjehan padshah of Delhi. The Soobanreeka is from this town denominated the river of Peeperley and a shoal opposite the mouth is called Peeperley Sand Peeperley is distant S.W. from Calcutta 90 miles. Lat. 21° 40', long 87° 25'

**PEEPRA**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun, two miles from the right bank of the river Jharra. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 52 miles. Lat. 26° 18', long 84° 9'

**PEEPRAICH (EASTERN)** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruck

pore cantonment to Mulya, 10 miles N W of the former Lat. 26° 47' long 85° 36'

**PEEPRAICH (WESTERN)** in the British district of Goruckpore lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town 10 miles N of the left bank of the river Ghaghra. It contains 200 houses, and consequently, allowing six persons to each house, a population of 1,200. Distant W from Goruckpore cantonment 38 miles. Lat. 26° 42', long 82° 48'

**PEEPRAON** in the British district of Allahabad lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 19 miles S.E. of the former city Lat. 25° 19' long 81° 59'

**PEEPRY**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate 66 miles S by E. from Rajkote, and 159 miles S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 21° 30', long 71° 7'

**PEEPULKHEEREE**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the N W extremity towards Alwar 40 miles N W of the town of Muttra and Bhurtpore Lat. 27° 38', long 77° 9'

**PEEPULSANA** in the British district of Bynour lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hardwar and 41 miles N W of the former Lat. 29° 20' long 78° 32'

**PEEPULTON**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal 26 miles S.W. by S. from Bhopal and 42 miles W N W from Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 53' long 77° 10'

**PEERAO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore 187 miles W by S. from Jodhpore, and 83 miles S.W. by S. from Jamulmeer Lat. 26° long 70° 11'

**PEERGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Dinagepore lieut.-gov. of Bengal 28 miles N W by W of Dinagepore Lat. 25° 47' long 88° 20'

**PEERGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Rungpore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 28 miles S.S.E. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 18', long 89° 24'

**PEERGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Purneah lieut.-gov. of Bengal 22 miles S.W. of Purneah Lat. 25° 59', long 87° 30'

**PEER POINTIE** in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a small town on the right bank of the Ganges. It is situate at the foot of a detached hill, and on the summit of a cliff impending over the river is the tomb of Peer Pointie, a reputed Mussulman saint whence the place has its name. Distant E. from Bhagulpore by Colgaong 84 miles, by the course of the river 27; from Rajmahal, N.W. by Sikrigall, 40, from Calcutta, by the course of the river, 239 Lat. 25° 17' long. 87° 26'

**PEERPOREE**.—A town in the British district of Nudda, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 77



# PEE—PEG

miles N N E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 39', long 88 48'

**PEESANGUN** in the British district of Ajmer, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pargannah of the same name, having a population of 15 740 persons. Distance 15 miles W. of Ajmer, N W of Nussurahd 22 miles. Lat. 26 26', long 74 30'

**PEETAR**.—A village of native Gurwal on a feeder of the Tons, and about five miles from the right bank of that river. It is situated near the crest of the woody range dividing the valley of the Tons from that of the Pabar and producing the celebrated *Pinus decodar* the first of that magnificent species observed by Jacquemont in his progress westward through the Himalaya. Peetar is at the elevation of 6 684 feet above the sea. Lat. 31, long. 78 1

**PEETUMPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, head-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 47 miles S E. of the latter. Lat. 26 24, long 79 40'

**PEETUMPOOR**, in the British district of Boolundshahr, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshahr to Allypore 20 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 11' long 78 10'

**PEGU**—A British province of Eastern India, recently acquired from the Burmese by the result of war. It is bounded on the north by the Burmese territories on the east by the river Sitang separating it from the Tenasserim provinces on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and by the Youmadoung Mountains, separating it from the province of Arracan. It extends from lat 15 49' to 19 30' and from long 94 11 to 96° 55' It is 240 miles in length from north to south, and 170 m breadth. The area and population of the several districts into which the province is divided are given in the sub-joined table.—

Districts.	Area in Sq Miles	Population.
Rangoon	9 800	137 130
Bassien	6,900	128 169
Prome	4,500	100 000
Henandee	2,200	103 775
Toungoo	3,250	34 257
Tharawaddy	1 950	66 129
	<b>32,300</b>	<b>570 180</b>

The principal river is the Irrawaddy which, reaching the southern frontier of Burmah in the latitude of Mandalay crosses into the province of Pegu, and pursues its course in a southern direction for a further distance of between 200 and 300 miles, reaching the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, which form the delta of the Irrawaddy. Some distance below the city of Prome, the river diverges into two main branches, the more easterly of which

flows by the town of Rangoon, while the western branch passes by the town of Bassein.

The government of India during the late war having determined to annex Pegu to the British empire, it became necessary to make arrangements for the administration of the province. The task was not beset with any extraordinary difficulties. Upon inquiry it became obvious that the whole social and administrative system closely resembled those of Arracan and Tenasserim and it was wisely resolved that the details of the administration for the new province, not less than its general form should be taken from the systems which had long prevailed in the adjacent districts. Accordingly in the departments of civil and criminal judicature, the regulations have been assimilated to those of Tenasserim. As a temporary measure the land revenue is levied on each yoke of cattle, according to the custom of the country but the regulations to be permanently adopted in the revenue department are those of Arracan. The duties upon imports and exports are levied according to the tariff in use at Calcutta.

The earlier history of Pegu would scarcely repay the reader for the labour of tracing it with minuteness. It may suffice to state, that Pegu was formerly an independent state and that Ava was subordinate to it. After a time, however Ava revolted, and succeeded in reducing Pegu to a state of dependency. That country in turn revolted, and reasserted with success its claim of supremacy over Ava. Through the energy of an adventurer named Alompra, this claim was, however questioned the Peguans were expelled from Ava, and war carried into their own dominions. It terminated in rendering Pegu a province of the kingdom of Ava, in which condition it remained until it became British territory. The events which led to the conquest of Pegu and to its final incorporation with the British dominions, will be found noticed in the article **BURMAH**. The result has been to sever from the Burmese empire the richest and most fertile of its provinces, and to deprive the court of Ava of its principal resources for maintaining an army in the field. Under British rule, the country promises decided improvement, and commerce, which never could prosper under such a government as that of Ava, will now find opportunity for developing the full resources of Pegu.

**PEGU**—One of the principal towns in the newly-acquired British province of the same name, situate on the left bank of the river having a similar appellation, and which further south falls into the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy. The old city was destroyed by Alompra in 1757, on his final triumph over the Peguans. The plan of the new town is a quadrangle, the main street running east and west, and being crossed by others at right angles. The streets are for the most part symmetrical, and paved with brick but the houses

are of wood, supported on posts, with roofs lightly covered. The building in the town chiefly attracting attention is the temple of Shoemadod, which, according to Symes, is a pyramidal building, composed of brick and mortar without excavation or aperture of any sort octagonal at the base, and spiral at the top. This author gives a rather particular description of the building but as fifty-four years have elapsed since the publication of his volume as ruin had at that time begun to invade the walls of the lower terrace and as on the British visit in 1824 the edifice was found in a very neglected condition and much injured by the weather it is probable that the account above quoted would require very considerable modifications to adapt it to present circumstances.

Pegu was captured by the British in 1824 and restored upon the termination of the war. During the second war in 1852 the town previously taken and abandoned, was a second time occupied. A determined attempt on the part of the Burmese was made once more to recover it but it was met by the officer in command (Major Hill of the Madras Fusiliers) with a combination of skill and decision which enabled him to maintain it, though under great difficulties, until relief arrived. Distant N from Rangoon 62 miles. Lat. 17° 40', long. 96° 17'.

IKHARI in Bundelkund, a village on the route from Banda to Gwalior 83 miles W of the former 116 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and water from wells and a tank but supplies are rather scarce. It is the principal place of a small jaghire or fief, comprising four square miles, containing 800 souls, and yielding a revenue of 800 rupees. The jaghiredar who receives a small tribute from lands appropriated by the neighbouring rajah of Jhansi is stated to maintain fifty infantry. Lat. 25° 38' long. 79°.

PEHONA — A town in the territory of Nagpur or Behar situate on the left bank of the Wurda river and 62 miles S.S.W. from Nagpur. Lat. 20° 20', long. 78° 47'.

PEINULLAH, in the British district of Hoosungabad, territory of Bagur and Nerbedda, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Seem, 25 miles E. by R. of the former. Lat. 22° 38' long. 78° 8'.

PEINT with HURSOOL, a petty native state within the presidency of Bombay bounded on the north by the raj of Dhurrumpure and the territory of the Daung rajahs, on the east by the British district of Ahmednuggur on the south by that of Tannah, which also, with Surat bounds it on the west. It lies between lat. 20° 1'—20° 27', long. 72° 53'—73° 40' is forty-six miles in length from east to west, and twenty-eight in breadth, and contains an area of 750 square miles, with a population of 55,000.

On the death of the rajah of Peint, in 1842,

without male heirs, the claim of his daughter to succeed to a Mahomedan chieftainship was deemed untenable, and the estate was taken under the management of the British government. An intimation was, however, made to the Begum, that the estate would be transferred to the husband she might marry, provided he were a fit person to be intrusted with the management. Subsequently the Begum was informed that she was at liberty to marry whom she pleased but that unless her choice was considered by government in all respects unexceptionable, the estate would be continued under British management, in trust for herself and the issue of such marriage but that her husband in virtue of his marriage, would acquire no rights over the principality. Its affairs still continue under the administration of the British, and the last accounts state that it enjoys a high state of prosperity. Peint, the principal place, is situate 73 miles S.E. by S from Surat, and 102 miles N.N.E. from Bombay. Lat. 20° 17', long. 73° 31'.

PEIRGAUM.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 80 miles S of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 33' long. 74° 45'.

PEITAPOOR, in Guzerat, or territory of the Gucowar, a town on the right or western bank of the river Sabarmuttee. Population 7,000. Distance from Ahmedabad N, 15 miles. Lat. 23° 14', long. 72° 40'.

PEITHAN — A town in Nepal 153 miles W from Khatmandoo, and 90 miles N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 58', long. 83° 58'.

PEJUR in Bureahur a river, or rather large torrent in the district of Konasur rises on the south eastern declivity of the Lipi Pass, about lat. 31° 47' long. 78° 18' and holds a south-easterly course of about twenty miles, to the village of Chalan, near which it is joined by the Munglung, a considerable torrent, and below the confluence has the name of Titi described by Jacquemont as a very impetuous and great stream one of the largest feeders of the Satiaj into which after a brief course of about twenty five miles, it falls, in lat. 31° 28' long. 78° 29'.

PELEW GEWEN ISLAND situate at the entrance of the Marthan river. The means by which the British became possessed of this desirable island are curious and interesting. After the treaty of Yandabo was agreed to by the East-India Company and the Burmese, the river Marthan being decided upon as the northern boundary of the former's possessions, a question arose as to whom the island of Pelew should belong. This it was agreed should be decided by the course a guard-ship should take being placed in the river above Marthan, viz. if the ship floated to the west of the island, it should become the property of the Company but if it took the eastern channel, the Burmese should claim it. The ceremony took place, and the

ground above fluted down the stream, entering the sea by the western channel, thereby making it the undisturbed property of the Company. Lat. 15° 20', long. 87° 37'.

**PELLUR.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 72 miles N of Nellore. Lat. 15° 29', long. 80° 6'.

**PEN.**—A town in the British district of Tanjavur, presidency of Bombay, 25 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 15° 45', long. 73° 11'.

**PENANG.**—See **PARANG** OF **WALIS ISLAND**.

**PENCH NUDDEE.**—A river of Berar rising in lat. 22° 11' long. 78° 45', a few miles north of the town of Omrat, and, flowing first easterly for sixty-five miles and south for fifty-three miles, forms a junction with the Kachha river in lat. 22° 15', long. 79° 12' near the town of Kamptee.

**PENGRA BAZAR.**—A town in the British district of Seelampur, in Upper Assam, 13 miles S.W. of Seelampur. Lat. 26° 51', long. 94° 32'.

**PENGUGURRAM.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 83 miles N.W. by N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 5' long. 77° 55'.

**PENNAACONDA.**—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 87 miles S.E. by S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 5' long. 77° 39'.

**PENNAGUNOHYPOLLE.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 81 miles N.W. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 55' long. 80° 13'.

**PENNAGUR.**—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 53 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 39', long. 79° 44'.

**PENNAR (NORTHERN).**—A river having its origin in the territory of Mysore, about lat. 13° 25' long. 77° 45', and deriving its earliest supply from a square stone tank in the centre of the ruined fort of Chandradroog. The tank overflows in the rainy season and the redundant water, falling into a deep cleft in the rock, issues in a stream from the side of the mountain, about 200 yards lower down. This source fails during the dry season. The stream, flowing to the north-west for thirty miles, then crosses the northern boundary of the territory of Mysore and takes a northerly course for ninety-five miles, to Oodjeepey Kroog, where it turns eastward, and, continuing to flow in that direction for 230 miles, passes in its course by Nellore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 14° 38' long. 80° 15'. Its total length, being 255 miles. Its principal tributaries on the right side are the Chittiravetty, the Pan pagu, and the Chayair, on the left side, the Koodandur.

**PENNAR (SOUTHERN).**—A river of Mysore, rising north of the Nandydroog hills, and in lat. 13° 32' long. 77° 45'. Receiving the redundant water of a series of tanks in that place, it flows circuitously, but

generally south for fifty-five miles, to Mootan-halli where it crosses the south-eastern frontier of Mysore into the Carnatic through which it holds a south-westerly course of 190 miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 11° 45', long. 79° 51', a mile north of Fort St. David, its total length being 245 miles. Gold is found in its sands, in its passage through the Carnatic. Heyne erroneously states that this river falls into the river Cauvery.

**PENT.**—A town in the British district of Ratnagerah, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles N.N.E. of Ratnagerah. Lat. 17° 30', long. 73° 35'.

**PENY KYOUNG BENTINCK,** or **MIDDLE BOLONGO,** the centre of three islands at the entrance of the Aracan river. It is about twenty-six miles in length and six in breadth, mountainous, woody and rugged, without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation. The centre of the island is in lat. 20° long. 93° 4'.

**PEORA** in Sirhind a small town on the route from Thanesar to Kythul and 15 miles W. of the former town. It is situated on a small river or torrent access to the water of which is given by several neat ghats or stairs. It rises in a striking manner over the jungle which surrounds it, being situated on a rough mound, formed by the ruins of a more ancient town. The houses are built of good brick but are confusedly intermixed with ruins in every stage of decay. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,003 miles. Lat. 29° 50', long. 76° 37'.

**PEORAH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village with a public bungalow or reception house, on the route from Almora to Bareilly, and nine miles S. of the former. Elevation above the sea 5,288 feet. Lat. 29° 31', long. 79° 40'.

**PEPERGAON** in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Mynpooree five miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 22' long. 79° 34'.

**PERAI** in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapur ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda and 18 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 25' long. 81° 34'.

**PERANTUREI.**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 46 miles E.N.E. of Coimbatore. Lat. 11° 16', long. 77° 55'.

**PERBOOTPORE,** in the British district of Ghazipur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 532 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water; E. of Ghazipur cantonment 50. Lat. 25° 43', long. 84° 20'.

**PERI,** in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town of about 100 houses, near the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Saran,

distast 50 miles S.E. of Gernakpore cantonment. Lat. 26° 20', long 84 12

**PERIAPATAM**, in the territory of Mysore, a town near the south-western frontier, towards Coorg, in an elevated tract on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, and about 4 000 feet above the level of the sea. The surrounding country is well watered, containing many small lakes, besides numerous tanks, the latter however, being in a ruinous state, either from neglect or wilful injury during the frequent wars with which the country has been afflicted. The soil is rich, and the climate rather moist and fertile hence its name, indicating "favoured town." Formerly a flourishing place protected by two forts, the inner of mud surrounded by another of stone it was utterly wasted by the troops of Tipoo Sultan. When visited by Buchanan in 1800 the inner fort was quite ruinous, in consequence of the defences having been blown up and the place had become so infested by tigers, as to be dangerous to enter even at mid-day some families of Brahmans, who had houses in the outer fort were obliged to shut themselves up at nightfall. There are two temples of the Brahminical and one of the Jain persuasion, in the town. The mahal or palace consists of a square area, surmounted by a dome and surrounded by apartments. This place was formerly the capital of a petty rajah who in 1844 being besieged by Kanthu Rao Bano, the kurtar or ruler of Mysore in despair destroyed his family and rushing forward recklessly died sword in hand in the midst of his enemies. In 1791 it was occupied by the British army of Bombay under the command of General Abercromby with the view of co-operating with that of Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam but the siege of that place being then relinquished Abercromby precipitately retreated leaving behind him part of his battering-train and a large quantity of powder which Tipoo Sultan caused to be exploded, to destroy the great Jain temple in which it had been stored. In the following year Periapatam was again occupied by the army of Bombay and subsequently once more in 1799 by the army of that presidency under General Stuart, marching to join General Harris, then besieging Seringapatam. Just previously to the time of its occupation by General Abercromby it contained 1 604 houses which number according to the usually received ratio of five inmates to each house would indicate a population of 7 500 persons. Tipoo Sultan not only dismantled and rumbled the forts, but destroyed the houses also. After the overthrow of Tipoo Sultan, in 1799, the inhabitants returned, and the place has since been slowly recovering from its disasters. Distance from Seringapatam W 43 miles, Bangalore, S.W. 110, Mangalore, S.E. 90 Madras, W., 290. Lat 12° 21', long 76° 9'

**PERIKHALKE**.—A town in the British district of the Soudumbonds, head-gov of

Bengal, 83 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 30', long 89 42

**PERIM**.—An island in the Gulf of Ombay, off the harbour of Gogo, in Gassera, on the west side of the gulf, and in the British district Ahmedabad. The island is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth and is separated from the mainland of Gassera by a channel, which in parts is seventy five fathoms deep, while its breadth, according to one authority, is 500 yards according to another, two miles. In the island are the remains of a considerable fort, and of an antique temple, containing an image of Buddha. This island has received much attention from geologists, from the great quantity of organic remains found imbedded in the conglomerate. They are those of the elephant, mastodon hippopotamus rhinoceros, hog, deer ox, tortoise, and saurian reptiles. Baron Hügel obtained forty one pieces of fossil bones, the greater part belonging to the Mastodon Indicus, of which the teeth left no doubt. Of these he says, "Some of the bones are of an immense size one fractured piece of the tusk measuring from the centre to the outside of the circle, 54, which gives 104 inches diameter or thirty four inches in circumference." A lighthouse has been erected on this island. Lat 21 38' long 72 18'

**PERIPOLLIAM**.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 22 miles N W of Madras. Lat 13 17, long 80° 7'

**PERMACOIL**.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N of Cuddalore. Lat. 12 10', long. 79 46'

**PEROWA**, in the territory of Tonk, or possessions of Amer Khan, a town on the route from Oojan to Kotah 69 miles N of former 72 S of latter. Lat 24 9', long 78 4'

**PERRIMBIRE**.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras 60 miles S.W. by S. of Madras. Lat 12 23', long 79 50'

**PERTAPPORE**.—A town in the British district of Mulnapore, head-gov of Bengal, 28 miles E. of Midnapore. Lat. 22° 24' long 87 50'

**PERTAUBGHUR**.—See PUNTAUBHUR.

**PESHAWUR**.—A province of the British principality of the Punjab, occupying the extensive north-western corner of the empire, and lying between the Indus above and below Attock and the Khyber Mountains, through which is the great Khyber Pass. It is bounded on three sides by the Khyber, Mohmand, Swat, and Khattak hills in the east it is open to the Indus. It lies between lat. 33 42' and 34 30', and long 71 35' and 72 42'. In the extent here assigned to this territory, it is sixty-five miles long, fifty miles broad, and about 2,324 square miles in extent, with a population

amounting to 450,000. Its climate is very hot in summer, the thermometer frequently reaching 110° in the shade. The heat, however, is occasionally mitigated by the breezes from the neighbouring mountains and as the country, naturally fertile, is well watered by the Indus, the Kabool river and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Swat and the Bara, and is, moreover, well cultivated, it is amazingly productive. The water is applied to the purposes of cultivation by means of canals and innumerable small channels from whence it is drawn up by means of a pole having a fulcrum in the middle and a bucket suspended at one end, which is raised by the hand pressing the other end, or where the depth is too great for this mode of operation, the water is obtained by the use of the Persian wheel, worked by camels or bullocks. Here, water is in general too near the surface to require the use of the draw well. In consequence of this abundant supply, the country continues verdant during the whole year. The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, and various other crops suitable to warm climates. Peshawur produces the finest rice in the world. It is called Bara rice, because grown on ground irrigated by that river and Runjeet Singh ever watchful to secure to himself the best of everything prized by man, exacted part of his tribute in this valued article. Esculent vegetables are cultivated with much success. Many of them are of the kinds known in England—carrots, turnips, radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, others are those of common occurrence in India. As a substitute for hay, corn and certain green crops are cut before ripe and dried for fodder. Barley, and sometimes wheat, are cut before they form ears, and used for this purpose and this treatment does not injure the crop. What is called here *paules*, is a very important portion of the crop, and comprises musk melons, water melons, seeded melons, and various kinds of cucumbers, pumpkins, and gourds, produced in the greatest luxuriance, and consumed in the hot season in large quantities. The castor-oil plant is cultivated the oil, however, is not intended for culinary or medicinal purposes, but for any other in which a coarse oil may be required. Sesamum mustard and some other plants, are reared for the sake of their oil. The sugarcane is raised to be consumed as a sweetmeat, sugar itself being obtained from Hindoostan. Ginger, turmeric, tobacco, and cotton, are also extensively cultivated. The ground is moved by the plough, the spade being little employed. Soybeans are unknown, and crops of all kinds are cut with sickles. Oxen are used for ploughing, harrowing, and treading out the corn. Milberry-trees abound, and milk is produced in moderate quantities. The principal fruits are plums, figs, peaches, pomegranates, mulberries, and quinces, but, though large, all except the last have an inferior flavour. The quince of Peshawur is said to surpass those of all other countries.

Elphinstone, who entered the country in March from the great defile through which the route from the south passes, describes the scene formed by the mountains, crowded with eternal snow, surrounding the luxuriant and picturesque plain as at once grand and beautiful in the highest degree, and he found that a nearer survey increased his admiration. At the time of Elphinstone's visit, the population was so dense, that thirty-two villages were counted within a circuit of four miles. It may be doubted whether the impressions of the European visitors on this occasion were not somewhat over sanguine, but it was their belief, "that never was a spot of ground better peopled." Since its annexation to the British dominions the province has been held by a regular military force of 10,000 men in which are comprised two regiments of European infantry and a detail of artillery.

Through this fine province lies the great route from Khorasan and Kabool into India, by the passes of the Khyber Mountains and across the Indus at Attock. It is also traversed by the grand trunk road from Lahore to the city of Peshawur along which is located the army of the Punjab. The former of these routes being open to the wild inhabitants of the mountains, it was found necessary to adopt a comprehensive plan of defence for the security of the valley.

PESHAWUR or PESHAWER, the capital of the province of the same name is situate about eighteen miles east of the eastern extremity of the Khyber Pass. In the early part of the present century, when visited by Elphinstone it was a flourishing town, about five miles in circuit, and reported to contain 100,000 inhabitants. Twenty years later Runjeet Singh, after defeating the Afghans in the decisive battle of Nowshera, took Peshawer demolished the Bala Hissar at once the capital and state residence destroyed the fine houses of the chief Afghans desecrated the mosques, and, cutting down the groves and orchards about the city laid waste the surrounding country. Subsequent exactions and oppressions prevented for a time its revival. The numerous mosques, many built in a splendid style of oriental architecture, were intentionally polluted by the Sikhs, and the commerce of the city languished under their stern rule. The fortress erected by them on the site of the Bala Hissar, is a square of about 220 yards, and is strengthened by round towers at each angle every curtain having in front of it a semicircular ravine. There is a fausse-bras all round, of substantial towers and curtains, with a wet ditch. The height of the inner walls is sixty feet, of the fausse-bras thirty, all constructed of mud. Within, are capacious and well-constructed magazines and storehouses. The only gateway is on the northern face and it is protected by towers. The present population of the city is returned at 55,295 of whom 7,706 are stated to be Hindoos, and the remainder Mussulmans.

# PET-PHE.

**Pushawur** was built by the Mogul emperor Akbar, who affixed the name, signifying 'advanced post' in reference to its being the frontier town of Hindostan towards Afghanistan. Elevation above the sea 1 068 feet. Since its occupation by the British all restrictions have been removed and trade is rapidly expanding. The suburbs and environs are also represented as having improved in appearance. Lat. 34, long 71 38'

**PETHORA GURH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a cantonment for troops stationed to protect the frontier towards Nepal. It is situated about 10 miles W of the right bank of the Kali river and on a low ridge in the middle of Shere valley. There is a bazar attached to the cantonment, and also a large airy hospital, built of stone and roofed with slates. A hundred yards west of the lines is Fort Loudoun, a neat and well-arranged structure, which commands the whole place. The elevation above the sea probably does not exceed 1 600 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,200 miles. Lat. 28° 35', long 80 16'

**PETRABAR**—A town in the British district of Rangpur lieut. gov. of Bengal 21 miles E by S of Rangpur Lat. 23 40' long 85 50'

**PETT**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar situate 92 miles N N E. from Baroda and 89 miles N E. by E. from Kaira. Lat. 28 30' long 73 46'

**PETTAH**—A town in the British district of Masulipatan, presidency of Madras three miles N W of Masulipatan. Lat 16 11, long 81 10'

**PETTEE**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the right bank of the Sutley 46 miles E S E of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31 17', long 74 54

**PETTEL**—A town in the British district of South Arcot presidency of Madras 40 miles N W of Ouddalore. Lat. 12° 7', long 79 26'

**PEYHANNEE**, in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Futtelgurh cantonment to that of Seetapoor 48 miles N E. of the former 34 W of the latter. It is situated between the rivers Gomtee and Sone. It has a bazar and abundance of good water. Distance N W from Lucknow 70 miles. Lat. 27 43' long 80° 17'

**PEYNT**—See **PEINT**

**PEYTAHN**—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Jurna river and 206 miles W by N from Khatmandoo Lat. 28° 34, long 82 6'

**PEYZOO**, in the Damau, a division of the Punjab, situate 18 miles W from the right bank of the Indus, 183 miles S.S.W. of the town of Pushawar Lat. 32 15' long 70° 53'

**PHAGEH**—A town of Burmah, 191 miles

N by W from Ava, and 96 miles E. by S. from Moneepoor Lat. 24° 34', long. 95° 50'

**PHAGGEE**, in the state of Jeypore, in Raypootana, a town, with bazar, on the route from Delhi to Nemooh, 192 miles S.W. of former. 180 N E. of latter. Lat. 26° 34, long 75 28'

**PHAJUDEE**—A town in the native state of Bhotan situate on the right bank of a branch of the Guddada river, and 63 miles N E by E from Darjeeling Lat. 27° 30', long 86° 19'

**PHALGU**, or **PHALGOO**, in the British district of Behar presidency of Bengal, a vast torrent formed by the junction of two great mountain-streams, the Mehanee and Lalajun, which rising in the British district of Ramgurh flow northward, and making their way through the mountains on the south frontier of Behar flow through this latter district in a northerly direction. From the junction near Gayah, and about lat. 24 44 long 85 3, it has an enormous volume of water during the rainy season in the latter part of summer when it rushes down with great violence and rapidly filling its channel from 500 to 800 yards wide bounded on each side by high and rocky banks. It thence proceeds first through Behar and finally through Patna, in a course a little east of north to lat 25 25, long. 85 30' where about 180 miles from its remotest source it takes an easterly direction, which it generally holds to its fall into the Ganges, on the right side, in lat 25 11 long 85 10', having flowed a total distance of about 244 miles. It sends forth a great number of branches right and left, so that during the rainy season its ramifications everywhere intersect the country and partially lay it under water. In the lower parts of its course, it bears the name of Mehanee in the higher parts, Jalwara and Kuthor that of Phulgou being confined to the middle portion, extending about twenty five miles and considered sacred, from its vicinity to Gayah.

**PHALIAH**, in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab, a town situate six miles N of the right bank of the Chenab 78 miles N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 28° 27' long. 73 38

**PHAPAMOW** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on a small eminence on the left bank of the Ganges the bed of which is here a mile and a half wide, the stream during the dry season occupying one-fourth of this space. It is on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to that of Lucknow and four miles N of the former. Distance by river N from Allahabad seven miles, N W from Calcutta 815. This place is stated to have been selected for the location of the government powder-manufactory Lat. 25 37, long. 81 56'

**PHENA**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village 706

# PRE-PHU

on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Meerutnugur, and 84 miles N W of the former place. Distant N W from Calcutta 222 miles. Lat. 29° 5', long 78° 25'.

**PRENCHOOGUNJE.**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 16 miles S.E. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 41' long 91° 57'.

**PHILLOUR** in the Julinder Doab, a division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Sutley eight miles N W of the town of Ludhiana. Lat. 31° 1', long 75° 50'.

**PIRANDEE.**—A town in the native state of Cutch 22 miles S. from Bhooj and 18 miles S.N.E. from Mandava. Lat. 22° 57' long 69° 40'.

**PHITTI**, or **PITTY RIVER.**—One of the largest, deepest, and best-defined of the mouths of the Indus, and generally frequented by the Indus steamers to and from Karachi. On the south side of the entrance two flagstaff beacons have recently been erected, which may be seen in the offing six or seven miles. The mouth of the Phitti is in lat. 24° 42', long 67° 12'.

**PHOAH.**—A town in the British district of Umballa, in the Cis-Sutley territory 31 miles E. by W of Umballa. Lat. 29° 58' long 76° 40'.

**PHOBOOM.**—A town in the British district of Amherst one of the Tenasserim provinces, 22 miles S.E. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 12', long 93° 6'.

**PHOOKANUH**, in the British district of Musuffnugur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Musuffnugur to Rohtuk 22 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 19' long 77° 29'.

**PHOOL**, in Sirhind a town forty-eight miles from the left bank of the Sutley and on the route from Delhi to Ferozepore by Munk. It forms part of the possessions of a Sikh chieftain under British protection and control. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munk 1 045 miles. Lat. 30° 22', long 75° 14'.

**PHOOLGHUR.**—A small raj under the superintendence of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. Its central point is in lat. 21° 15', long 88°, the area is 390 square miles. Great part of the country is flat, but there is a portion considerably elevated, which enjoys the advantage of a cool temperature. The soil throughout is rich, and adapted for successful cultivation, but little is reported to be done to improve its capabilities, and herds of wild buffaloes overrun the neglected territory. The administration of the government was found to be such as might be expected from the idle and lawless character of the people, and security for life or property to be unknown. The country has been computed to produce a revenue of

6,000 rupees, the amount of the tribute is trifling. The post road from Bombay to Rangoon traverses this district for some distance, and in consideration, a deduction of eighty rupees is made from the tribute. The population is estimated at 40 000.

**PHOOLMURRY** in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam a town near the north west frontier, towards the British district Ahmednugur. It is situated on the upper part of the river Gurka Poornah a considerable tributary of the Godavery. The situation is pleasant, amidst groves of mango trees, tamarinds, and coconut-trees. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers of masonry in stone, and is the residence of a petty nawab, or more properly jaghiredar. Distance from Aurangabad N 20 miles Hyderabad N W 280 Lat. 20° 9' long 75° 28'.

**PHOOLPOOR** in the British district of Allahabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Allahabad to Jounpour and 19 miles N.E. of the former. It is situated twelve miles from the left bank of the Ganges and on the right bank of the small river of the same name. It has a bazar and is supplied with water from a tank and wells. Lat. 26° 35' long 82° 9'.

**PHOOLREYEE**, in the British district of Etawa, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and 14 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26° 56' long 78° 55'.

**PHOOLTAMBA.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednugur presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N of Ahmednugur. Lat. 19° 48' long 74° 40'.

**PHOOLTCLA.**—A town in the British district of Jessore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 63 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° long 89° 24'.

**PHOOLWAREE.**—A town in the British district of Patna lieut. gov. of Bengal, nine miles W.S.W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 50', long 85° 8'.

**PHOONDA.**—A town and pass in the native state of Kolapoor presidency of Bombay leading to Vindroog in the British district Ratnagerah distant 34 miles S.W. from Kolapoor. Lat. 16° 22', long 73° 57'.

**PHOONDI** or **COONDER RIVER.**—One of the mouths of the Indus, having five feet at low water. This stream communicates with the Baggaar and, during the swell of the Indus, discharges fresh water. People are here employed in pearl fishing. The mouth of the Phoondee is in lat. 24° 35', long 67° 13'.

**PHUGWARA** in the Julinder Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 15 miles N from the right bank of the Sutley, 14 miles S.E. of the town of Julinder. Lat. 31° 14', long 75° 45'.

**PHULGWDEE**, in the Rajpoot state of

# PHU-PIL.

**Jodhpoor** a town on the route from Beekmeer to Balmeer and 147 miles N.E. of the latter. It is built on a rising ground, and appears to have been once surrounded by a wall, of which a ruinous portion remains on the southern side of the town. The number of houses is nearly 3,000. The road in this part of the route is good, lying among scanty cultivation and thin jungle. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Agra, Meerabad and Nagor 1,180 miles. Lat. 27° 8' long 72° 28'.

**PHULSOOND** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a town in the depressed tract near the south west frontier. Lat. 26° 24' long 71° 57'.

**PHULTUN**—A town in the Sattara jaghure of Phulton, 56 miles S.E. from Poona, and 37 miles N.E. from Sattara. Lat. 17° 59' long 74° 31'.

**PHULUNG**—A town in the native state of Bhutan, situated on the left bank of a branch of the Monas river and 87 miles N.W. by N from Durrung. Lat. 27° 28' long 91° 20'.

**PHUMARA**—A town of Bund, within the territory of Ali Moored, situated on the right bank of the Naroo river and 32 miles S.S.E. from Khyrpoor. Lat. 27° 10' long 69° 1'.

**PHURSABANA**—A town in the native state of Jushpoor on the south west frontier of Bengal 78 miles N.W. from Sumbulpoor and 102 miles S. by W from Palamow. Lat. 22° 25' long 83° 32'.

**PHURSOO** in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Ajmeer 45 miles W. of the former 183 E. of the latter. It is situated on the Bangunga, which in the periodical rains, is a brisk stream but when Heber visited the place in the middle of January its course was indicated merely by a dry sandy channel. The village contains a fortified house of the rajahs, now empty and ruinous but built in by no means a bad taste and having its surrounding court ornamented with a range of handsome stone cloisters, lining the inside of the mud rampart. The surrounding country, though naturally of little fertility, is indefatigably irrigated with water drawn from wells, and is richly cultivated under grain crops. Lat. 27° 8' long 77° 23'.

**PHYELA**—A town in Nepal, 37 miles N.E. from Khatmandoo and 184 miles N. by W from Darbanga. Lat. 28° 3' long 85° 45'.

**PICHAOUREE**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town or village on the route by Mubaban from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Muttra, and 17 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 23' long 77° 59'.

**PICHORE**, in the territory of Gwalior a town near the S.E. frontier, towards Duttah. According to the description of Tiesenthaler, about a century ago, here was a large fort of masonry, with three gates, battlements, and

towers, and situated on a rocky eminence the town lying below it. The rajah a Jat, formerly possessed territories in the vicinity of Gwalior yielding an annual revenue of from 33,000L. to 40,000L. but they were wrested from the family by Bundia, who left it no more than a jaghire or feudal grant of 1,500L. annually. In consequence of the high lineage of the jaghireedar his daughter was in 1633 married to Bulwant Singh, son and heir of Baldeo Singh, rajah of Bhurtpore. Pichore is 25 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior 85 W. of Calpee. Lat. 25° 57' long 78° 30'.

**PICKALOW**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 18 miles E. by N. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 50', long 86° 11'.

**PILAKOOND**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Moradnuggur, and 23 miles N.W. of the former place. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 914 miles. Lat. 28° 59' long 78° 30'.

**PILLEEBHEET**—A town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces. It is situated on the left bank of the river Gurrah the bed of which is here 200 yards wide but the stream in the dry season from December to June, so shallow as to be fordable though at other times passable only by ferry. The town is of considerable extent and the route from Bareilly to Patungah passes through it. The population was officially returned in 1853 at 26,760. Pilleebheet is the mart of a considerable traffic, by which timber pitch wax honey wool, borax metals of various kinds, and other produce of the Terai or marshy forest of Kumaon, and of Chinese Tartary are exchanged for goods furnished from the plains. The Pilleebheet rice much prized throughout India for its whiteness, firmness and fine flavour is produced in the south of Kumaon, in the fertile valley down which the Kowla flows to the plain and has received the name by which it is generally known in commerce, in consequence of being brought to market here. Elevation above the sea 517 feet, distance N.W. from Calcutta 802 miles. Lat. 28° 38' long 79° 52'. The territorial division of which this town is the principal place formerly constituted a separate district it is now incorporated with the district of Bareilly.

**PILLITCH**—A town in the British district of Patna, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 38 miles S.E. of Patna. Lat. 25° 12', long. 85° 27'.

**PILOWDA**, in the Rajpoot territory of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Kotah, 90 miles S.W. of former, 180 N.E. of latter. According to Thore it is a large town, built on the side of a hill. It is stated to have 1,000 houses, an amount which would assign



# PDM—PIP

it about 5,000 inhabitants. Lat. 26° 37', long 76 55'

**PIM RIVER.**—See **PATROR.**

**PIMPULGAUM.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles N.E. of Nasick. Lat. 20 19', long. 73 59'

**PIMPULNEIE.**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles N.W. of Malhgaum. Lat. 20 55', long 74 4'

**PINAHT** or **PINNAHUT** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town which with Bah gives name to the pergunnah of Bah Pinnahut. It is situated two miles from the left bank of the Chumbul, 30 miles S.E. of Agra, and contains a population of 7,047 inhabitants. Lat. 26 51', long 78 28'

**PINAYA.**—A town within the dominions of Chohab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 70 miles S.S.W. from Srinagar and 112 miles N by E from Lahore. Lat. 33 11', long 74 25'

**PIND DADUN KHAN,** in the Punjab a town lying near the right or western bank of the Jhelum, from which it is separated by a narrow verdant plain. It consists of three small collections of houses, situated close to each other, and about four miles from the river. The houses are built of mud, with a framework of Isodar or cedar, the materials for which are floated down the river from the mountains to the north. Pind Dadun is a short distance south of the Salt range, and salt is raised in the vicinity for the supply of a great part of the Punjab. Population 12,688. Lat. 32° 36' long 73 5'

**PINDEE PUTHAN** in the Reschna Doab division of the Punjab a town situated six miles from the left bank of the Chenab, 71 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32 long 73 16'

**PIND MULIK ONLEA** in the Sunde Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 10 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, 54 miles S.E. by S. of the town of Pashawur. Lat. 33 14 long 73 8'

**PINDRAER,** in the British territory of Sangur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpore to the territory of Nagpore, 45 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 22 34, long 80 17'

**PINDUR.**—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon, in lat. 30° 19', long 80 6' from three snow beds on the western declivity of a summit of the Himalaya, having an elevation of 23,491 feet. It takes a course generally south-west for forty five miles, to Chirunga, where it turns north-westward, flowing in that direction thirty miles, to Kerpug in lat. 26° 15', long. 79° 15', where it joins the Ahikunda.

**PINGERI,** in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 19 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 17', long 77 58'

**PINJOR,** on the north-eastern boundary of Surhind, a small ruined town belonging to the rajah of Puttiala, is situated at the confluence of two feeders of the river Gagur. The rajah has here a residence and pleasure-ground, which cannot be better described than in the language of an intelligent visitor — "We next proceeded to a most delightful place. It is a garden which has been laid out on the natural slope of the ground in six separate and successive terraces, one below another." It contains about sixty acres, is well stocked with trees, bearing the mango, orange, pomegranate, apple, and some other fruits. The fort of this place was dismantled by Bourquin, a French adventurer in the service of Doulut Rao Scindia. The inhabitants of Pinjor at present are few, but the care displayed in the construction and embellishment of a large baoli or well, and the numerous fragments of Hindoo sculpture and architecture scattered about bear evidence of former populousness and wealth. Pinjor gives name to a valley or doon teeming with vegetable and animal life. The town is distant N.W. from Calcutta, via Kurnaul and Umballah, 1,033 miles. Lat. 30 48' long 76 59'

**PINYAREE,** in Sunde a great branch of the Indus, parting from the main stream on the eastern or left side, at Bunnia, in lat. 25 2' long 68 22'. A little below this place Burnes found the channel of the Pinyaree during the low season, to be a mile broad, with a large sandbank in the middle. It is navigable downwards as far as Mughrabee, where a bund or dam, forty feet broad was thrown across it by one of the amirs in 1799. At Mughrabee this great watercourse is called the Goongroo. Below this dam it is navigable southwards to the Seer mouth in lat. 23 41' long 78 11', at which it is two miles wide.

**PIPCHA,** or **BARDAN PIPCHA.**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 124 miles E.S.E. from Srinagar, and 105 miles N.N.E. from Kaogra. Lat. 33 25, long 77° 1'

**PIPELI,** in the British district of Bynour, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Meerutnuggur and 44 miles N.W. of the former. It is situated in an open country partially cultivated, and from which water and considerable supplies can be obtained. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 932 miles. Lat. 29 11, long 78 17'

**PIPERA,** in Bundelcund, a town situated in the petty raj of Bijawur on the right bank of the river Dhamra, 90 miles S.W. of Banda. Lat. 24 46, long 79° 34'

# PIP-PTT

**PIPEREAKH**, in Bundelkhand a ghat or pass by which the route from Banda to Jabulpore ascends from the more depressed tract of Lobanagore to the plateau on the range called by Franklin the Bandur Hills. It is 105 miles S. of Banda, 90 N. E. of Jabulpore, and is steep, but neither long nor very difficult. About two miles from the pass, the Cane rolls over the rocky brow of the mountain and forms the falls of Piperak. 'They are well worthy the notice of the passing stranger on account of the singular forms presented by the rock, which receives the river and conceals its course for many miles.' Lat 24 18' long 80° 23'

**PIPERENDA**, in the British district of Banda, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Cawnpore by Chilla Tara Ghat, to the town of Banda, 10 miles N of the latter. It has a bazar and abundance of water. Lat. 25 38', long 80 28'

**PIPLAYE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a considerable walled town with fort, situate in an extensive sandy plain 55 miles S.E. of the town of Jeypore. Lat. 26 31' long 76 35'

**PIPRAGANOW** in the British district of Mirzapoor head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges three miles N of the city of Mirzapoor or lower down the stream 718 N W of Calcutta by the stream. Lat. 25 12', long 82 39'

**PIPRAH**, in the district of Sultanpore territory of Oude, a town 80 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It is situate in a dense jungle. Distant N from Gouda eight miles. Lat. 26 6', long 82 4'

**PIPRA KHAS**—See **PIPRACH**.

**PIPROWL**, in the British district of Bundelkhand, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a ferry over the Ganges, on the route from Agra to Bareilly and 81 miles N W of the former. The stream of the Ganges being in some seasons divided into several branches at the ferry of Kouchla Ghat, four miles below Piprowl the passage is then found preferable at the latter. Piprowl is in lat. 27 57', long 78 55'

**PIPUREAH** in the British district of Shahjehanpore, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Pilibesheet to Oude and 35 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 20' long 80 14'

**PIRI**—A town in Nepal 53 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo, and 108 miles N from Durbunga. Lat. 27° 27' long 86° 9'

**PIRKER**, in the British district of Sahajpore, territory of Sagar and Nerbudda, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sahajpore to Ruttimpore, 44 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 23 47', long 81 45'

**PIRNAGAR**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Seetapore, 27 miles N of the former 14 S of the latter. It has a small bazar and is well provided with water. Lat 27 23', long 80 45'

**PIR PANJAL**, or the **SAINT'S MOUNTAIN** a lofty range, forming part of the south west boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Its general direction is from north west to south-east, its length from the Baranula Pass, at the former extremity to the Pir Panjal Pass, or that of Nandan Sar, at the latter, is about forty miles. Its highest point is supposed to be about in lat 33 40' and is estimated to be 15 000 feet above the sea. According to Vigne the highest part is basaltic, consisting of amygdaloidal trap which has upheaved transition rocks appearing on its borders. Quartz slate and other primary formations are observable on the northern or Cashmere side. At the south western extremity is the pass, generally called the Pir Panjal Pass, or that of Nandan Sar from a lake of that name near its northern extremity. It is about 12 000 feet high and though devoid of trees, is below the limit of perpetual congelation. The name of Pir Panjal, or the Pir's Mountain has been given from one of its summits being the residence of a Pir or Mahometan saint, who gives benedictions to those who travel over the pass, and also supplies them with refreshments. This pass, though no elevated must remain open to a late period in the year as Von Hügel traversed it in the middle of November with a numerous train of porters and other attendants from the plain.

**PIR PANJAL**, a river in Gholab Singh's territory rises in lat. 33 30' long 74 43', and, flowing first north westerly for forty five miles and subsequently south-westerly for sixty three miles, falls into the Jhelum, in lat. 33 16' long 73° 38'

**PIRTHULUH** in the jaghirs of Bulabgun, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 54 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28 18' long 77 21'

**PISEENY**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 144 miles N N W from Hyderabad, and 128 miles S. by E. from Ellichpore. Lat. 19° 24' long 78 5'

**PITLAUD** or **PITLAUD** in the territory of Indore or possessions of Holkar's family a town in the jaghirs or feudal grant of the chief of Jaboon, on the route from Neemuch to Baroda 117 miles S. of former, 150 N E of latter. Lat. 23 long 74 53'

**PITLAUD**—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 45 miles S.E. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 27', long 73 50'

**PITORIA**, in the British district of Sagar territory of Sagar and Nerbudda, head-gov

of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sangur to Narwar 21 miles N W of the former Lat. 24° 8' long 78° 37'.

**PITTY RIVER.**—See **PATRIE**.

**PLASSEY**, in the hill state of **Pindeor** a small town on the route from Roopur to Belaspore and 10 miles N E of the former place. It is situated on the right bank of the Surma, a small river discharging the waters of the Pinjor Doon into the Sutlej. Here, at the close of October, 1814, the British army under General Ochterlony took post on the advance against the Goorkha garrison in Malown. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,080 miles. Lat. 31° 2' long 76° 44'.

**PLASSEY**—A town in the British district of **Purneah** lieut gov of Bengal, 89 miles S.E. by E. of Purneah Lat. 25° 27', long 88° 2'.

**PLASSY** in the British district of **Nudda**, lieut-gov of Bengal a town on the left bank of the Hooghly, or rather perhaps the Bhagurutta, and on the route from Calcutta to Barhanpore, 96 miles N of the former 22 S. of the latter. It was here on the 23rd June, 1757 that the memorable battle was fought between Clive and Sooraj co-Dowlah soubahdar of Bengal, which ended in the total defeat of the latter. The day before the battle, a council of war had been held by the English commander, which decided against hazard of a conflict. This decision however Clive, although he had concurred in it, and had been even the first to deliver an opinion in its favour resolved after some deliberation to set at naught, and, acting on this impression he gave orders for crossing the river which interposed between his army and the enemy. The English force consisted of about 650 European infantry, 150 artillerymen (including fifty seamen), 2,100 sepoys and a small number of Portuguese making a total of somewhat more than 3,000 men, with eight six pounders and one or two howitzers. The soubahdar's force consisted of 18,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry forty or fifty French artillerymen with fifty pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, and four pieces of light artillery. Clive had been in negotiation with Meer Jaffer a distinguished commander in the service of Sooraj co-Dowlah who aspired to supplant his master and a treaty had been concluded with this personage which was to give effect to his wish. The co-operation of Meer Jaffer was consequently to be looked for and warlike operations had been commenced in the anticipation of receiving it. Still the general character of native diplomacy, and the individual character of Meer Jaffer, forbade implicit reliance upon his fidelity to his engagements, and down to a late period in the day on which the battle took place, Clive remained in a state of much doubt and anxiety. At daybreak, the army of Sooraj-co-Dowlah was discovered in motion. The cavalry and infantry were disposed in columns of 4,000 or 5,000 each, and between

them were placed portions of the artillery. They marched as if intending to surround the English force as far as the river would permit; but as soon as their rear was clear of the camp, they halted and the Frenchmen under an officer named Sinfray advanced with some guns. A general cannonading commenced from the soubahdar's artillery. This was felt severely by the English, who had quitted a grove in which they had taken their first position and where they were sheltered by a bank, in front of which they were subsequently drawn up. Clive, on the enemy's guns becoming annoying withdrew his troops to their former position behind the bank. The enemy thereupon advanced their heavy artillery nearer and fired with greater rapidity than before, but they produced little effect, the English troops escaping the shots by sitting down under cover of the bank. About noon a heavy shower so much damaged the enemy's powder that their fire became feeble but the English who throughout the day answered the enemy's guns with their field pieces, continued firing without interruption. The death of Moodeen Khan an able and faithful officer of the soubahdar who fell by a cannon-ball, afforded opportunity for the strain laid by Clive to take effect. Upon the occurrence of this disastrous event, the soubahdar a weak and capricious man, sent for Meer Jaffer with whom he had been on bad terms, and whose fidelity he strongly suspected and in almost abject terms conjured him to forget all past differences, and to devote all his energies to the defence of the throne. Meer Jaffer readily promised all that was required of him, and the first instance given of his sincerity was to recommend a suspension of the conflict till the following morning. The soubahdar after some objection, yielded and consented to the withdrawal of the troops. A letter was addressed by Meer Jaffer to Clive intimating this arrangement, and urging the English commander to push on for the camp but the communication miscarried and Clive was left to act upon his own impression, derived from appearances. These satisfied him that Meer Jaffer meant to adhere to the English and with characteristic energy and promptness he spontaneously took the step which it was the object of the latter to suggest. The result was a general rout of the army of Sooraj-co-Dowlah, whose camp baggage, and artillery fell into the hands of the British. The enemy were pursued for about six miles, and it is supposed lost in the action, and during the pursuit, 500 or 600 men the loss of the English in killed and wounded was about seventy. The immediate effect of this memorable battle was the transfer of the soubahdarship of Bengal from Sooraj-co-Dowlah to Meer Jaffer, but its eventual consequences were much more important, seeing that in this victory was laid the foundation of the magnificent fabric of the British empire in India. Lat. 23° 45', long 85° 15'.

# POD—POK.

**PODANGMEW** — A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Pegu, situate on the right bank of the Irrawady river and nine miles S.W. from Proma. Lat. 18° 41', long. 94° 58'.

**PODYCHAI** — A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 51 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 110 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 23' long. 79° 19'.

**POGULAPULLY** — A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, six miles from the right bank of the Godavary river and 161 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 33' long. 80° 58'.

**POHONEE**, in the territory of Nagpoor — a town on the right or west bank of the Wein gunga. After the fall of Apa Sihib the rajah of Nagpoor in A.D. 1818 it was occupied by a British force, but subsequently restored to his successor with whom it remained till the lapse of the territory to the British government. Distance from the city of Nagpoor, S.E., 46 miles. Lat. 20° 47' long. 79° 44'.

**POHOJ** — a small river of Bundelcund rises from a small lake near the south-west boundary towards Gwalior 20 miles S.W. of Jhansi and in lat. 25° 18' long. 78° 25'. It holds a course sinuous, but generally north-east, for 125 miles, and falls into the Sindh on the right side, in lat. 26° 25' long. 79° 13'. It is crossed by ford on the route from Calpee to Gwalior ninety-five miles from its source and in lat. 26° 6' long. 79° 5'.

**POHUR** — A town in one of the sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 72 miles W.S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 46' long. 76° 35'.

**POKHURN** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor — a town on the route from Phulodi to Jessulmere and 66 miles E. of the latter. It is situate close to a deserted town of the same name, and contains 3,000 houses surrounded by a good wall of uncemented stone and about fifteen feet high including a parapet six feet high and two and half feet thick. A very conspicuous temple in an elevated situation marks the site of the old deserted city, and near it are the monuments of the deceased members of the chief's family. Pokhurn being on one of the great commercial tracks between Eastern Rajpootana and Sindh much money is realized by the transit-trade. The country also in its immediate neighbourhood is more fertile than in the generality of Jodhpoor. It is one of the greatest fiefs in Jodhpoor the thakoor or chief having an annual revenue of 10,000/ though it was formerly three times that amount, until reduced by the seizure of the greater part by the maharajah of Jodhpoor. Distant S.W. from Nagore 134 miles W. from Musensal, by Nagore 228. Lat. 26° 54', long. 73°.

**POKREE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village situate on the western declivity of a mountain covered with forests of oak, rhododendrons,

and pines. Here are copper mines, once so productive that one is represented to have yielded a return valued at 5,000/ per annum, but experiments recently conducted there under European management, afforded a return of 350 rupees, against an expenditure of 8,164 rupees and the undertaking was consequently abandoned in 1841. The richest ore is the vitreous, lying in dolomite or talcose schist and yielding about twenty per cent. The main obstacles met with in the working are the great quantity of water and the rottenness of the ground which requires continual and strong lumbering. The village of Pokree, situate in a ravine furrowing the mountains on the west side, contains about 100 inhabitants, chiefly of the Chowdry or mining caste. Its elevation is 3,800 feet above the river Aluk nunda, from which it is nine miles west, and 6,100 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 30' long. 79° 15'.

**POKROURA** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Pethorgurh to Askoth seven miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 41' long. 80° 16'.

**POKRUN** — See I OKHLEN.

**POKUR**, in the British district of Ajmere, under the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situate in a low and swampy valley and on the south margin of a lake stated to be in Brahminical eyes the most sacred in India. The surrounding scenery is picturesque and striking. Immediately around the town are numerous sandhills, among which are many abodes and cenotaphs belonging to the families of various rajahs and great men of India in various styles of architecture. By far the most conspicuous is the shrine of Brahma of which Tod says — "This is the sole tabernacle dedicated to the over Cup which I ever saw or have heard of in India." The same writer mentions, that it struck him as not a little curious, and well it might, that the sikra or pinnacle is surmounted by a cross. The edifice was erected a few years ago, by a wealthy Miharatta, Gournal Pauk minister of Suedia, at a cost of about 15,000/ though the materials were at hand, and the labour could be got almost for nothing. Ghats or flights of stairs of stone give access to the sacred water which is frequented every full moon by great numbers of pilgrims, for the purpose of ritual ablution. The full moon in October is regarded to have peculiar sanctity, and then the concourse is much the greatest. A fair for traffic in horses, camels, and kins as well as for various wares, is held there on that occasion. The lake is asserted to be artificial and to have been excavated by a prince of Mandor to receive the water of a natural fountain, by which it is still replenished. The rivers Looni and Saraswati carry off the redundant water. The lake is of an oval shape, and above a mile in

# POL—PON

circuit it is deep, and never dries up many alligators harbour in it, and are protected from any molestation. The town sitsuate on the south margin of the lake, has many good houses. According to Heber this place is renowned for its gardens and vineyards the grapes are said to be by far the best and largest in India, and equal to those of Shiraz. Distance from Ajmer N W, five miles. Lat. 26 30', long 74° 40'.

**POLACHY**—A town in the British district of Combatour presidency of Madras, 26 miles S. of Combatour. Lat. 10 39', long 77° 4'.

**POLAIR**—A town in the hill secondary of Jeypoor presidency of Madras, 61 miles S. from Jeypoor and 74 miles W N W from Vinagapatam. Lat. 18 10' long 82 20'.

**POLAWURUM**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras, 28 miles N N W of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 18' long 81 41.

**POLE**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar 81 miles E. by S from Deesa, and 88 miles N E by N from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23 59' long 73 20'.

**POLEKUL**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 72 miles N E of Bellary. Lat. 15 50' long 77 40'.

**POLKNSHAW**, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town with a fort, 13 miles from the right bank of the river Godavery. It is situate in a verdant fertile valley about four miles wide, which is surrounded on all sides by lofty ranges of hills. The residence of the rajah is a small house, the top of which is visible above the rampart. He is called not only rajah of Polenshaw, but also the rajah of Kamunummett, from a considerable town of that name within his secondary or feudal grant. Distance from Hyderabad, E., 150 miles. Lat. 17 35 long 80 45'.

**POLLANURRA**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 27 miles N W by N of Ganjam. Lat. 19 41 long. 84 53'.

**POLLIAM**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river and 164 miles N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 19 1, long 77 1.

**POLLOOR**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles S.W. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 31, long 79° 10'.

**POLY**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.E. by E of Cuddapah. Lat. 14 14', long 79° 15'.

**POMOORNA**—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpoor situate nine miles from the right bank of the Weiin Gunga river and 96 miles S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 19° 53', long 79° 40'.

**PONANY** in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport town situate on the south side of an estuary of a river of the same name, close to its entrance into the Arabian Sea. The river is shoal, and navigable only for small craft, and three or four miles to sea is a shoal with about four fathoms water on it, but inside, and between it and the mainland having anchorage in six fathoms. The town is built in a straggling manner on a sandy plain, and is inhabited principally by Mussulmans who have forty mosques, and are governed by a chief priest called the Tangul. The population is supported by fishing and by trade having numerous pateras or sea-going boats, which ply to Surat, Arabia, Bombay, Madras, and even as far as Bengal, exporting principally pepper betel, rice, coconuts, iron, and very fine timber sent down the river from the Ghats. The imports are wheat, sugarcane molasses, oil seeds, groceries, and spices. Salt is also imported, though in the vicinity there is some made by evaporating sea-water. At the commencement of this century when Buchanan visited this place, it had about 500 good houses, built with stone and two stories high, and 1 000 huts. It had formerly been a much more considerable place until nearly ruined by the oppression of Tippoo Sultan. Besides the pateras, there are matches, large row boats, used for navigating the river and for coasting. They are about fifty feet long ten or twelve wide, and five or six deep and carry sail at sea. They are rudely constructed, and venture to sea only in fine weather. Under the system of railways by which the Madras territories are about to be traversed the eastern and western coasts of this part of the peninsula will be united by means of a line from Ponany to the city of Madras. Distance from Bombay S.E. 600 miles, Mangalore, S.E. 160 Calicut, S E, 34 Bangalore, S.W., 190 Lat. 10 48', long 75 58.

**PONANY**—A river, named from the town situate on the south side of its estuary where it discharges into the Arabian Sea. It rises in the British district Combatour in the vicinity of some tanks near Cootichipattin and in lat. 10 19' long 77 6' and flowing north west, through the great depression separating the Western Ghats from the mountains in the vicinity of Cape Comorin, crosses the east boundary of the British district of Malabar in lat. 10 48' long 76 46' and about fifty five miles from its source Thereabouts turning west, it flows by the fort and town of Palghat, and continuing to hold the same direction for twenty five miles, it in lat. 10° 45' long 76 32', becomes the boundary between the raj or territory of Cochin and the British district of Malabar continuing so for twenty-three miles, to lat. 10 47' long 76 35', where it enters the district, and flows westward through it for twenty five miles, to the fall into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 10° 47', long. 76° 36'; the

# POU

total length of the course being 128 miles. It is navigable for canoes as high up as Kal ghat, sixty three miles from the sea. Buchanan, who crossed it during the dry season five or six miles above its mouth found the channel very wide, but most of it occupied by dry sands, the water clear, the stream gentle, but with difficulty fordable on account of the depth. It can be navigated only by small craft, as well on account of a bar with small depth of water at the mouth as shoal water inside, but is very useful during the monsoons, when it floats down to the coast great quantities of fine timber highly valuable for the largest ships of war.

PONASSA or POMAWA in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Nussabad to Deesa. and 167 miles S W of the former. Lat. 25° 2', long 73° 4'

PONDA.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa nine miles S E by E from Goa, and 86 miles W from Dharwar Lat. 15° 25', long 74° 5'

PONDALURIA.—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpoor or Berar 165 miles N E by E from Nagpoor, and 74 miles S from Solagpoor Lat. 22° 15' long 81° 26'

PONDICHERRY on the Coromandel coast, a French settlement included within the limits of the British district of South Arcot. It is situate at the mouth of a small river capable of admitting only coasting-craft of insignificant burthen. In the fair weather season, from 1st of January to October the common anchorage in the road is abreast the town in seven or eight fathoms about three quarters of a mile from it. Small ships may moor in five and a half or six fathoms, but during the season when stormy weather may be apprehended it is prudent to anchor well out, in twelve or fourteen fathoms, in what is called the outer road. The site of the town is eligible, being to the south-east of a long flat hill and close to the beach and having numerous buildings, and a conspicuous and agreeable aspect, viewed from the sea. Previously to the war in 1758, Pondicherry was perhaps the finest city in India. It extended along the seacoast about a mile and a quarter and was about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, was well built, and contained many public buildings, and a citadel, then the best of its kind in India, but of too contracted dimensions. This fine city was first taken by the English in 1761 and immediately raised to the ground. During the obstinately contested wars between the British and French in India, in the course of the last century Pondicherry, as a military and maritime station had the advantage over Madras of lying to windward of it during the south west monsoon, which was the season for hostile operations. At the commencement of the present century, it was described by Lord Valentia as the handsomest town except Calcutta, that he had seen in India. At present,

it is regularly built, and divided into two parts, the White Town and the Black Town, separated by a canal. The White Town, which is situate to the eastward of the other, and close to the beach, has well-built streets, regularly laid out at right angles to each other with trees along the sides. To the west is the Black Town, inhabited by natives. Boulevards planted with trees are great ornaments to the town. The most remarkable buildings are the church of foreign missions, the government house, and barracks constructed in 1836. In the same year a lighthouse was finished, exhibiting a light eighty nine feet above the sea, and which in clear weather may be seen from a ship a good distant sixteen or seventeen miles. In consequence of the small depth of water on the bar and the violence of the surf landing can be effected only by a sort of rafts or flat bottomed boats, constructed for the purpose. Pondicherry is the capital of the French possessions in India, and the seat of their supreme government. The remaining possessions are Karikal on the coast of Comorandel Yanam and the lodge of Maoulipatan on the Orissa coast, Mahé and the lodge of Calcut, on the Malabar coast Chanderagore, and the five lodges of Cochinbazar Jougida, Pacea, Balesore and Patna. The possession of these lodges is however nominal and they have been abandoned by the French. In each of these settlements there is a government agent, who receives the governor's orders direct and corresponds with him. The territory of Pondicherry consists of—1 The district of Pondicherry properly so called, containing, besides the town, eleven villages. 2 the district of Vallanor containing forty five villages. 3 the district of Bahour containing thirty six villages. The total area is estimated at 107 square miles, and the population in 1840 was returned at 79 748. In 1856 according to an Indian newspaper the *Madras Advertiser*, the number had increased to 119 736. The establishment here comprises—1 Executive and legislative, including governor and council of administration and council-general. 2 judicial, including the Royal Court, the Tribunal in the First Instance, and the Tribunal of Peace and of Police. 3. department of public instruction; 4 marine 5 military. The population of the town is estimated at from 25 000 to 30 000. Distance from Madras S.S.W 86 miles. South of the town is the village of Arasacopan captured by Admiral Boscawen in 1748, prior to the unsuccessful siege of Pondicherry. The town of Pondicherry is in lat. 11° 55', long. 79° 54'

PONDUA.—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieut.-gov of Bengal 16 miles N.N.W of Silhet Lat. 25° 0' long. 91° 47'

PONGA.—A town in the British district of Bangalore, lieut.-gov of Bengal 89 miles N.W of Bangalore Lat 26° 5' long. 85° 57'.

PONPUTTA.—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 71

# PON—POO

miles S.E. of Cumanora. Lat. 11° 12', long. 75° 15'

**PONWAR.**—A town in the British district of Shahabad, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 51 miles N.E. by E. of Sasseram. Lat. 23° 21', long. 84° 41'

**POOARKE,** in Koonawur, a district of Benasir, is a village on the left bank of the Sutlej, here about 120 feet wide, and flowing with a gentle but deep current. The village, 200 feet above the river consists of about thirty houses, from two to four stories high chiefly built of pine wood, and has adjacent a level, fertile piece of ground well cultivated with vines, corn and esculent vegetables. Here, at one time, was a sanga or wooden bridge which having been allowed to fall, through decay has been replaced with a *jhula* or rude suspension bridge, consisting of a cable made of hair ropes stretched across, and traversed by means of a curved piece of wood sliding on it and bearing the passenger suspended on a seat hanging below and drawn from one side to another by means of a string, as occasion may require. Elevation above the sea 6 008 feet. Lat. 31° 33', long. 75° 20'

**POOBTHUL.**—A town in the British district of Burdwan lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 32 miles N.E. by E. of Burdwan. Lat. 23° 28', long. 85° 21'

**POOCH,** in Bundelcund in territory of Jhansi, a village on the route from Calpee to Ghoona 55 miles S.W. of former 150 N.E. of latter. Supplies and water may both be had. Lat. 25° 50' long. 79° 6'

**POODOOCOTTAH, or RAJAH TONDIMAN'S COUNTRY** is bounded on the north by the British district of Trichinopoly on the east by Tanjore, and on the south and west by Madura. It extends from lat. 10° 6' to 10° 46' and from long. 78° 33' to 79° 16' is forty three miles in length from north to south and the same in breadth and has an area of 1 165 square miles, with a population of 61 745. Upon the death of Rajah Ragoonath Tondiman in 1839 arrangements were made for conducting the administration by the widow during her son's minority. The arrangement, however was not altogether satisfactory, and it was shortly after so far modified as to admit of the judicious interposition of the British resident and much benefit appears to have resulted from the exercise of this temporary authority. The young chief upon his assumption of the government was noted for the excellence of his disposition but the hopes entertained of his successful administration were subsequently disappointed, and disturbances have taken place which were not quelled without much difficulty. Poodoocottah, the principal place, is situated on the left bank of the Velloor river 59 miles N.E. by E. from Madura. Lat. 10° 24' long. 78° 22'

**POOHHY SAWUR.**—A town in the territory designated the Damm, within the pres-

idency of Bombay situated 63 miles W from Mallgaum, and 53 miles S.E. from Surat. Lat. 20° 37' long. 73° 32'

**POOKAREE,** in the British district of Banda lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Ajezur, 20 miles N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 7', long. 80° 29'

**POOKHRAEN,** in the British district of Cawnpore lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 10 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and water is abundant. Lat. 23° 14' long. 79° 54'

**POOLALCHERROO.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 31', long. 78° 59'

**POOLAVAINDLA.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 40 miles W by S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 25', long. 78° 17'

**POOLBADDY.**—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor in Orissa, 44 miles S.E. by S. from Jeypoor, and 48 miles N.W. by N. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 33' long. 82° 51'

**POOLP** in the British district of Kumaon lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village half a mile W of the right bank of the Kales (Eastern) 12 miles S.E. of Champawat cantonment. Lat. 29° 17', long. 80° 20'

**POONA.**—A British collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Ahmednuggur collectorate on the east by those of Ahmednuggur and Sholapore on the south and south west by the territory of Satara, and on the west by the Tannah collectorate. It lies between lat. 17° 53' and 19° 26' long. 73° 20' and 75° 10', and has an area estimated at 5,298 square miles. The whole is included within the Deccan. The face of the country is intersected by numerous spurs or ridges which part from the eastern side of the culminating range called the Western Ghats, and generally hold a direction south east, diminishing continually in height, until they sink into the plains of the Nizam's territory.

The Moola Moota, the Goor, and the Yell, uniting with some other streams of less magnitude which rise in the vicinity of the city of Poona, form the Beema, which, taking a course south-east, receives, at about 160 miles from the source of the Goor its remotest head, the Neera, a considerable stream, and below the confluence, continuing to flow in the same direction for sixty miles, finally passes into the territory of the Nizam. The Neera, which rises within the territory of Satara, on the eastern declivity of the Ghats, a few miles north of the British sanatorium of Mahabulnagar, flowing south east for about eighty miles, forms the boundary between Satara and this collectorate. These streams must derive most of their contents from the monsoon rains on

the Ghats, as the climate of the low-elevated table-lands of the Deccan, and of the more depressed expanses in its western part, is characterized by aridity. The amount of annual rain fall has been stated at 17.83 in for the year 1880. The easterly winds are characterized by extreme dryness the lips, and the exposed parts of the skin are cut, and become harsh and soaly windows, doors, and joiners work shrink, and present numerous interstices and to sleep exposed to the easterly wind, is to risk the loss of a limb or a whole side. In general, however the climate is not unhealthy and the cantonments at Poona are found to be remarkably suited to the European constitution.

The character of the vegetation is indicative of the aridity of the soil and climate. Jacques found the country in June a parched waste, and water could nowhere be obtained by digging yet in a few days moderate falls of rain covered the surface with verdure. Trees are very rare in this tract, there being only the *Melia azadirachta*, intermingled with cactus and euphorbia. Much attention has been given by government to the culture of the mulberry for feeding silkworms but the experiment, though conducted by a gentleman from the south of Europe well versed in the business, proved entirely abortive. The trees attained no reasonable size, many decayed altogether, and the aspect of the remainder was so sickly stunted, and dwindling as to forbid all probable hope of success. Heber conjectured that the cultivation of the vine would be successful but the average annual temperature would probably be too high.

The common cereal grains of the Deccan form the staple products of the collectorate, the surplus of which finds its way to the city of Poona, the great mart of the country and thence to the coast, where salt and European goods are received in exchange. The potato is grown extensively in the northern parts of the collectorate, and supplies a large portion of the Bombay market, to which easy access is obtained by the excellent road that intersects the Northern Pergunnahs. Cotton is not cultivated to any great extent, Indapoor being the only producing district. Throughout the collectorate, the cultivation of the Mauritius sugarcane has greatly diminished, owing it is stated, to the poverty of the Deccan soil. In some of the districts, but more especially in the pergunnahs intersected by good roads, agricultural stock is on the increase. It is calculated that a pair of oxen are equal to the cultivation of ten acres of land. In some of the districts the proportion of land to stock is greater, and this would seem to indicate a more sparsely settled population in these districts.

The district is traversed by the south-eastern branch of the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The other principal roads are those from Poona, connecting that city with Bombay Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, Nasik, Sattara, by the

Neera bridge. Metalled roads, with side-drains, have recently been constructed in the Cusba Ghora of the Kher pergunnah, with funds partly raised by assistance received from government, and partly by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, a fact showing that the natives are not altogether insensible to the advantages of improved means of communication and that the expectation of interesting them in such matters is not hopeless. The line of road of the greatest commercial importance in this collectorate is that which, intersecting the Indapoor and Bheemthary pergunnahs, leads from Sholapore to Poona. A considerable export from the south-eastern and central provinces of the peninsula, consisting chiefly of cotton-wool, is brought to the coast by this line, much of it in carts, for which description of carriages the metalled road from Poona, by way of the Bhore Ghaut to the coast affords great facilities. In this collectorate there are no manufactures for export. In some of the large towns coarse cotton cloths are produced for consumption in the immediate neighbourhood. Paper is manufactured at Poona.

By far the greater portion of the population is Mahratta. There are, however a considerable number of families deriving their origin from the Concan, some Guzeratians, and not a few Mussulmans the descendants of the ruling race, when the country was held first by the sovereigns of Ahmednuggur and Bejapoor, and subsequently by those of Delhi. There are also some of that class of Mussulmans denominated Borna. The total amount of population is given under the article BOMBA.

At the close of the year 1853, there were in this collectorate sundry government vernacular schools besides the Sanskrit and English colleges in the city of Poona. The Poorbander village schools which were established by way of experiment in 1836 with schoolmasters at very low rates of pay and principally for the purpose of introducing some little instruction among the agricultural classes, were not attended with successful results, and the Board of Education resolved to avail themselves of every opportunity of closing these district schools, and to apply the funds in support of a few schools of a higher class. The principal towns are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

Poona at the period of its earliest mention in history, appears to have formed part of the Mussulman state of Ahmednuggur, by the sovereign of which state, a jaghire, of which Poona was the chief place, was conferred, in 1404, on an officer named Maloloe. A son of Maloloe, named Shahjee, after acting a conspicuous part in the closing events of the Kingdom of Ahmednuggur, passed into the service of Bejapoor and was continued in his jaghire, which had fallen to that state in the partition of the Ahmednuggur territories. Shahjee was the father of Surajee, the founder of the Mahratta dominion, which for a time occupied an



important a place in the political system of India. The son of Sevagee, named Sambhaji, possessed few of the qualities which contributed to his father's success; he was made prisoner by Aurangzeb, and put to death while in captivity. His son Sevagee, subsequently known by the name of Sahu, at the time of his father's death was an infant and a captive; circumstances little calculated to benefit his claims to sovereignty, more especially in Asia. Sahu was eventually liberated on the death of Aurangzeb, but found the succession contested by his cousin, as stated in the article on Colapoor, where also an account of the mode in which the contest was terminated will be found. A Brahmin, named Balajee Bishwanat, held under Sahu the office of Peshwa or minister an office which, though it ultimately became the first in the Mahratta confederacy and even absorbed the authority of the nominal chief was originally only the second, the Priti Nidhi, or delegate of the rajah, being superior. By Balajee the affairs of Sahu were managed with much address and by the influence of negotiations conducted by him, a treaty was, in 1717 concluded with Hosen Ali, acting on the part of the emperor by which the claim of Sahu to the whole of the territory formerly possessed by Sevagee with the addition of later conquests was acknowledged the emperor agreeing to restore all the forts in his possession within that tract, to allow the levy of about, or Mahratta demand of a fourth part of the revenue throughout the Deccan, thus giving a legal title to that which was before a mere extortion, and to make a further payment of one-tenth of the remaining revenue under the name of Sirdesmuki. In return, Sahu was to pay a certain amount of tribute, to furnish a specified quota of horse, and to be answerable for any loss occasioned by depredations thus acknowledging himself a vassal of the emperor. On the death of Balajee Bishwanat, his son Bajee Rao succeeded to the office of Peshwa. Bajee Rao was not only a consummate master of artifice but a man of great boldness of spirit and actuated by a restless and insatiable ambition. He had a rival in the Priti Nidhi, by whom the arrangement with the rajah of Colapoor was concluded, but the success of this minister did not enable him to supplant Bajee Rao, whose influence continued to extend in proportion to the numerous territorial and fiscal acquisitions which he succeeded in making, nominally for his master but actually for himself. This course of aggression received a temporary check by the invasion of Nadir Shah, but when the country was relieved by the withdrawal of that invader, he resumed the prosecution of his schemes of aggrandizement with unabated vigour. In 1739 he conquered Salsette and Bassam from the Portuguese. The vicinity of Salsette to Bombay, coupled with the fact of Rajah Sahu having granted all countries conquered from the Portuguese to the Peshwa in his own right, alarmed the Bombay government, who began

to apprehend that the views of this Mahratta leader might not be restricted to the dominions of the Portuguese but might extend to the possessions of other Europeans. The Peshwa, moreover, was endeavouring to create a maritime force. All these circumstances prompted the resort to measures of security, and with the intention of avoiding the dangers which seemed to be impending the Bombay government concluded a treaty of fourteen articles with the brother of Bajee Rao, in which the claims of the contracting parties were defined and confirmed. Not long after the conclusion of this treaty Bajee Rao died, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, Balajee Rao, succeeded to the office of Peshwa, though not without serious opposition from various powerful Mahratta functionaries and chiefs, the Priti Nidhi, the rajah of Berar and the Guicowar. The rajah Sahu always indolent, fell, towards the close of his reign into a state of imbecility which placed him entirely at the mercy of those around him. His minister Balajee, and the prince's wife Sawatri Bai, contended for the power of controlling him, and the former was so successful as to prevail on the demented rajah to sign a deed transferring all the powers of his government to the Peshwa, on condition of his maintaining the royal title and dignity in the house of Sevagee, though Ban Raj, a posthumous son of the second Sevagee whose existence had long been concealed by his grandmother the Tara Bai and who accordingly succeeded to the nominal chieftainship on the death of Sahu, in 1749. Balajee, now virtually the head of the Mahratta confederacy continued to exercise his power with varied success till his death in 1761, an event said to have been accelerated by the result of the battle of Panseput, so fatal to the interests of the Mahrattas. The power and influence of the Peshwa thenceforth declined. Madhoo Rao, the second son of Balajee succeeded his father but being a minor his uncle Ragoba was appointed regent. A protracted struggle for power succeeded between the uncle and the nephew, which ended in favour of the latter. Ragoba was deprived of authority and subjected to confinement. Madhoo Rao died in 1772. Under the impression that his dissolution was approaching, he sent for Ragoba, and for his brother and successor Narain Rao, and conjured them to adhere to each other. For a time, amicable feelings appeared to exist between them but discord arose, and Ragoba was again placed under restraint. Within a year from his accession, the young rajah was murdered, and the ministerial party and Ragoba mutually charged each other with the crime. Ragoba, however, was proclaimed Peshwa but his security in the possession of that title was shaken by the widow of the murdered Narain Rao giving birth to a son. Ragoba asserted that the child was spurious but his title was maintained by a powerful party and the infant was formally installed as Peshwa. In this state of affairs Ragoba applied to the

government of Bombay for assistance. The importance of obtaining possession of Salsette had long and urgently been impressed on that government, and the disputed succession of Poona seemed to afford a favourable opportunity for the attainment of the desired object. The Bombay government accordingly recognized the title of Ragoba and opened negotiations with him. Pending these negotiations, intelligence arrived that the Portuguese were fitting out an expedition at Goa for the recovery of Salsette and Bassem. To prevent these places falling into the hands of their European rivals, the Bombay government took immediate possession of them informing Ragoba that the measure was merely precautionary and not intended to affect his rights.

In 1775 a treaty was concluded at Surat, by which Ragoba, in consideration of a certain amount of military force to be furnished by the Company's government for the prosecution of his claims, ceded to that government in perpetuity certain territories, including Bassem and Salsette. In accordance with the stipulations of this treaty an English force under Colonel Keating joined the army of Ragoba at Cambay. Advantages though not of a decided nature were gained but the government of Bengal disapproved of the treaty and of the connection with Ragoba, and directed the withdrawal of the British force. The Bengal government also deputed Colonel Upton to Poona, to treat with the party in power there without the intervention of the Bombay government. Colonel Upton concluded a treaty but the conditions were never fulfilled. The Poona ministry was divided into two parties one headed by Moraba, the other by Nanah Farnavere. Moraba and his party were disposed to make Ragoba regent. Nanah professed views nearly similar but as he proposed to carry them out through the assistance of the French the government of Bengal became alarmed and not only authorized that of Bombay to support Ragoba, but despatched a body of about 5000 troops from Hindoestan to Bombay for the same purpose. A new treaty was hereupon concluded by the Bombay government with Ragoba in which it was stipulated that he was to exercise the office of regent with full power during the minority of his rival claimant while the Bombay government engaged to apply for orders from the Company to sanction the following extraordinary arrangement that if Ragoba should be able satisfactorily to prove the child supposititious, he Ragoba, should become Peshwa, but if the child should appear to be really the son of the deceased Peshwa, then, on his attaining the age of seventeen the government and country should be equally divided between him and his uncle Ragoba. Without waiting for the Bengal troops, then on the Nerbudda, the Bombay government despatched a force to conduct Ragoba to Poona, and to invest him with the regency. This force advanced to within a few miles of

Poona, when those under whose orders the expedition was placed suddenly determined on retreat.

The force accordingly fell back on a place called Wargaum, where being surrounded by the Mahrattas, a convention was concluded under which it was agreed that Salsette and all the recent acquisitions from the Mahrattas should be restored and that the Bengal detachment should be ordered back to Calcutta. The terms of the convention which was concluded by a committee of persons called field-deputies, were such however as neither they nor even the Bombay government had power to grant, and it was never ratified. Colonel Goddard, who commanded the Bengal troops, knowing that the convention was of no force disregarded it altogether and though his return had been made one of the conditions, pushed on and arrived at Surat in February 1779. He was vested with the full powers of treating with the Mahrattas, which other parties had prematurely exercised before his arrival. The Poona durbar however declared that no peace could be made unless Salsette were given up. Hostilities were accordingly renewed. Colonel Goddard took Ahmedabad and Bassem but subsequently from the general state of affairs and the want of resources he was compelled to confine himself to the defensive. At length Scindia concluded a separate treaty for himself one at an earlier period had been concluded with the Guikowar and after some delay, a treaty known as the treaty of balhye put an end to the war between the British and those administering the territory of the Peshwa. By the treaty Bassem and some other conquests were restored to the Peshwa, but the possession of Salsette and some other islands to the British stipulated for in Colonel Upton's treaty was confirmed. Various other diplomatic arrangements, calculated to effect particular objects were subsequently concluded between the Peshwa and the British government, but in this brief sketch it would be superfluous to notice them in detail. In 1795 the Mahrattas became involved in war with the Nizam, a war terminated by the convention of Kurlah the conditions of which were highly advantageous to the former. In the same year the Peshwa, Maderow Nurrain died. The next heir was Bajee Rao the son of Ragoba but Nana Farnavere tried to exclude him in order to secure a continuance of his own power. Scindia however arriving at Poona with a large force placed Bajee Rao on the musnud, and was thenceforward lord of the councils of Poona. In 1802 Bajee Rao taking part with Scindia in a contest which had arisen between that chieftain, shared in the defeat of his ally, Holkar having gained a complete victory in a battle fought near Poona, on the 25th October. The Peshwa fled to Bassem having previously sought to avert the ruin he saw impending, by a communication to the British Resident at his court, expressing a desire to enter into a defensive alliance with the British, on the basis

of that which they maintained with the government of Hyderabad. A treaty of defensive alliance, known as the treaty of Bassem, was accordingly concluded a supplementary treaty was concluded in 1803 another treaty for the settlement of territory ceded by the rajah of Berar and Scindia, was entered into in 1804. The Peishwa had readily entered into a close alliance with the British government, to avert the entire extinction of his authority, but, from his restoration to his deposition he systematically pursued a course of policy having for its object the subversion of the British power.

In 1813 and 1815 the British government was called upon to arbitrate an adjustment of the Peishwa's claims upon the chiefs of Colapore and Sawunt Warree and the Southern Mahratta jaghiredars. The decision, which was fatal to his pretensions of sovereignty over Colapore, strengthened the hostile feelings which he previously cherished towards the power to which he was indebted for the retention of his position as a sovereign prince and his escape from the ruin which without British assistance awaited him the condition of a close prisoner, or that of a destitute wanderer being the alternative before him. Trimbackjee Dangle, a man who by pandering to the profligate passions of his master had risen from a very low station to be the most important personage in the court of the Peishwa, shared these feelings, and was ready to take any step for their gratification. The British government was bound by treaty to arbitrate certain long-standing disputes between the Peishwa and the Guicowar, or ruler of Berar. In 1816, the Peishwa became pressing for the settlement of the disputed claims, and suggested that Gangadhar Shastry the Guicowar's minister, should come to Poona, there to assist in the investigation and settlement of them. The Shastry knew that he was hated by Bajee Rao, he knew, moreover the character of that prince, and that of his minion Trimbackjee Dangle. It is not therefore surprising that he should have been reluctant to place himself in any degree in the power of such men. But the British government guaranteed the personal safety of the Guicowar's minister, and thus assured he ceased to be actuated by apprehensions which probably could have been overcome in no other way. The arrival of the Shastry was welcomed by Bajee Rao with the strongest demonstrations of friendship, he proposed to unite the family of his visitor with his own by marriage, and it is not unlikely that the flattering proposal tended to some degree to throw the stranger off his guard and diminish his fears, though it did not altogether remove them. The Peishwa and the Shastry proceeded together on a pilgrimage to Pundarpoor one of those places which Hindoo superstition has invested with sanctity. While there, the Shastry was invited by Trimbackjee to repair to a celebrated temple, on some occasion which was regarded

as of peculiar solemnity. His just appreciation of the villainous character of the man who proposed the visit was still sufficiently strong to induce him to hesitate and it was not until after repeated messages that he yielded. He went performed such devotions as Hindoo delusion prescribed and on his return was assassinated by ruffians hired by Trimbackjee Dangle, acting under the atrocious instructions of the master of whom he thus proved himself so fitting an instrument. The British Resident at the court of the Peishwa of course demanded the instant surrender of the wretch who had contrived the means and superintended the commission of the murder. The Peishwa sought to protect him, but at length the British government obtained possession of his person. He was confined in the fort of Tanna whence however he soon found means of escaping. In the mean time the Peishwa was secretly striving by all the means in his power to induce the Mahrattas to unite in common cause against the English. Trimbackjee after his escape, actively promoted the designs of his master by collecting troops for the meditated contest. These steps compelled the British government to pursue a decisive course by demanding from the Peishwa such terms as a regard for the peace and security of India required though by no means such as his crimes merited. He had no choice but to comply or to be at once involved in war with the most powerful state in India. He was not prepared for the latter, and after a severe struggle, he most unwillingly and ungraciously accepted the terms tendered to him.

On the conclusion of the consequent treaty, the greater portion of the British troops were withdrawn from the Peishwa's territories, preparatory to operations against the Pindarries. Thus appeared to Bajee Rao to afford him an other chance of gratifying his revenge and he availed himself of the opportunity by concentrating a large force at Poona. The small British brigade left at that place was thereupon removed to Kirkee four miles distant, for the sake of occupying a better position. At this place they were attacked by the Mahrattas but though the disparity of numbers was great, the enemy was repulsed at every point with great loss. A tedious course of warfare followed but in all the actions that took place the Peishwa's forces were defeated. Towards the end of May 1818 Bajee Rao, wearied out by constant defeat and hopeless wandering, and perhaps apprehensive of a worse fate than that of falling into the hands of the British, opened a communication with Sir John Malcolm. The result was, the formal renunciation by Bajee Rao of all sovereign power, and his acceptance of a grant of pensionary provision, at the amount of which even he could not fail to be surprised, and which considering the character of the man, together with the facts of his deposal having been formally proclaimed, and his country almost entirely reduced, the Governor-General

ral, the Marquis of Hastings, was justly warranted in considering unnecessarily large. He, however, ratified the terms. Bajee Rao lived many years to enjoy or at least to receive and expend the vast income which had been placed at his disposal. With him ended the dynasty of the Peshwas, begun in usurpation and terminated in treachery. Out of the territories placed at the disposal of the British government by the crimes of Bajee Rao, a dependent principality was assigned to the rajah of Satara, the representative of the founder of the Mahratta rule the remainder were incorporated with the British dominions. Latterly the Satara line of rajahs has run out its course, and this portion of territory has lapsed to the British government.

POONA.—The principal town of the British collectorate of the same name. It is situated on the small river Moota immediately above its confluence with the Moola in a treeless plain, extending eastward from the Ghats, which at the distance of a few miles, rise to the height of 1 000 feet above the town. The south-eastern branch of the main line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company passes by the city. Poona was originally an ill built city, without walls or fort, the bazars were mean and the streets irregular but recent and extensive improvements have changed both its character and appearance. In the period intervening between the years 1841 and 1846 no less than 400 new houses were built, and several more were in the latter year in the course of construction. A stone bridge of excellent masonry across the Nij-jurree Nullah was also in the last-mentioned year completed at the private cost of a wealthy courtier, affording greatly increased facilities to a large class of grain-dealers for the transport of their grain into the heart of the town. The old Mahratta bridge across the Moota Moola river having fallen into decay was taken down and it has been replaced by a bridge of stone, at an outlay of 47 000 rupees, or 4 700*l*. of which the government contributed 3 600*l*. The road over this bridge which is at the west end of the city is on the direct route to Bombay and by it European imported goods, salt, and other articles, are brought from that port, as well as supplies of provisions and fuel from the neighbouring districts. There is another bridge over the same river in the vicinity of Poona, called the Wellesley Bridge, which was built by the government. The streets and thoroughfares of the whole of the eastern portion of the city adjacent to the cantonment have been macadamised. The most remarkable building is the palace, formerly the residence of the Peshwa. It is of considerable extent, and contains a handsome quadrangle, surrounded by cloisters of carved wooden pillars. It now serves the various purposes of a prison, an hospital, and a lunatic asylum. The headquarters of one of the divisions of the Bom-

bay army are at Poona. The cantonments are on an elevated site a mile west of the city, and are perhaps the most extensive and best arranged in India. The church is spacious and convenient, but in bad architectural taste, and disfigured on the outside by gaudy colouring. Poona is represented to have been long in a declining state. During the height of the Mahratta power the population is believed to have amounted to 150 000. At the time of the overthrow of the Peshwa, in 1818 it was estimated at 110 000 it was in 1838 rated at 75 170. It is, however, to be observed that these numbers are but conjectural, and the recent increase of houses, already adverted to, would scarcely seem compatible with any considerable diminution of inhabitants. Measures are in progress for effecting municipal improvements in the city.

An ample supply of water for this city had long been a want of primary importance, as affecting the health and comfort of the inhabitants and endeavours have been made to obtain this desideratum by the repair and enlargement of the adjacent tanks and aqueducts. These measures, however proved ineffectual and it was finally decided to throw a dam across the Moota Moola river, with adequate waterworks for the supply of the city. Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy agreed to defray the cost which was estimated at 73 945 rupees, or 7 394*l*. exclusive of the machinery which this distinguished benefactor of his country also undertook to provide. The dam which was to be erected under the superintendence of an officer of the government, was commenced in the year 1844 but twice failed, once in 1845, and again during the floods in the following year. Sir Jamesjee having already expended on this work a sum amounting to 175,000 rupees, or 17 500*l*., the completion of the work was in 1847 authorised at the public expense. The estimated cost was 37 775 rupees, or 3 777*l*. Late in the year last mentioned, further difficulties were encountered in the construction of the dam and a third failure ensued. In the year 1850 the works were brought to a termination but from the want of judgment displayed in the formation of the bund and in the selection also of its site, it was discovered that the work was unsuited to the purpose for which it was designed. It was necessary therefore, to abandon the bund as the main source, and to resort to other measures for securing a full supply of water to the mass of the population.

There was a government English school in this city which, in 1846 contained 118 pupils. Of this number the large majority (eighty-one) consisted of Brahmans the remaining number (thirty-seven) was composed of Parsis, Indo-Britions, Sonars, and nine other castes. A public examination of the school was held in October, 1846 conducted by the Bishop of Bombay. With respect to the highest class, his Lordship expressed himself in terms of high praise. This school has been recently amal-

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garnished with the Sanskrit College, which was instituted in the year 1831 for the preservation, it is stated, of the ancient literature of the country. It is placed under the special superintendence of a European officer. It consists of three departments, Sanskrit, English and Normal and in 1853 contained 497 pupils, of whom 342 were in the English department. An interesting experiment is now in progress for promoting female education in this town. In July 1851 the first girls school in Poona was established by a few educated native gentlemen. The number of girls under tuition at the end of the first year was fifty; at the close of the second the number of schools had increased to three while the aggregate number of pupils amounted to 237.

With the exception of gram-dealers, and those who trade in the raw products of the country the mercantile classes in Poona are said to be declining in wealth. No market is now found for jewellery and precious stones, which were much sought after when Poona was the seat of native rule. The introduction of European piece-goods has caused the disappearance of native fabrics, which could not compete with them in price, and Poona has now scarcely any manufacture except a very small one of paper. Judging however from the annual increase in the number of houses it is to be presumed that the loss of the trade, consequent on the deprivation of a court and other causes, has been supplied to some extent from new sources.

The first mention of Poona in history seems to have been in 1604 when it was granted by the sultan of Ahmednagar as jaghira to Malloje, the grandfather of Sevajee the Marhatta chief. In 1687 it was confirmed by the sultan to Shahjee father of Sevajee. In 1683 during the operations conducted against Sevajee by order of Aurangzeb, the imperial viceroy Shasta Khan took possession of this open town from which when surprised a few days afterwards by Sevajee, he had great difficulty in making his escape. His son and most of his guard were cut to pieces, and he himself wounded. A powerful force however, immediately reinstated the discomfited commander. In 1687, Aurangzeb restored Poona to Sevajee, but under the sway of his successor Sambhaje it was occupied by Khan Jehan an officer of the Peshwah. On the Peshwa obtaining supremacy in the Marhatta confederacy the seat of government was removed from Baitara to Poona. In 1768, Nizam Ali, of Hyderabad sacked the town, and burned such parts of it as were not ransomed. In the struggle between the successive peshwas and their nominal subordinates Bonda and Holkar Poona suffered many vicissitudes, until, in 1803 by the provisions of the treaty of Bassein the Peshwa admitted a British subsidiary force to be stationed there. After the defeat of the Peshwa Bajee Rao (the particulars of which event are narrated in the article on the Poona collectorate), the city became the locality of

the British civil establishment, as well as of the principal cantonment of the Deccan. Elevation above the sea 1,823 feet. Distance from Bombay 63 E., 74 miles from Baitara, N. 58 from Ahmednagar, S.W., 70 Lat. 18 31', long. 75 58'

**POONAHANAH,** in the British district of George's head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Muthra to Rewaree, 40 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27 51, long. 77 16'

**POONAKULLU**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Godavery river and 126 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19 6, long. 79 7'

**POONAMALLEE**—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 23 miles W.S.W. of Madras. Poonamallee is a military station and accommodation is maintained for two or three companies of European troops. Lat. 13 2' long. 80 14'

**POONASSA**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia's family 82 miles S.E. by S. from Oojein, and 97 miles W. by N. from Baitool. Lat. 22 10' long. 78 30'

**POONCH**—See PUNJ

**POONDUR**—A district originally subject to the hill state of Joolul of which it forms the northern part. It extends about eight miles in length nearly in a direction from south west to north east, and five in breadth, in a direction at right angles with the former, lying between lat. 30 53—31° 4' long. 77° 35' and 77 42'. This tract consists principally of a main ridge running from south west to north east, forming part of the range connecting the peak of Wurtu with that of Chur and having probably an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. The streams flow across the district in a south-easterly direction towards the Tones. The inhabitants are a hardy fearless race who continued to resist the Goorkhas after the other mountaineers had submitted and until after a bloody conflict at Mistelee where they were overpowered by a force of 8,000 men. On the march of the English troops into this part of the mountains, the inhabitants again rose in arms against the Goorkhas exterminated those occupying their country and, investing the fort of Obepal, farther south, conducted manly to its surrender. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and subsequent pacification of the country Poondur devolved to the East-India Company, for want of heirs to the former ruling family and as no advantage appeared likely to result from retaining dominion over its barren soil and rude people, it was, by the advice of Sir David Colclough transferred to the rule of Koonthul, its present sovereign. It is estimated by De Cruz to have an annual revenue of 800,000, and a population of 2,000, of whom 400 bear arms.

# POO.

**POONG**—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tanasserim provinces, 11 miles N of Moumein. Lat. 16 33, long 97° 42'

**POONGUL**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Bahawalpur, and 48 miles N W of the former. It is described as situated amidst desolation, striking even in that desert region. Lat. 25° 30' long 73° 53'

**POONITU**—A town in the native state of Travancore territory of Madras, 57 miles N by E from Quilon and 91 miles N W from Tinnevely. Lat. 9 40', long 76 50'

**POONOO**—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor territory of Scinde presidency of Bombay 32 miles W of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27 58' long 68 8'

**POONPOON**—A river rising in Ramguth among the mountains on the northern frontier of Behar about lat 24 30' long 84 20'. It holds a course generally north east through Behar and Patna, receiving in its course some considerable torrents. At its mouth it has steep banks, about thirty feet high, and a channel 100 yards wide. Its total length of course is about 130 miles. At the distance of a few miles further east, in the course of the Little Poonpoo holding a direction nearly parallel to that of the larger stream, and ultimately joining it twelve miles above its confluence with the Ganges at Futwa, in lat. 25° 29' long 85 28'

**POONWA** in the British district of Allahabad, head gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 33 miles W of the former. Lat. 25 27' long 81 23'

**POOPREE**—A town in the British district of Turkoet, head gov of Bengal 36 miles N E of Moosfarpur. Lat. 26 30' long 85 50'

**POOR**, in the British district of Moosfurruggur head gov of the N W Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. Elevation above the level of the sea 963 feet. Lat. 29 40', long 77° 54'

**POORAH** in the British district of Cawnpore head gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Futehgurh to that of Cawnpore and 26 miles N W of the latter. It has a bazar and is well supplied with water. Lat. 26° 45', long 80 9'

**POORAINUH**, in the British district of Goruckpoor head gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Oudh, 54 miles W by N of the former. Lat. 26 49' long 81° 31'

**POORALLA**.—A British district in the head gov of Bengal, bounded on the north west by those of Barrackpore and Pachete,

on the east by Bancoorah and Midnapoor, and on the south west by Singbroom and the native state of Mohurbunge. It lies between lat. 23° 9'—23 44', long 86 5—87 12' is seventy miles in length from north-east to south west, and sixty miles in breadth. Pooralla, the principal place as the station of the assistant to the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal and commissioner for Chota Nagpore. It is situated forty miles west of Bancoorah.

**POORANDA**—A town in the British district of Purneah head gov of Bengal, 22 miles W of Purneah. Lat. 25 46', long 87 10'

**POORANUM** in the Jetch Doonab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum 39 miles N N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32 46' long 73° 46'

**POORBOONI** in Koonawur a district of Bussahir is a village on the left bank of the Estly. It is of considerable size with houses built of brown stone banded with beams of dender. Poorbroom is 7 318 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 36' long 73 22'

**POORBUNDEE**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town on the south west coast, in the district of Burda. Though having no shelter for ships of considerable burthen in consequence of a bar obstructing the entrance it is much frequented by craft of from twelve to eighty tons burthen and is the best on the west coast, carrying on brisk trade with the opposite coast of Africa, and with various ports in Sind, Beloochistan, Arabia, the Persian Gulf and the coasts of the Comoros and Malabar and about sixty vessels of various sizes belong to the port. Poorbunder belongs to a rana or chief of the Jaitwa tribe of Rajpoots, who also holds the whole district of Baria or Jaitwar for which he pays an annual tribute of 3 000*l.* to the Guzerat, and also pays annually to the British government the moiety of the duties levied at the seaport of Poorbunder, yielding annually a revenue of from 3,000*l.* to 3 500*l.* Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 210 miles. Baroda, W 280 Bombay, N.W., 275. Lat. 21 37' long 69 45'

**POORKE**—See JUGGUBHATH

**POORMAH**.—A town in the recently leased territory of Nagpoor 126 miles E N E. from Nagpoor and 87 miles S. from Ramgur. Lat. 21 43' long 81 8'

**POORNA**, a river of Hyderabad, and a considerable feeder of the Godavery, rises in lat. 20 22' long 75 16', and, flowing south-east for 190 miles, falls into the Godavery river, in lat. 19 6' long 77 5'

**POORNA**.—A river rising in lat. 20 59', long 73 44', on the western slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing through the territory of the Raichur rajahs, Warasse, and the British district of Barst, falls into the North Indian Ocean in lat. 20° 55', long 72° 46'

**POORNAH RIVER**, rises in lat. 21° 38',

long 77° 41', in the British district of Baltoot, and flowing southerly for sixty-five miles through that district, and for twenty-five through one of the recently sequestered districts of the Nizam's dominions, falls into the Tapi, in lat. 21° 4', long. 76° 8'.

**POOROGAON**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Northern Cachar, 60 miles E. by S. of Jyntahpore. Lat. 25° 4' long 93°.

**POORSA**.—A town in the British district of Dinajpore, lieut.-gov of Bengal, 39 miles S.E. of Dinajpore. Lat. 25° 18' long 89° 5'.

**POORUNDHUR**, in the collectorate of Poona, presidency of Bombay, "a hill fort, connected with a neighbouring range." The highest point of the mountain of Poorundhur is upwards of 1,700 feet from the plain immediately below and 4,472 feet above the sea. There are two forts, an upper and a lower situated from 800 to 400 feet below the summit. The works, like most of the hill forts in that part of the country are of perpendicular rock, and frequently weakened rather than strengthened by curtains and bastions of masonry, by which the natural defences are generally surmounted. It was one of the first places which the Mahatta chief Sevajee secured, and he obtained it by preying on the weakness of those by whom it was held. In 1655 it was invested by the forces of Aurungzebe under the command of Dillir Khan and though the defence was obstinate and the success of the undertaking doubtful, Sevajee appears to have been so intimidated at the prospect of its fall that he surrendered the place and himself, and entered the service of Aurungzebe, from whom, however, he soon revolted, and in 1670 recaptured the fort. After the power of the Felahwas had superseded that of the descend ants of Sevajee at Poona, it was the usual stronghold to which the former retreated when unable to remain in safety at the capital. In 1818 it was invested by a British force, and, after a brief resistance, surrendered at discretion. The fort commands a passage through the Ghats, denominated the Poorundhur Ghat. Here, in 1776, was concluded a treaty between the British government and the Mahatta states but its conditions were never fulfilled, the treaty being overruled by a subsequent agreement between the Bombay government and Ragoba.

Poorundhur is one of the martial stations for European officers and soldiers. It is distant 20 miles S.E. of Poona, 40 miles N. of Satara, and 90 S.W. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 16', long 74° 2'.

**POORUNGURH**.—A town in the British district of Ratanagiri, presidency of Bombay, 13 miles S. of Ratanagiri. Lat. 16° 56', long. 73° 25'.

**POORUNPOOR**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to

the Nepal territory, 48 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 28° 30', long 80° 13'.

**POORWA**.—A town in Bundelcund, situated on the left bank of the Pymnnee river, distant four miles N. from Tirhwa. Lat. 25° 16', long 80° 50'. The territory of which this town is the principal place belongs to a native chief under the protection of the British government. It contains an area of twelve square miles, and a population of 1,800.

**POORWAH**.—A town in Oude, 65 miles N.W. from Lucknow, and 37 miles E.N.E. from Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 30' long 80° 18'.

**POORWAH**.—A town in Oude, 20 miles S.W. from Lucknow and 30 miles E. from Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 29', long 80° 51'.

**POORYNHA**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Futtighurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpore and 18 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 45', long 79° 46'.

**POORYNEE**, in the British district of Bynour, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 44 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 24' long 78° 31'.

**POOSA**, in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut.-gov of Bengal a town on the route from Dinapore to Furruckabad 50 miles N.E. of former 150 W. of latter. It is situated on the banks of the Little Ganduck river has a good bazar and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25° 58', long 85° 41'.

**FOOT**.—A town in the British district of Tavoy one of the Tenasserim provinces, 110 miles S. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 56', long 98° 5'.

**FOOTH**, in the British district of Meerut, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Budson 33 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 28° 40', long 78° 16'.

**FOOTLEE**.—See **KOTFOOTLEE**.

**FOOTLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Uwar 28 miles W.N.W. from Uwar and 98 miles S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 27° 40', long 76° 13'.

**FOOTORAY**.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 20 miles S.E. from Trivandrum and 82 miles W.N.W. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 17', long 77° 11'.

**FOOTTOOR**.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 26 miles E. by S. of Mangalore. Lat. 13° 47', long 75° 15'.

**PORAKADY**.—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 55 miles E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 41' long 76° 15'.

**PORENAUMLA**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras,

POB—PRI.

39 miles N by E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15°, long. 78° 4'

**PORIAN POINT**, on the coast of the British province of Pegu, at the mouth of the Ngrais river. It lies low, is formed of white cliffs covered with trees. Distance 69 miles S.S.W. of Bassein. Lat. 15 49', long. 94° 29'

**PORKA**, or **PORKAD** in Travancore, a town on the seacoast, having a trade in timber, coconuts, pepper and coir or coconut-fibre. Distance from the city of Cochin, S.E., 63 miles. Lat. 9° 20' long. 76° 25'

**PORTO NOVO** in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras a town on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of the river Vellar which rising near the base of the Eastern Ghats, and having a considerable length of course is small at its mouth and admits only existing craft. Ships of superior burthen must anchor two miles off shore where they have six or seven fathoms of water with good holding-ground in mud. This town was formerly of considerable importance and prosperity but having suffered much in the wars between the British and Mysorean governments, sank into decay. Its prosperity is, however rising, in consequence of extensive ironfoundry works having been established here by a joint-stock association, called the East-India Iron Company to whom also belong the works at Beyerport. The ore smelted is in great abundance in the vicinity and can be reduced by the usual processes into the finest steel.

Porto Novo was burned by Hyder Ali in July 1780 upon his first irruption into the Carnatic. In the following year a critical battle was fought at this place, between Hyder and the British, which terminated in the complete discomfiture of the former. Hyder had anticipated a different result. Relying upon his vast superiority of numbers he trusted that the day had arrived when he might completely annihilate the only army that remained to oppose him, and actually issued an order at the commencement of the action that no prisoners should be taken. Distance from Tranquebar N 32 miles Madras, N.E., 155, Tanjore, N.E. 63, Madras, S., 116. Lat. 11 31, long. 79 49'

**PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.**—See GOA, DIU and DAMAN

**POTAL**—A town in the British district of Myrmungur, bent. gov. of Bengal 44 miles S.W. by W. of Nussurabad. Lat. 24° 21' long. 89° 50'

**POTALPUTTOO**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 35 miles N.W. by N. of Arcot. Lat. 15° 29' long. 79 9'

**POTHEKE.**—A village in the British district of Bobbili, bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 29° 8', long. 76° 20'

**POUDELLAH.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W.N.W. of Ongole. Lat. 15 36', long. 79° 41'

**POUNA**, or **PONNA.**—See GORZON.

**POUNNALLY**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river, and 56 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 22° 49' long. 96°

**POWAKEN**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpore to Jemsh 18 miles N.E. of the former. Powasen is returned as containing a population of 5,071 inhabitants. Lat. 28 4 long. 80 10'

**POWANGURH**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar 23 miles N.E. from Baroda, and 69 miles S.E. by E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22 28' long. 73° 30'

**POWAR.**—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay 17 miles W. of Poonah. Lat. 16° 21', long. 73° 39'

**POWNAR.**—A town in the leased territory of Nagpore or Berar 40 miles S.W. from Nagpore and 79 miles S.E. from Killehpore. Lat. 20 48', long. 78 42'

**POWRFE**, in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 195 miles S.W. of former 128 E. of latter. Lat. 25 32' long. 77 27'

**POWTI**—A town of the British district Bijnour, bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 29 12 long. 78 32'

**POWUNGURH**—A town in the native state of Kalapoor, presidency of Bombay 64 miles S. from Bhatara, and 69 miles N.W. from Belgannam. Lat. 16 47', long. 74 12'

**PRAIGPOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Jeypore 107 miles S.W. of former 54 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar and water is plentiful. Lat. 27° 38' long. 76 18'

**PRANHTA RIVER.**—See WANGUNGA

**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND** (called also Penang from its form resembling that of the acre-out, for which Penang is the Malay term) is situate near the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, off the western coast of the Malay peninsula, being separated from the dependency Province Wellesley on the mainland by a channel two miles and a half wide. It lies between lat. 5 14—5 29' long. 100° 25', is fifteen miles in length and twelve in its greatest breadth, and contains an area of 160 square miles.

Favoured by nature not less in its highly advantageous mercantile situation than in the rich and varied produce of its soil, this flourishing island is sheltered from the south west by the lofty mountains of Sumatra, and on the east by the chain of the Malay peninsula, so that ships approaching its shores escape the



fury of the storms which prevail in this quarter of the globe, and a safe anchorage is at all seasons easily obtained in this harbour, which formed by the strait separating Penang from the Quedah coast, is deep, with good anchorage, enabling ships of large burden to lie a few hundred yards off the town and so spacious as to be capable of containing almost any number of vessels. A considerable commerce is accordingly carried on, which is represented as being on the increase. The coast is bold, and studded with several islands, and on almost every side the shore is lined with groves of the cocoanut. A chain of mountains, having an elevation of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, ran diagonally across the island from north-east to south-west on each side, extending from their base to the coast, are fertile plains, which are entirely cultivated except where interrupted by forests of fine trees and groves of the areca. To the north-east is a level plain three miles in breadth, called the "Valley." This is the most populous part of the island, Georgetown (the capital) with its forts, barracks, &c. being built on its eastern extremity and the houses of the principal European inhabitants scattered over its surface. The northern part is generally mountainous and the summits of many of the hills are studded with residences of European planters. There are no rivers but numerous streams and rivulets, which find their source in these mountains, serve to irrigate and fertilize the soil.

The climate of Penang varies on the hills and in the valley. In the former it is most delightful the medium temperature of the year is 70° the average annual range of the thermometer about 10°. Being exposed at all times to refreshing breezes, the heat in the middle of the day in the hottest weather is never oppressive and from the purity and bracing character of the air, together with the beauty of the scenery, it offers a most agreeable resort for convalescents. At some seasons, morning fogs hang over the summits, which make it cold and render warm clothing necessary. In the valley covered with its rich verdure and luxuriant vegetation the climate is moist. There the temperature in the day rises to 80°, and is seldom lower than 76° but the nights and mornings are always delightfully cool. January and February are the driest months. April May and June are rainy ones but showers are frequent throughout the year. The diseases which are most common are the cholera, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, rheumatism, and ulcers.

The geological formation of Prince of Wales Island is primitive. The mountains consist almost exclusively of granite, mica occasionally occurs in pretty large quantities, and quartz is sometimes found. The subsoil of the hills consists in some places of decomposed rock, varying from one to eight feet in depth the valley is of alluvial formation, formed by the detritus of the mountain, which has been

accumulating for ages. Dr Ward supposes that the sea at some remote period covered these parts, and washed the base of the mountains, and this opinion is borne out by the appearance of the opposite shore, where Captain Low discovered for some miles inland evidences of the gradual retirement of the ocean, in the ridges which at intervals run parallel with the coast. The only mineral known to exist is tin, and it is said the mountains are rich in this ore though no mines have been worked.

The soil throughout the island is generally light, but varies in quality at the foot of the mountains it becomes rich in the valleys it consists of a vegetable mould, some inches in depth with a substratum of sand. Towards the sea, where it has been covered with man groves, the soil is a rich black mould, mixed with small quantities of sand and gravel.

The whole island is covered with a luxuriant vegetation. When first transferred to the English, dense forests and noxious jungle covered its surface these have been now cleared away and highly-cultivated fields and smiling gardens occupy their place. The eastern side of the island, consisting of low lands, which are well adapted to the growth of rice is almost exclusively appropriated to its cultivation. On the south western side, the soil being of a different character is occupied by beautiful plantations of the spice and pepper plants. The cleared summits of the hills are productive in cloves, which are the finest in the world. Their sides are clothed with forests and plantations of tea, cotton, and tobacco and the plains are rich also in coffee, sugarcane, and all descriptions of fruit trees and vegetables. The nutmeg is a tall tree the island contains several descriptions, varying in the colour of their leaves and the shape of the fruit. The betel vine is extensively planted, the natives have a great partiality for the leaf, and are large consumers of it.

So great a variety of races constitutes the population of Prince of Wales Island, that Sir George Leith remarks, "There is not probably in any part of the world so small a space in which so many different people are assembled together or so great a variety of languages spoken." There are Malays, Chinese, Butias, Bongalese, Europeans, Chulias, Saamees, and Burmese. When first taken possession of by the British, it was very thinly populated a few Malay families, who used to gain their livelihood by fishing, and several bands of pirates, being the only inhabitants. Soon after the settlement of the British however Chinese, and people from various countries congregated here to enjoy the advantages of British protection and in 1797, ten years after the first establishment of the British the number of inhabitants amounted to 6,937. In 1801 it had increased to 9,537 in 1828 the population was 37,715 in 1855 it had risen to 45,618. The total population of the Straits settlements at the same period,

inclusive of military and convicts, was as follows —

Prince of Wales Island	45 518
Province Wellesley	61 509
Singapore	57,421
Malacca	54 021
Total.	208,469

The British inhabitants are either planters, merchants, or gentlemen holding official situations.

Prince of Wales Island is the seat of government for all the British possessions in the Straits. At the latter end of the last century, the East-India Company deemed it necessary to establish a port in the Straits of Malacca, and after several fruitless endeavours to obtain Achien Penang was fixed upon. The Company were at the same time apprised by Captain Light, that the king of Quedah would transfer the island into their hands upon the annual payment of 6,000 Spanish dollars. Terms being drawn up and agreed to, Captain Light was appointed by the government superintendent of their new settlement. Through the indefatigable exertions of Captain Light, forests were cleared, lands distributed, a town built, and port constructed so that in a few years the island was in a most flourishing condition. In 1791 the king of Quedah seeing its prosperous state, demanded an increase of stipend and upon refusal collected a force on the opposite shore for the purpose of attack. This intention, however was frustrated by the timely operations of the superintendent, who, applying for assistance from Bengal, drove him away dispersed his troops, and afterwards entered into a treaty with him. Captain Light, after filling his station to the satisfaction of his country and those over whom he was placed, died in 1794. A few years afterwards, the designation of superintendent was changed to that of lieutenant-governor. In 1802 a strip of land on the opposite coast, now known as Province Wellesley was obtained from the king of Quedah and in 1807 the judicial administration previously in the hands of the local government, was vested in a recorder's court. Before the year 1805 the authorities of Penang were subordinate to the Bengal presidency at that period they were constituted a separate presidency. This new arrangement lasted till 1820 when Malacca and Singapore were incorporated with Penang, and the eastern settlements were again made subordinate to Bengal. A commissioner or governor was appointed to preside over the three settlements, and a deputy resident was placed over each. In 1851, this dependency upon the government of Bengal was removed, and the governor of the united settlements was declared subject only to the government of India.

FROME.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the

Irrawaddy. It is a place of considerable importance, and under British administration will probably advance in commercial consequences, wealth, and prosperity. During the first Burmese war (1825), it was taken possession of by the British without the trouble of firing a gun the enemy having deserted it, after setting it on fire. The conflagration destroyed one quarter of the town. The captors were rewarded by finding among the spoil a hundred pieces of artillery and a large supply of grain. In the second war with Ava (1853), Frome again fell into the hands of the British and with almost as little effort on their part. Some resistance was offered as part of the troops, after landing, advanced to the position meant to be occupied for the night but it was speedily overcome, with very trifling loss, and in the morning the town was found evacuated. Frome is distant from the town of Paga, N W 113 miles. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in the early part of 1864. The district of which this place is the chief town has an area of 5 600 square miles, and a population of 100 000 inhabitants. Lat 18 47' long 95 8'

PROMNA.—A town in the British district of Amherst one of the Tenasserim provinces, 53 miles N of Moulmein. Lat 17 16', long 97 43'

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.—See WELLESLEY PROVINCE.

PRUCHITGURH.—A town in the native state of Sawuntwarree, presidency of Bombay 20 miles N E from Vingula, and 52 miles S.W by S. from Kelapoor. Lat. 16 3' long 75 53'

PRUCHITGURH.—A town in the native state of Kelapoor, presidency of Bombay 50 miles N W from Kelapoor, and 38 miles S W by S. from Battara. Lat 17 15' long 78 47'

PUEB MOUNTAINS, extending southward from the Hala range, and forming a natural boundary between the Belooche provinces of Lus and Sinde. If we consider their northern limit to be 74 lat. 26°, where the Hala range becomes contracted to about thirty miles in breadth and their southern to be Cape Monas, their length will be found to be about ninety miles. In lat. 25° 8' long 65° 50', they are crossed by the route from Karrachee to Sonmasee, at the pass of Ghucloha, described by Hart as "stony, of trifling ascent, and the descent equally gentle. The highest part appears to be about lat. 25 30', where native report represents the elevation as great, though it does not probably exceed that of the mountains of Western Sinde, considered to be about 2 000 feet.

PUBNA.—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Bogra or Begura, on the north-east by the British district Mymensingh, on the south-east by the British district Dacca, and on the south by the British district

trict Jansore, on the west, and also on the north-west, by the British districts Nuddea and Rajshahy. It lies between lat. 23° 34'—24° 36', long. 85° 55'—89° 48' and has an area of 2,606 square miles. It is a remarkably watery tract, containing many jills or shallow lakes, and being traversed by the Ganges, and numerous offshoots from that river and from the Brahmapootra. The population of this district is given under the article **BENGAL**.

This tract was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765 by virtue of the firman of Shah Alam, conveying to that authority the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

**PURNA**—A town the principal place of the British district of the same name, situate about a mile north of the left bank of the Poddá, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, and on the Purna, an offshoot from it. Purna is distant N E from Calcutta 180 miles. Lat. 24° long. 89° 12'.

**PURCOOLE**—A town in the British district of Myinnung, lieut.-gov. of Bengal 49 miles S S W of Numarabad. Lat. 24° 9', long. 90°.

**PUCHAK**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Numarabad to the town of Jodhpoor and 43 miles E of the latter. Lat. 26° 10' long. 78° 47'.

**PUCHARI**—A village in the district of Shikawntee, territory of Jeypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 25° 8' long. 76° 1'.

**PUCHEBUDRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town 60 miles S W of the city of Jodhpoor and eight miles N of the right bank of the Sonae. It is situate in a fertile but recently cultivated country and three miles south of salt marishes, the brine of which is so strong in the dry season that the salt spontaneously crystallizes into large masses about houses thrown into the pools for that purpose. The town and the salt-works belong to the khalsa, or royal estate of the maharaja of Jodhpoor and the revenue from them is allocated to the maintenance of his senana. Lat. 26° 57', long. 72° 21'.

**PUCHESUE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village at the confluence of the rivers Surjon and Kalee (Eastern), on the left bank of the former, right of the latter, 10 miles S of the cantonment of Potoragurh. Lat. 29° 27', long. 80° 13'.

**PUCHEWOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Numarabad, 183 miles S W of former 40 N E. of latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazar and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 30' long. 75° 36'.

**PUGHAIN**, in the British district of Boondshuhar, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi and 35 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28° 19', long. 77° 52'.

**PUCHOWREA**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the town of Pilibheet to Potoragurh cantonment, 25 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 26° 57', long. 80° 4'.

**PUCHPERA**, in the British district of Allygurh, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 52 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 27° 41', long. 78° 37'.

**PUCHPERA**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Pilibheet to Nagina, and 16 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28° 48' long. 79° 40'.

**PUCHPERA**, in the British district of Mynpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 20 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 5' long. 78° 41'.

**PUCHROLI** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmeer and 37 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26° 35', long. 74° 11'.

**PUCHUM SUREORA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajpoot ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 89 miles W of the former. Lat. 26° 26' long. 81° 22'.

**PUDKA BHOOTA**—A town in the native state of Bhawalpore situate on the left bank of the Indus river, and 131 miles S W by W from Bhawalpore. Lat. 23° 26', long. 69° 59'.

**PUCKERPOOR**—A town in Oude, 51 miles N E. from Lucknow and 106 miles E S E. from Shahjehanpore. Lat. 27° 22' long. 81° 35'.

**PUDAPADDY**—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 49 miles S E. by E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 29', long. 76° 2'.

**PUDDOW**—A town in the British district of Travre, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 131 miles N N W of Tenasserim. Lat. 15° 55', long. 98° 23'.

**PUDHOR**—See **BRUNDUR**.

**PUDORA** in the British district of Allygurh, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 53 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 27° 42' long. 78° 37'.

**PUDREE**—A town in Seinde situate in the territory of Ah Moorad, 73 miles S S E. from Bukkur and 106 miles N E. by N from Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 40' long. 69° 19'.

**PUDREE**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 44 miles S E. of Durbanga. Lat. 26° 38', long. 86° 27'.

**PUDROWNAN**—A town on the route from Gorakhpore cantonment to Mulliy, and 36 miles E of the former. It is situate in a beautiful well-wooded country, and when Buchanan

# PUG—PUL

surveyed it, about fifty years ago, "contained 700 houses. A few had two stories, and a few were tiled but by far the greater part consisted of miserable thatched huts. The rajah's castle occupied one corner and the whole had been surrounded by a ditch and bamboo hedge." He adds, "The town had considerable manufactures of sugar, nitre, and cloth and advances were made from the Company's factory at Ghasepore for the two latter." Supplies are abundant here and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N W from Dinapoor 105 miles Lat. 26 50', long 84 1

**PUGGUR**—A town in the British district of Ramgur, lieut. gov. of Bengal 23 miles W by S. of Hazareebagh Lat. 23 54 long 85 8

**PUGEROOKHEE**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut. gov. of Bengal 33 miles S of Behar Lat. 24 44 long 85 37

**PUHAREE**, or **PAHAREE** a native state of Bundelcund, with an area of four square miles containing a population of 800. The rajah maintains a military force of fifty infantry. Puharee, the capital, is in lat 25 14 long 80 50

**PUHAREE**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Mathura to Feroz poor by Deeg 54 miles N W of former 15 S.E. of latter Lat. 27 43' long 77 9

**PUHAOO** in the British district of Boolundshahr, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshahr to Allypurb 19 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28 11, long 78 8

**PUHPOOND** in the British district of Etawa, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate near the river Seengur 32 miles S.E. of Etawa, 56 miles W of Cawnpore. Puhpoond contains a population of 6 068 inhabitants. Lat. 26 36' long 78 32

**PUHRAH** or **PAHRAH** one of the native states of Bundelcund, containing an area of ten square miles, with a population of 1 600. The rajah maintains a force consisting of four horse and ninety nine infantry. Puhrah the principal place is in lat. 25 24, long. 80 18

**PUJOUL**, in the hill state of Kothharan a village on the right bank of the Giree Elevation above the sea 4 980 feet. Lat. 31 6 long 77 31

**PUKEROLA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 37 miles S.E. of the former place. Distant N W from Calcutta, via Moradabad, 234 miles. Lat. 28 51, long. 78 15

**PUKHURA**—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Nalin river, and 102 miles W N W from Khatmandoo Lat. 28 15' long 83 47

**PUKKA SERAI**, in the British district of Boolundshahr, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypurb cantonment to that of Delhi and 14 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 28 32', long 77 30

**PUKLI** in the north of the Punjab, a small tract east of the Indus. It is very fertile. Runjeet Singh obtained possession of it about twenty years ago, by expelling the Mahometan chief Poyndu Khan who took refuge in the island of Chuttooptye in the Indus. It is generally supposed to be the Pucolale of Arrian, but erroneously as that (lib iv 22) was on the west side of the river, and Pukh is on the east. Lat. 34 15'—34 30' long 72 50'—73 15'

**PUKREE**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges 781 miles N W of Calcutta by the river route, and 27 4 F of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25 18', long 82 12

**PULANA** or **ILANA** in the hill state of Coond, tributary to Keonthul a village on the right bank of the Giree near the confluence of a feeder from the north. Elevation above the sea 6 135 feet. Lat. 31 6' long 77 29

**PULANA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor 15 miles N N E. from Oodeypoor and 66 miles W N W from Neemuch Lat. 24 48 long 73 55

**PULANTI**—A town in Nepal situate on the right bank of the San Coov river, and 38 miles E from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 42', long 85 44

**PULICAT** in the British district Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on an island in an extensive inlet of the sea or salt-water lake of the same name. The lake of Pulicat is thirty three miles in length from north to south and eleven in breadth where widest, and contains some large islands besides that on which the town is situate. It seems to have been produced by the sea's breaking through a low sandy beach and overrowing the lands within, for its communication with the sea are extremely narrow like the embouchures of small rivers. From one to two miles off shore is the road called Pulicat Anchorage, where there are six or seven fathoms water. The lake, throughout its whole length, forms the north eastern limit of the British district of Arcot, south division. An extensive line of water-communication has been established between the city of Madras and the town of Doogorauzeptam, principally by means of this lake. The town of Pulicat is distant from Arcot, N.E. 76 miles. Nellore, S. 75, Madras, N., 23. Lat. 13 25 long 80 23

**PULLA** in the British district of Allypurb, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypurb to that of Delhi, and nine miles N W of the former Lat. 27 58', long. 78 8

**PULLA CHAND**, in the British district 757

# PUL-PUN

of Alhygurh, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 34 miles N.E. of the latter Lat. 27° 58', long. 77° 58'

**PULLADUM**.—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras 31 miles E. of Coimbatore Lat. 11, long. 77° 19'

**PULLAGOO**.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 145 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14 24', long. 98 18'

**PULLAMPOTTI**.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N by E. of Madura. Lat. 10 23, long. 78 16'

**PULLANAMAREE**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 38 miles W N W of Arcot. Lat. 13 18', long. 78° 48'

**PULLEA**.—A town in Oude, situate on the left bank of the Chowka river and 113 miles N by W from Lucknow Lat. 28 26', long. 80 37'

**PULLEAPOORAM**.—A town in the native state of Travancore 11 miles N W from Trivandrum and 69 miles W from Tinnevely Lat. 8 36' long. 76 54'

**PULLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, 49 miles N N W from Jodhpore and 122 miles W by N from Ajmeer Lat. 26 57' long. 72 50'

**PULLEHRA**.—A town in the Boondela state of Tehree, 32 miles N E from Tehree, and 88 miles N N E. from Saugur Lat. 25 1 long. 79° 15'

**PULLOK**.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 88 miles N N W of Tenasserim. Lat. 15 20', long. 98 41'

**PULLOW**.—A town in the British district of Margul one of the Tenasserim provinces, 66 miles N N W of Tenasserim. Lat. 13 long. 98 44'

**PULLUGHUR**.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore, 85 miles E.S.E. from Nagpore, and 105 miles S.S.E. from Secund. Lat. 20 49' long. 80 20'

**PULLYCOOT**.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 72 miles S.E. by E. of Cannanore Lat. 11 20', long. 76° 20'

**PULLYPATTL**.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N E. of Salem. Lat. 11 56', long. 78 28'

**PULNEY**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N W of Madura. Lat. 10 30' long. 77° 43'

**PULNA**.—A village in the British district of Meerut, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29° 32', long. 77° 35'

**PULUSGAON**.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, 29 miles

S.W. by S. from Nagpore, and 92 miles E.S.E. from Kitchpore Lat. 20° 48' long. 78 55'

**PULWUL**, in the British district of Georagon, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town giving name to the pergunnah so called, on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 41 miles S. of the former It has a population of 13,010 inhabitants Lat. 28° 9' long. 77° 23'

**PUNAKHA**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Bagnee river and 98 miles E.N.E. from Darjeeling Lat. 27 34, long. 89 45'

**PUNAMURTHCOTAH**.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 49 miles E by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11 44 long. 76 8

**PUNAPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapore, and six miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28 21 long. 79 35'

**PUNAR**.—A river of the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, rising on the northern declivity of the Sub-Himalaya, or southern and inferior range of the Himalaya, in lat. 29 23, long. 79 48' and 11 miles S.E. of Fort Almora. It flows circuitously, but generally in an easterly direction and receiving many rivulets right and left, falls into the Surjoa a great tributary of the Gogra, on the right side in lat. 29 32' long. 80° 7', having a total length of course of twenty five miles Buchanan on hearsay evidence states that gold is found in its channel, but neither Traill, in his Statistical Account of Kumaon, nor Webb, appears to mention this circumstance

**PUNASSA**, in the British district of Allahabad lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewah, 21 miles S.E. of the former It is situate on the left bank of the Tons, close to its confluence with the Ganges. The Tons, here crossed by ferry has a bed 400 yards wide its left bank steep, its right sloping. Lat. 25 16' long. 82° 7'

**PUNOH** in the Northern Punjab, a small town on the southern slope of the mountains bounding Cashmere on the south It is situate at the foot of the Punch Pass, and on the banks of a river of the same name, discharging itself into the Chenab At Punch, two much-frequented routes from the Punjab to Cashmere, that by Koteli and that by Ragsawr meet and proceed thence northward, through the Baranula Pass. Elevation of the Punch Pass 8,560 feet of the town, 3,280 Punch is in lat. 33 51, long. 74° 10'

**PUNOH RIVER**, in the Punjab, rises on the south western declivity of the Pir Panjal Pass, about lat. 33° 33' long. 74 43' and takes a direction generally north westerly down the valley dividing the Pir Panjal from the Ratan Panjal. After continuing in that direction for about fifty miles, it, close to the town

# PUN

of PUNCH, receives a feeder from the north, and below the confluence turns to the south-west. Here it is styled by Moorcroft a rivulet, but Jacquemont, who mentions it under the name of Tshomok, describes it as a torrent so rapid and powerful, that there is much danger in fording it, mentioning that a horse which loses its footing is swept down the stream and irretrievably perishes. Holding a south westerly course of about forty miles, it near Koteli receives a considerable feeder called the river of Rajour and after a course of about thirty miles further falls into the Ghanaub, in lat. 33 12', long 73 41.

**PUNDERPOOR.**—A town within the presidency of Bombay on the north-eastern frontier of Sattara, towards the collectorate of Sholapur. It is situate on the Beema, a tributary to the Kistna, and is highly revered by the Brahmans, as containing a celebrated temple dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu. Here in 1816 Trimbuckjee Danglia, the profligate minion of the Peshwa, perpetrated the murder of Gangadhar Shastri the Guicowar's minister and envoy who had repaired to Poona under the sanction and protection of the British government. The circumstances under which this atrocious crime was committed are thus related.—As he (Gangadhar Shastri) passed along one of his attendants heard a man in the crowd say: Which is the Shastri? and another reply: He who wears the necklace; but not thinking the inquiry of any importance he paid no attention either to the person asking the question or to him who made the answer. The Shastri entered the temple, performed his devotions and after remaining a few minutes in conversation with Trimbuckjee Danglia, returned towards the house which he occupied. He advanced but a short distance from the temple, when three men came running behind him and as if clearing the road for some person of distinction calling out, 'Make way make way.' Their left hands were folded up in cloths, and each of them in his right hand bore what seemed to be a twisted cloth such as appears to be commonly used for striking persons in a crowd, to make them stand aside. One of them struck the Shastri a violent blow with the cloth and it was then discovered that he had a sword in his hand another seized him by the hair and threw him down and whilst in the act of falling a third rushed out him on the head. Three of the Shastri's attendants remained with their master but two more assassins rushing from the front, the whole of them were wounded and disabled. The rest of the Shastri's friends and followers, who do not appear to have been blent with any large share of personal intrepidity, ran away, leaving him in the hands of his murderers. Being thus at liberty to complete their bloody work, they mangled the unhappy man in a dreadful manner, and then departed, one of them exclaiming in the Marhatta language, "We have now finished him."

Three of the Shastri's people had remained at the temple in attendance upon one of his sons. As they approached the spot where the murder had been committed, they saw five men with naked swords running towards the temple. This alarmed them, but not being aware of what had happened, they made their way as quietly as possible to the Shastri's house not finding him there, they returned to the road, where they discovered his body cut to pieces. The population of Punderpoor is believed not to exceed 20 000 persons. Distance S.E. from Poona 112 miles and 185 S.E. from Bombay Lat 17 40 long 75 34.

**PUNDOOA or PURROOAH**, in the British district of Hooghly, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a small town with dak or relay-station for bearers, on the route from Calcutta to Bardwan 32 miles N.W. of former, 80 S.E. of latter Lat. 23 3 long 85 18.

**PUNDOOKESUR**, in the British district of Gurkwal, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Sitwaggar to Thibet, 54 miles N.E. by E. of the former Lat. 30 37', long 79 30.

**PUNDRAWUL** in the British district of Boolundshuhar, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Khargua; to Meerut and 36 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 28 7 long 73 15.

**PUNANORE**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 79 miles S. by W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13 20', long 78 37.

**PUNGI** in Bussahir, a collection of hamlets in the district of Koonawur, on the right bank of the Sutlej and at the south-eastern base of a range dividing the valley of the Kishang from that of the Mulgum. Elevation above the sea 9 187 feet. Lat. 31 35 long 78 20.

**PUNGURA** in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Jabbalpoor, 20 miles S. of the former. It has water from a tank and wells. Lat. 25 13' long 80 31.

**PUNHETTI** in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the station of Allypore to that of Myspore and eight miles S.E. of the former Lat. 27 51, long 78 14.

**PUNJAB**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town 12 miles S.W. of the fort of that name, the scene of an engagement which took place on the 25th December 1843 (the date of the victory of Maharajpore) between the British and Maharatta forces. Major-General Gray leading from Bandelkund a British detachment to co-operate with that marching from Agra under the conduct of Sir Hugh Gough, commander-in-chief, crossed the river Sindhi at Chanderpur and proceeding north-west, on the 25th, after a march of sixteen miles, was attacked by the Maharatta army, strongly posted near the village of Mangar. The British army took post at

## PUNJ

Punjab, and by a series of attacks drove the enemy from all points of his position and captured all his artillery, amounting to twenty-four pieces, and all his ammunition. The Maharatta army is represented to have been about 12,000 strong, and to have suffered most severely. The British loss amounted to thirty-five killed and 183 wounded. Lat. 26° 6', long 75° 0'.

**PUNJAB (THE)**, an extensive territory on the north-west of India, so called from two Persian words, signifying five waters, the name having reference to five great rivers which flow through it. With respect to the propriety of the designation, it is, however, to be observed that there are in fact six rivers, the Indus, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej, but as the Beas has a much shorter course than the others, it seems to have been disregarded when the name of the country was bestowed. In semi-civilized states, and especially in those of Asia, the boundaries, at all times ill-defined, are subject to frequent changes, and thus holds true in regard to the territory lately acquired from the Sikhs, in consequence of their incessant wars with their neighbours to the north and west. In the present case the province now designated the Punjab will be regarded as co-extensive with the recent empire of the Sikhs, with the exception of the provinces allotted by the British to Gholab Singh and which are now comprehended within the newly-constituted kingdom of Cashmere. Regarded in this view the Punjab will be found to possess natural limits remarkably well defined. They are as follows:—On the north the lower boundaries of Gholab Singh's dominions, on the west, the Suliman range of mountains, on the east and south-east, the river Sutlej and its continuation the Ghara. The shape in outline approaches that of the sector of a circle, the centre of which is at the confluence of the Punjab and the Indus, in lat 28° 55', long 70° 51'. The extreme radius the Suliman range holding in general a direction not greatly varying from north to south, the Sutlej and its continuation the Ghara, holding a direction from north-east to south-west, the arc in its highest latitude touching the 35th parallel. The most western point is just below the confluence of the Punjab and Indus, the most eastern is between the 78th and 79th meridians. The length from east to west is about 550 miles, the breadth, measured at right angles to this, about 420, the superficial extent, 72,535 square miles. No two regions can differ more in physical character than the northern and southern part of this territory. Within the north-east angle is comprehended the Alpine region of Kanger. The north-west angle comprises the Emulkye country, Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara, and the country thence extending southward to the Salt range, the entire tract being intersected by mountain-ranges, and consisting of a series

of valleys, enclosed by hills. The remainder includes the plain country of the Punjab distributed into the five doabs, and stretching south-west with a regularly rarely broken by any eminence of importance. The declivity of the surface from north-east to south-west is proved beyond question by the course of the rivers, which all descend in that direction. Jacquemont considers that the courses of the Sooranmy and Guggur, which, flowing from the Himalaya, are lost in the desert of Bikanur, he along an elevated tract dividing the basin of the Jumna from that of the Sutlej and that barometric and other observations prove the plain of the Punjab to be below that of Eastern Hindostan. He thence concludes the bed of the Sutlej in its course through the plain to be lower than that of the Jumna, that of the Beas lower than that of the Sutlej, and so in succession westward with regard to the beds of the Ravee, the Chenab, and the Jhelum, to the Indus, flowing through the lowest part of this extensive basin.

About the town of Mundi, near the north-eastern frontier and on the upper course of the Beas, in the most southern and lower ranges of the Himalaya, is an extensive tract of rocks and deposits of recent formation of limestone, sandstone, gypsum, argillaceous slate, amidst which veins of quartz occasionally occur. This formation is important, in consequence of containing inexhaustible beds of fossil salt, very compact and heavy and of a reddish colour. On the west of the Punjab, and crossing the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, is the Salt range, which is crossed by the channel of the Indus, and which, to the north of the Daman on the western side of that river, joins the Suliman and Khyber ranges. The Salt range, sometimes (on the west of the Indus) called the Kalabagh range, holds a direction a little south of east, between lat 32° 30'—35°, and terminates rather abruptly on the right bank of the river Jhelum. The elevation is not great, probably in few places exceeding 2,000 feet above the sea. The formations composing it are granitic, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, and red tenacious clay investing enormous deposits of common salt, or chloride of sodium.

Altogether the ascertained mineral wealth of the Punjab and its dependencies appears scanty in proportion to the great extent of its mountains. Gold is found in the sands of the streams of the Chenab, the Euro, and the Swan, graphite or plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal bounding Cashmere on the south-west, iron is also raised in Mundi, as well as common salt. The Salt range, besides the mineral from which it is named, produces antimony, alum, and sulphur. Nitro is obtained in abundance from the alluvial plains. Coal exists about the Salt range at Mukhrud, on the left bank of the Indus, and in the localities of Jee, Mooslee, and Nummal. Scientific inquiries into the mineral resources of the Salt range, and the Alpine portion of

the Hindh Sagar Doab, have been authorized by the government.

No country of the same extent probably enjoys more largely than the Punjab the means of irrigation and of inland navigation, by means of its six noble rivers. The most eastern, the Sutlej, has its source in Tibet, in lat 30° 8', long 81° 53'. Holding a south-westerly course of about 550 miles, it receives the Beas, below the confluence of which taking place near Haroke, and in lat. 31° 13' long 75° 2' the united stream is called the Ghara for about 300 miles, to the confluence of the Chenab, thenceforward the aggregate body of water bears the name of the Punjab for a further distance of about sixty miles, to its confluence with the Indus. Next to the Sutlej westward, is the Beas, rising in lat. 32° 34' long 77° 12', and holding a sinuous course of about 290 miles, in general to the south west, to its confluence with the Sutlej. Farther to the west flows the Ravee, the least in the volume of its water though not in the length of its course. Issuing from a lake embosomed in the Himalaya, in lat 32° 30' long 77° 1', it holds a very tortuous course but generally in a south westerly direction for about 420 miles, to its confluence with the Chenab. This last-mentioned river usually regarded as the largest of the Punjab flows in general west of that of the Ravee though its source is more eastward as it sweeps in a wide flexure round the upper part of the smaller rivers. Rising in Lahoul in lat. 32° 48' long 77° 27', the Chenab pursues a circuitous course but for the most part south west, and at the distance of about 600 miles from its source, unites with the Jhelum near Trimu ferry. The united stream proceeding in the same direction for about fifty miles, receives the water of the Ravee below the confluence it loses the name of Chenab, and is called the Trimu for a further distance of 110 miles to the junction of the Ghara. From that point the river flows about sixty miles as before mentioned, to its confluence with the Indus being called the Punjab a name derived from its conveying the accumulated water of the Beas, the Sutlej, the Ravee, the Chenab and the Jhelum. This last river rises in Cashmere, the whole valley of which it drains. Soon after its issue therefrom it receives a large tributary the Kishenganga, or river of Marafabad, and after a course of about 490 miles, generally in a south westerly direction, it unites with the Chenab near Trimu ferry. The Indus, the most westerly of the Punjab rivers, traverses the country in a direction from north to south for about 500 miles, from Derband to the confluence of the Punjab and. These noble streams, besides affording means of inland navigation, scarcely equalled are of inestimable value for the purposes of irrigation. Several of the old canals have been improved and enlarged. A new canal, intended to traverse the entire length of the Ravee Doab, is under construction. The

central line is to be 247 miles in length. It will commence from that point where the river Ravee debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges, thence, entering through a high bank it will cross two mountain-torrents, till it gains the table-lands then it will traverse the heart of the Manjha, passing near the great cities of Deenanagpur Butiala, and Umritsar, thence striking into the depths of the wildest wastes of the lower Doab, and running past the ruined cities, tanks, temples, and canals, all of which it is to vivify and regenerate it will rejoin the Ravee fifty six miles above Mooltan. At the thirtieth mile of its course a branch diverges to fertilize the most arid lands of the Doab and reach the ancient city of Kuseoor. From this branch again a smaller channel is diverted to the eastward and carried on till it nearly meets the Sutlej opposite the battle-field of Hokersan. At the fifty fifth mile of the grand line another channel branches off to spread fertility down to the capital of Lahore. In addition to the main 247 miles the Kuseoor Sohran and Lahore branches, of eighty four sixty one and seventy-four miles respectively, will make up an aggregate of 468 miles.

The plain of the Punjab is divided by its rivers into five extensive natural sections, described by the native term *doab* signifying a great tongue of land lying in the bifurcation above the confluence of two rivers. First, the doab of Julinder between the Sutlej and the Beas second, the doab of Barce between the Beas and Ghara on the east, and the Ravee on the west third the doab of Rechna, between the Ravee on the east, and the Chenab on the west fourth, the doab of Jetch between the Chenab on the east, and the Jhelum on the west fifth, the doab of Sindh Sagur between the Jhelum, Trimu or Chenab, and Punjab on the east and the Indus on the west. Of these that of Mande Sagur is the most extensive, but that of Barce by far the most populous, as well as the most important, containing the three great cities Lahore, Amritsar and Mooltan. The regular and gradual slope of the great plain of the Punjab has been mentioned even the upper part is but of moderate elevation. Thus, Amritsar and Lahore are each 900 feet above the level of the sea, the town of Jhelum about 1600 and the surface slopes regularly to the south western extremity, where close to Multanoke, the elevation is about 250 feet. In consequence of the nearly unbroken flatness of the surface the great rivers frequently change their courses in an extraordinary degree.

Bands of sand traverse the country in a north and south direction, which point out the old beds of rivers, and prove that all of them have been changed. The Sutlej which formerly ran close to the town of Ludianah, is now seven miles to the northward the Ravee, which twenty years ago washed the walls of the city of Lahore, runs in a channel three miles off to the northward the Chenab,



which ten or twelve years ago ran close to the town of Ramnagar is now four miles distant, and the same applies to the Jhelum. So the Ghara, at no great distance of time, held, for above 200 miles, a course considerably westward of the present, and parallel to it.

The climate of the plain of the Punjab is in general characterized by dryness and warmth. Little rain falls, except in those parts extend along the southern base of the Himalaya, and where the south west monsoon is partially felt, diminishing in its effect in proportion as it proceeds westward. According to the statement of Elphinstone, the rain in the north of the Punjab exceeds that of Delhi but in the south of the Punjab, distant both from the sea and the hills, very little rain falls. Still the rains of the monsoon extend as far as Lahore, and fall heavily there in midsummer. In the more southern part of the plain the soil, where productive, is rendered so by irrigation. In addition to the facilities offered by the rivers and canals, the Persian wheel is employed to draw to the surface the water of numerous wells. The winters are cool, even to the feelings of a European. Elphinstone observes, in regard to his residence in Mooltan at the end of December "The weather was delightful during our stay the thermometer when at the lowest, was at 28 at sunrise there were slight frosts in the night." During the march of the English army through this country in 1838, thin ice was formed on the water at the end of December, whilst in the day the thermometer rose to 70. At the end of December, Elphinstone, marching through the doab between the Chenab and the Indus found a very cold wind but it does not appear that snow falls in this part of the Punjab. Burnes describes the weather in the beginning of February as cold and bleak frequently rainy and always cloudy. In January, 1839 the lowest state of the thermometer was found, on different nights of the month, to be respectively 34, 37, 38, 44. In the day the thermometer even in midwinter, is seldom below 70 and in January generally reaches 80° so that vegetation rapidly proceeds, and the wheat harvest is gathered by the end of April. Such, during winter, is the general temperature of the Punjab south of the Salt range. North of that, and even outside the limits of the mountains, the cold is greater an effect attributable to a slight increase of elevation rather than to change of latitude. The British in marching through that tract in December 1839 found the cold severe, the thermometer during the night sinking to 2° below the freezing-point. The heat in summer is excessive, in the plains of Mooltan it is so great as to be proverbial. At Lahore it was found, in the beginning of June, to raise the thermometer to 112° in a tent artificially cooled. A traveller, who experienced the heat of this season, describes it as "perfectly intolerable we are unable, he adds, 'to eat, drink, or sleep, and support existence by action alone.'" Bernier, who

had endured the heat of the most sultry part of Arabia, found that of the country between Lahore and Cashmere much more disagreeable, and each morning entertained a dread of being unable to survive till the evening. He describes his body as having become as it were a dry sponge, and he no sooner took a draught of water than it oozed from all parts of his skin, from which the cuticle had peeled, leaving the surface covered with pustules. Some of his companions died of heat even in the shade.

The indigenous vegetation of the plain of the Punjab closely resembles that of the drier tracts of Eastern Hindostan trees are scarce, and there occur extensive tracts containing only a few bushes, principally bahoofs of the mimosa species. Even the date-palm is, according to Burnes, an exotic, introduced by the Mahometan invaders. The wild palm a species which produces no fruit, is in many places abundant as are the peloo (*Salvadora persea*) various species of willows the peepul (*Ficus religiosa*) divers species of acacias and tamarisk the by-apple or jujube (*Zxyphus ju juba*), and caspary, called here kureel jurwaa, or camel thorn, the talae, a tree called asao in Eastern Hindostan and sometimes of twelve feet girth useful for boat-building the neem (*Melia azadirachta*), the mudar (*Tropae*), the toolee (*Ocymum sanctum*) kurnul or wild rue Fuel is scarce, in consequence of the general absence of trees and cow-dung is extensively used for the purpose. The towns and villages of the Punjab are, however generally surrounded by groves, but these are usually of forced fruit-trees artificially cultivated,—date orange, pomegranate mulberry apple, fig peach, apricot, plum quince almond, and a few others of less importance. The mango is cultivated, but does not attain high perfection except about Mooltan, and deteriorates in proportion to the advance northward. Since the occupation of the province by the British, endeavours have not been wanting on the part of the government to encourage the growth of timber Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the tracts of forest and brushwood which already exist for the planting of copses near the cantonments of groves round public buildings, and at intervals along the main roads, and of avenues on the banks of canals.

The zoology of the Punjab is more rich and varied than its botany. No accounts afford authority for concluding that elephants exist there in a state of nature for though Arrian mentions the hunting of elephants on the banks of the Indus, the animals in question clearly appear to have been some tamed loose by the natives in their hasty flight. Tigers lurk in the jungle and forests, and sometimes attain the enormous length of ten feet. Lions are not uncommon. The other beasts of prey are panthers, leopards, hyenas, lynxes, wolves, bears, jackals, foxes, otters, martens, stoats, and divers other small зверь there are also yakgas, wild hogs, porcupines, various animals

# PUN

of the deer, goat, and antelope species, mon keys and bats, including the large and hideous vampire, deemed sacred by the natives. Among the feathered tribes there are parrot, parrot, jungle-fowl (the wild stock of our common domestic fowl), pheasants, various kinds of partridges, quails, water-fowl in great number and variety herons, cranes, pelicans, eagles, vultures, hawks, magpies, hoopoes, and doves of various kinds. The bulbul, or night-ingale of Cashmere, is inferior in note to that of Europe, but very beautiful. A small species of alligator swarms in the rivers, especially the Jhelum. The porpoise ascends the Indus to a great distance. Among serpents the more remarkable are the cobra de capello and a small snake, the bite of which is almost immediately fatal. The rivers abound with fish, the pulka, a delicious species of carp swarming in the Indus forms an important article of subsistence. Of insects, the silkworm thrives remarkably and produces an article of admirable quality bees also produce wax and honey in great abundance and of the finest kind and thus department of husbandry receives great attention. The more important domestic animals are the camel (especially in the south) and the buffalo of which great herds are kept in the neighbourhood of rivers these animals being almost of an amphibious nature. Horses are bred extensively especially in the plain country in the north-east, and receive great attention, the Sikhs being an equestrian people. Much additional light on the ornithology and botany of the Punjab is about to be afforded by an elaborate report on those subjects by Dr Jameson.

The more important crops in the low level, and fertile tracts are indigo, cotton, sugar tobacco, opium, wheat which is abundant and in quality excellent buck wheat, rice barley millet, jowarree (*Holcus sorghum*) bajra (*Holcus spicatus*) moong (*Phaseolus mungo*) maize, various sorts of vetches, oil-seeds, such as sunflower and mustard peas and beans, carrots, turnips, onions, melons, cucumbers, and sundry kinds of escurbitaceous plants. So plentiful is wheat, that it sells at Mooltan at from half a rupee to a rupee per maund. Bang, or hemp, is produced for the purpose of inducing intoxication, saffron, safflower for dyes, and a great number of less important products. Milk butter and wool are very important objects of rural economy the former being almost the only produce of the numerous herds of kine, as the slaughtering of these animals for food is not allowed by the Sikhs.

The manufacturing industry of the Punjab is considerable. It is exercised principally in the silk and cotton productions of Amritsar Lahore, Mooltan, Shoujahbad, Lala, and some other places in the south, and in the fabrication of arms in Lahore. Much of the commerce of the Punjab consists in the transit of the goods of Hindostan to the countries west of the Indus. The chief marts are Amritsar, Lala, and Mooltan, Lahore being in this respect of

inferior importance. The imports from British India are principally sugar, spices, and other groceries dye-stuffs, cotton, woollen, and silk cloths metals, and utensils of various kinds of metal ivory precious stones, glass, porcelain, and cutlery. From the west, the imports are gold, turquoises, silver silk, madder cochineal, safflower, safflower fruits (fresh and dried), wool, horses, and a few of the more portable manufactures of Russia. The exports, whether in the way of transit or the produce of the country, are grain ghee or clarified butter, hides, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, milk, cotton, indigo tobacco, salt, and horses.

The population consists of various races, being composed of Jats, Gujars, Rajpoots, and Patans. A small portion of the country is included between the Kusbunganga and the Indus, north of the Salt range, it held by the Eusufzye Afghans. Of the races above mentioned, the most prominent are the Jats, who are represented as having formed the core and nucleus of the Sikh commonwealth and armies. They occupy the centre portion of the Barce Doab and the vicinity of Amritsar but they have also extensive colonies in various parts of the Punjab. In the south west angle of the province about Mooltan, they are held in in different reputs, their importance there being merely agricultural. The Gujars, supposed to be the aborigines of Humara, are described as an industrious class, devoting much attention to agriculture, and differing in this respect from the Rajpoots. The principal localities of the Patans are Mooltan and Kusaor in the Barce Doab. From the Beas to the Chenab the Hindoo race predominates but, in all parts of this region, the Mahomedans are numerous interspersed, and in the south they actually form the majority but of the Mahomedans a large portion are of Hindoo origin. From the Chenab to the Indus, the population chiefly consists of Hindoo converts to Mahomedanism. Beyond the Indus the pure Mahomedan race prevails. Of the whole population, two-thirds are Mussulmans (both spurious and genuine), the remaining one third are chiefly Hindoos and of these half are Sikhs.

For administrative purposes, the province has been distributed into a limited number of territorial divisions, each division comprising several districts. The names of the principal divisions, with their respective areas and amount of population, are stated below

Divisions.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Lahore	11 628	3 453 694
Jhelum	16 761	1,762,488
Mooltan	15 494	971 175
Lala	15 271	1,122,631
Feshawar	7 593	847 695
Jallunder	6 792	2,278,087
Hoehyapoor		
Kangra		
	73,524	10 425,719

The Sikhs are for the most part concentrated about the capitals Amritsar and Lahore. The belief of this sect was originally, according to Malcolm, a pure deism, but has so far degenerated that they now consider their founder entitled to divine honours, and regard him as a saviour and mediator with God. Their faith admits the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, either as a punishment, or a remedial process for moral deficiency, and of a future state of bliss for the good. To kill kine is considered by them a horrible impiety. Tobacco is prohibited, but fermented liquors are allowed, and no kind of food is forbidden except beef. Malcolm lays down the following as the great points by which they are separated from the strict Hindoos: the renunciation of the distinctions of castes, the admission of proselytes, and the rendering the pursuit of arms not only allowable, but the religious duty of all. The sect, though it has but recently become powerful, was founded by Nanak, who was born in 1469, at Raypur sixty miles west of Lahore, and received the name of Guru, or "spiritual pastor," from his votaries who themselves assumed the appellation of Sikhs, or "disciples." His followers were at first peaceable and humble, and remained so until the murder by the Mahometans of their fourth Guru in succession from Nanak, on which event his successor Har Govind, in revenge drew the sword which has never since been sheathed. Guru Govind the fifth in succession from Har Govind, and the tenth from Nanak, is regarded as the founder of the temporal power of the Sikhs. His votaries were instructed by him always to bear arms, or at least steel in some form or other about them, and to assume the name of Singh or lion previously affected only by the Rajpoots. By this name they are distinguished from the other Sikhs, or followers of Baba Nanak. They ceased to have any spiritual leader after the death of Govind, who was killed in 1708 and from that period, until the power of Runjeet Singh became paramount, they constituted a turbulent and irregular republic, holding, in cases of great emergency, a Guru mata, or general diet, as Amritsar but at other times engaged incessantly in petty warfare with each other. Runjeet viewed the congregated meetings at Amritsar with great jealousy and built at that place the great fortress of Govindpur ostensibly to protect, but actually to overawe and control, the excited followers of Govind who resorted there. Those Sikhs who adhere to the original doctrines of Nanak are called Khandaes; they are less fanatical and warlike than the Singhs, or followers of Guru Govind. Of these latter a peculiar class is called Akaalis, or immortals, and sometimes Nihangs. Their fastidiousness, Burnes observes, borders on insanity, and they seem to be at war with all mankind. They go about heavily armed, frequently bearing a drawn sword in each hand, two other swords in their belts, a match lock on their back, and on their turbans iron

quarts six or eight inches in diameter, with their outer edges sharpened, and these, it is asserted, they throw with such force, as well as precision of aim, as to lop off the leg of a horse or even of an elephant. Osborne, however, who has frequently seen them try their skill, found them to be very bungling, and the missiles in their hands to be very inefficient. They are a lawless and sanguinary class, and would have rendered the country desolate, had they not been vigorously coerced by Runjeet Singh.

The sacred books of the Sikhs are called *Granth* (scripture). The principal of them are the *Adi-Granth*, composed by Nanak, their first Guru, and the *Das Padshah ka Granth*, composed by Guru Govind, their last spiritual guide. They charge in battle to the war-cry *Was! Gargi ka Path*, "O Victory to our master the Guru!"

The Sikhs as soldiers appear in a respectable light. Their repeated and signal successes against the formidable Afghans are conclusive evidence of their valour; they are patient of fatigue and privation, and, in cases of reverse, readily rally. Malcolm gives rather a favourable view of their character. The Sikh soldier," he says, "is, generally speaking, brave, active and cheerful, without polish, but neither destitute of decency nor attachment. But for the occurrence of some recent events the present race of Sikhs might have claimed exemption from the charge of cruelty. Their celebrated maharaja, Runjeet Singh, rarely shed the blood either of animals or of his personal enemies, and he appears to have aspired to the praise of clemency."

In person the Sikhs bear a general resemblance to other people of Hindoo origin but they are more robust; the result of a more varied and liberal diet; they especially excel others of the Hindoo race in having the lower extremities full muscular and symmetrical. Their women are esteemed beautiful.

The general dress of the male portion of the Sikh population consists of a jacket and trousers reaching to the knee of late the chiefs have lengthened the trousers to the ankles. They also wear shawls and scarfs, and wrap their heads in thin narrow cloths, so as to form a rude turban. The Sikhs are in general remarkably illiterate. Runjeet Singh was unable to read or write, and most of his courtiers were alike destitute of these elementary attainments. This may, perhaps be accounted for from the fact of most of the sect, including Runjeet himself, tracing their origin to the Jats, a Rajpoot tribe of very low order.

The language of the Punjab is called by Malcolm a jargon, compounded of various tongues. As spoken in large towns, it is a dialect of the Urdu or Hindustani; in the villages, the dialect in use is Jashky sprung from a cognate root, and originally the language of the country on the southern frontier. Punjab contains a large admixture of Sindhi. There are two characters used,—

*Lords*, that of common translation, and *Gurmukhi*, or the character of the Granth. Measures have been taken by the government for the promotion of popular education. The indigenous schools are of three descriptions, resorted to by Hindus, Mussulmans, and Sikhs respectively. A government educational institution, partaking of a collegiate character has been founded at Amritsar. It is remarkable that female education is to be met with in all parts of the Punjab. The girls and the teachers (also females) belong to all of the three races above enumerated.

In facilities of communication, this province enjoys great advantages. Besides those afforded by its noble rivers, it possesses others in a number of roads constructed since its occupation by the British. Of these the principal is the main road from south-east to north-west, from Lahore to Peshawur passing the towns of Wuzerabad, Jhelum, Rawul Pindie and Attock. From Lahore this road is continued in a south-easterly direction across the Jullunder Doab to Ludiana, where it communicates with the grand trunk road from Calcutta. 2 From north to south from Lahore to Ferozpoore. 3 From north-east to south-west, from Lahore to Multan. 4 From east to west from Lahore to Dera Ismael Khan. 5, from north-west to south-east from Dera Ismael Khan passing the town of Jhung in the Rechna Doab, and traversing the Barot Doab to Ulohur where it joins the road from Delhi, 6 from south to north from Amritsar to Sealkote. There are, besides, several routes connecting the great northern cities with the chief southern outlet at Multan.

The Sikh realm has many considerable towns of these, the most worthy of notice are—Lahore, Amritsar, Pind Dadun Khan, Multan, Peshawur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Jullunder, Vascerabad, Leis Nurpur, Le Jelum, Jelaipoor, Shoorabad and several others, especially noticed under their names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The Punjab was, in remote antiquity the scene of some of Alexander's most arduous exploits. At the beginning of the eleventh century of the Christian era, it was ravaged, widely and sweepingly by Mahmood of Ghaznee the Destroyer. Lahore for about a century remained in possession of the successors of Mahmood, and was frequently the seat of their government, until 1186 when the Ghaznevide dynasty was uprooted by Mahmood, Sultan of Ghore. Subsequently to this event, the Punjab became the prey of a succession of weak, licentious, and turbulent rulers, among whom the Afghans generally predominated until, in 1526 Baber gained the victory of Paniput, and, ascending the throne, established the sovereignty of the Timurian family. In 1748 Ahmed Shah Durrani finding the power of the Moguls broken by the invasion of Nadir Shah overran the Punjab with an Afghan army and made himself master of Lahore, and in 1756

the Mogul emperor of India, ceded to him these conquests. Soon after this, the power of the Sikhs began to assume a formidable aspect, and in 1765 they overran the country east of the Jhelum, and, crossing that river took the celebrated fortress Rotes. In 1787, Shah Zeman Durani invaded the Punjab and took Lahore, but being immediately recalled by an insurrection at home, left the country in greater confusion than he found it. The expulsion of Shah Shooja in 1800 and consequent subversion of the Afghan monarchy, facilitated the rise of Runjeet Singh a Sikh of the caste of Jats, one of the humblest but most numerous among the Rajpoots. In 1799, this adventurer had obtained from Zeman Shah Durani a grant of Lahore, and in the same year succeeded in expelling three rival Sikh chieftains who had maintained themselves there. In 1809 having extended his power over the greater part of the Punjab and some of the petty hill states, he carried his arms across the Sutlej and attacked the Sikh chieftains under British protection. Negotiations ensued and were brought to an amicable conclusion by a treaty providing 'that the British government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the raja to the northward of the river Sutlej' and that Runjeet Singh would not commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs on the left bank of that river. In 1818, Runjeet Singh stormed Multan, and extended his power over the whole southern part of the Punjab and in the same year marched a force across the Indus and made himself master of Peshawur. In 1819 the Maharaja of the Sikhs, as Runjeet styled himself conquered the Derajat, on the west side of the Indus, and Cashmere. In 1831 at Rupper on the Sutlej an interview took place amidst great pomp and display between Runjeet Singh and Lord Auckland, the Governor General of British India, and a paper was placed in the hands of the Sikh ruler promising him the perpetual anarchy of the British government. In 1835 (Gholab Singh a vassal of the Maharaja, reduced to subjection the extensive hill state of Ladakh, or Middle Tibet and five or six years later the same chieftain subdued Baluch, or Little Tibet. In 1838 Runjeet Singh became a party in the tripartite treaty with the British government and Shah Shooja, and succeeded in obtaining a stipulation securing to him the right to all the territories which he then possessed on both sides of the Indus. Runjeet Singh died in July 1839 and was succeeded by his son Kurruck Singh. The latter died in 1840 and as was generally believed, from the effects of poison. Before the funeral ceremonies for this prince were fully ended, his son and successor was killed by the falling of a beam—a catastrophe not accidental, though intended to have the appearance of being so. A competition for the vacant throne then ensued between the widow of

Kuruk Singh and a reputed son of Ranjeet Singh, named Sher Singh, but who, though born in wedlock, had been subjected by his alleged father to the stigma of illegitimacy. Sher Singh finally succeeded, but his triumph was of short duration near the close of the year 1848 he was assassinated, and this was followed by a widely spread, frantic, and sanguinary anarchy, which, after raging with a fury that overtopped the Punjab with desolation and misery, eventuated in an aggressive movement upon the British dominions. The British government, ever reluctant to interfere in the internal dissensions of neighbouring states, had of course no choice but to resort to arms when its own territories were invaded. The appeal was crowned with success to the righteous cause, although the conflicts of Moodkee, Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon attest the obstinacy of those who, having thrown their own country into confusion, proceeded to extend that confusion, if possible, to the territories of a neighbour anxious only to preserve the relations of peace, but whose power was as great as his disposition was pacific. The insolent foe was driven back and it was in the Sikh capital Lahore, then occupied by the British, that the treaty which was designed to regulate the future position of each government towards the other was concluded. But it was not destined long to command even a nominal acquiescence. Treachery and perfidy almost unparalleled in the annals of even oriental affairs, provoked a further manifestation of British power and the Governor-General came to the conclusion that, to use his own language, "no other course is open to us than to prosecute a general Punjab war with vigour and ultimately to occupy the country with our own troops." It would occupy far greater space than can here be spared to detail the events which followed. The battle of Chillian wallah which at the time excited much discussion, and the victory of Gujarat, were among the most noticeable. The result was not less triumphant, and was far more decisive than that of the former war.

On the 29th of March 1849 Lahore was again the scene of a most imposing spectacle, the actors in which were assembled for the same object as on a previous occasion—the settlement of the affairs of the Punjab. In the contest between good faith and treachery victory had decided for the former. The British, now masters of the Punjab held the determination of its fate and that determination was the most happy for the people of the conquered territory that could have taken place. On the day and at the place above named, it was solemnly proclaimed that the family of Ranjeet Singh had ceased to reign, and that the country of the Five Rivers was incorporated with the British empire. The effects which have followed the incorporation, so different from the usual results of conquest, may be seen in the remarks addressed by the

Court of Directors of the East India Company to the government of India, on receiving a report of the first two or three years only of British administration.

'In the short period which has elapsed since the Punjab became a part of the British dominions, results have been achieved such as could scarcely have been hoped for as the reward of many years of well-directed exertions. The formidable army which it had required so many battles to subdue, has been quietly disbanded, and the turbulent soldiery have settled to industrious pursuits. Peace and security reign throughout the country and the amount of crime is as small as in our best-administered territories. Justice has been made accessible without costly formalities, to the whole population. Industry and commerce have been set free. A great mass of oppressive and burthensome taxation has been abolished. Money rents have been substituted for payments in kind, and a settlement of the land revenue has been completed in nearly the whole country, at a considerable reduction on the former amount. In the settlement, the best lights of recent experience have been turned to the strict account, and the various errors committed in a more imperfect state of our knowledge of India have been carefully avoided. Cultivation has already largely increased. Notwithstanding the great sacrifices of revenue there was a surplus, after defraying the civil and the local military expenses, of fifty-two lacs in the first, and sixty-four and a half lacs in the second year, after annexation. During the next ten years, the construction of the Barce Doab Canal, and its branches, and of the great network of roads already in rapid progress, will absorb the greater part of the surplus but even during this interval according to the Board's estimate, a balance will be left of more than double the amount of the cost of two corps, at which the Governor-General computes the augmentation of the general military expenses of India due to the acquisition of the Punjab. After the important works in question are completed the Board of Administration, apparently on sound data, calculates on a permanent surplus of fifty lacs per annum applicable to general purposes.

Results like these reflect the highest honour on the administration of your Lordship in Council, and on the system of Indian government generally. It is a source of just pride to us that our services, civil and military should have afforded men capable, in so short a time, of carrying into full effect such a series of enlightened and beneficent measures. The executive functionaries in the subordinate ranks have proved themselves worthy of the honourable career which awaits them. The members of the Board of Administration, Sir Henry Lawrence, Mr John Lawrence, Mr Mansell, and Mr Montgomery have entitled themselves to be placed in the foremost rank of Indian administrators.'

## PUN

**PUNJNOD** a great stream of the Punjab, discharges into the Indus the collected water of the Ghara and Trimab and consequently of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab, and Jhelum. The great channel bearing the name of Panj nund commences at the confluence of the Ghara and Trimab in lat. 29° 21' long 71° S, and, taking a south westerly course of about sixty miles, joins the Indus nearly opposite Mittun kote, and in lat. 28° 57', long 70° 30'.

**PUNKERMATH**, in the British district of Gurhwal, hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Siroenaggar to Thibet, 4½ miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 27', long 79° 30'.

**PUNNAGHUR** in the British district of Sagar and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jabulpoor 261 miles S.W. of former and 10° N.E. of latter. To the south-east of the town is a very fine tank. Elevation above the sea 1 477 feet. Lat. 23° 16' long 80° S.

**PUNNAH**, in Bundelcund, a town, the principal place of the territory of the same name, lies on the route from Banda to Jabulpoor, 62 miles S. of the former 169 N. of the latter. It is situated on the north-eastern slope of a barren range, or rather plateau, rising about 800 feet above the Bundachal plateau, stretching towards the north-east, and from this town styled by Franklin the Punnah Hills. The site, which is picturesque is close to an extensive jhil or tank, formed by embanking the extremity of a deep valley. A palace formerly the occasional residence of Chutur Saul noted as the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund is situated on the bank of the jhil and around are many mansions of elaborate and tasteful architecture. In the jhil are alligators, considered by the Hindoos sacred. Though now quite in ruins, Punnah was once a fine well-built town the houses being generally constructed of squared sandstone, and covered with tiles. A pathway of large flags extends down the middle of the streets, which have an air of solidity cleanliness, and convenience. Whole streets, however are now desolate, being tenanted only by large troops of monkeys, which posted on the roofs or at the windows, view passengers without alarm. The palace of the rajah is a spacious beautiful building surmounted by high, elegant kiosks, and having its exterior crowded with numerous ornamental carvings but it is in many places ruinous. The town is crowded with Hindoo temples, in a mixed style of architecture, partaking of the Sarcenic, and partly derived probably from the Mussulmans. There does not appear to be any mosque in the town, it being almost exclusively inhabited by Hindoos. There are here, however some followers of Pran Nath a Khetrya, who, being versed in Mahomedan learning, as well as in his own, attempted to reconcile the two religions. There is a building consecrated to the use of this sect, in one

apartment of which, on a table covered with gold cloth, lies the volume of the founder.

The former prosperity of this place resulted from the diamond mines in the vicinity. The diamonds are found in several localities, of which one is situated a short distance to the north-east of the town, and hence the mines there are called the Punnah mines. The ground at the surface, and a few feet below consists of ferruginous gravel, mixed with reddish clay and this loose mass, when carefully washed and searched, affords diamonds, but few in number and of small size. The matrix containing in greater quantity the more valuable diamonds, lies considerably lower, at a depth varying generally from twelve to thirty feet and is a conglomerate of pebbles of quartz, jasper, hornstone, Lydian stone and some others. The fragments of this conglomerate quarried and brought to the surface are carefully pounded, and after several washings, to remove the softer and more clayey parts, the residue is repeatedly searched for the gem. As is common in such seductive pursuits, the return often falls below the outlay and the adventurers are ruined. The business is now much less prosperous than formerly but Jacquemont does not consider that there are any symptoms of exhaustion in the adamantiferous deposits, and attributes the unfavourable change to the diminished value of the gem everywhere. The rejected rubbish if examined after a lapse of some years has been frequently found to contain valuable diamonds, which some suppose have in the interval been produced in the conglomerate matrix but experienced and skilful miners are generally of opinion that diamonds which escaped a former search in consequence of incrustation by some opaque coat, have been rendered obvious to the sight from its removal by fracture, friction, or some other accidental cause. More extensive and important is the adamantiferous tract extending from twelve to twenty miles north-east of the town of Punnah and worked in the localities of Kanariya, Bagpur, Bargari Myra, and Etwa. Diamonds of the first water or completely colourless are however very rare, most of those found being either pearly greenish yellowish rose-coloured black, or brown. Franklin conjectures the ferruginous conglomerate to have been of igneous origin but Brewster's authority is against this opinion. While admitting the possibility of the diamond having been in a state of igneous fusion that writer considers it highly improbable that it ever was so. The conglomerate matrix of the diamond rests on sandstone, which Franklin, from observations on the hill-side and in the deep ravines in the neighbourhood, conjectures to be at least 400 feet thick, and remarks, "that there are strong indications of coal underlying the whole mass." During the prosperity of the mines, a tax of twenty-five per cent, was levied on their produce but the tax now imposed is stated to exceed this rate. The

revenue is divided in proportions between the rajahs of Punnah, Banda, and Churaoora. Franklin, calculating the share of the Punnah state at 36,000 rupees, and the aggregate of the other shares at a fourth of that sum, estimates the value of the diamonds found in three mines at 120,000 rupees per annum. Poggson, who worked one of the mines on his own account, considers "that inexhaustible strata producing diamonds exist here," and Jacquemont imagines that if the mines were properly worked, their productiveness would be found not to have diminished. None of the great diamonds now known appear to be traceable to the mines in the vicinity of Punnah, and Tienfenthaler mentions it as a general opinion that those of Golconda are far superior.

The territory of which Punnah is the principal place is bounded on the north by the British district of Banda, and by one of the outlying divisions of the native state of Churaoora on the east by the Sangor and Nerbudda estates of Sohawal, Oocheyra, and Myhoer on the south by the British territory of Sangor and Nerbudda and on the west by several of the petty states of Bundelound. It lies between lat. 23° 52'—25° 3' long 79° 50'—80° 45' and "in 1833 was stated to comprise 688 square miles, to contain 1,062 villages, with a population of 87,000 souls and to yield a revenue of eight lacs (80,000)" but the income was supposed in 1848 to be only one-half of the above amount. The state pays a tribute of 10,000 rupees (1,000) and maintains a force of 250 cavalry and 3,000 infantry.

Early in the eighteenth century, Chutter Baul threw off subjection to the sovereign of Delhi and assumed the title of rajah of Punnah, but being hard pressed by the Musulman chief of Burreckabad, had recourse to the assistance of the Peshwa, by whose aid he was, in 1738 rescued from his perilous position. After his death the succession became disputed, and the country fell into a distracted state, until the Peshwa ceded a portion of his rights in the province of Bundelound to the East-India Company by the treaty of Bassein in 1802, the cession being confirmed and extended by the subsequent treaty in 1817. In 1807, the British authorities granted the raj or territory of Punnah to Kishor Singh, a descendant and representative of the house of Chutter Baul.

The rajah of Punnah was one of the few Bundelound chiefs who had not consented to abolish suttee, and upon the occurrence of his death, in 1849 the sacrifice took place. Instructions were thereupon given to the British agent to defer the recognition of the late chief's brother as his successor, in order to make use of the opportunity for inducing him to enter into an engagement for its future prevention.

The elevation of the town of Punnah is 1,800 feet above the sea, distant 120 miles S. of Calpee, by Banda, 173 S.W. of Allah-

abad 688 N.W. of Calcutta, by Allahabad. Lat. 24° 44', long 80° 15'.

**PUNNAIR.**—See PUNJAR.

**PUNNECOIL**, in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, a small town, with roadside, on the north west coast of the Gulf of Manar. The approach from the south is dangerous, in consequence of an extensive reef stretching in that direction, but a ship having safely made its way past that danger may anchor securely in seven or eight fathoms, with bottom soft mud, and two miles from the beach. Vegetables are scarce but water, swine, sheep, and fish abundant. Lat. 8° 39' long. 78° 11'.

**PUNNEBALA**, in the Deman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus 122 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 15', long 70° 57'.

**PUNNOH**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a small town on the route from Agra to Ajmer 48 miles W. of former 185 E. of latter. Supplies may be had, and water is obtainable from wells. Lat. 27° 4', long 77° 24'.

**PUNTA DEYRA.**—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Souda presidency of Bombay 27 miles S.W. by W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 49', long 68° 18'.

**PUNTI** in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilibhoet, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Pataoguri, and 70 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 2' long 80° 8'.

**PUNWAR.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 81 miles S. by W. from Jeypoor, and 72 miles S.E. from Ajmer. Lat. 25° 46', long 75° 36'.

**PUNWAREE** in the British district of Humeerpoor the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Goena to Calpee, 126 miles S.W. of the latter. It has water from a lake. Lat. 25° 28', long 79° 32'.

**PURAI**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Asingurh to Faizabad, 76 miles N.W. of the former, 10 S.E. of the latter two S.W. of the right bank of the Ghaghra. Lat. 26° 48', long 82° 10'.

**PURANEETPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 779 miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 20 miles S.E. of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 18' long 82° 14'.

**PURBANKE.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Doodna river and 174 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 17', long 76° 50'.

**PURGAI**, in the British district of Cawnpore, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 10 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 33', long 80° 17'.

**PURGY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 41 miles W.S.W. from Hyderabad, and 133 miles E. by S. from Sholapur. Lat. 17° 10' long 77° 59'.

**PURKUNDEE**, in the British district of Gurhal, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Shimoga to the native state of Tibet, 28 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 30', long 79° 10'.

**PURKYAL**, or **TUZHEGUNG** in Bussahir, a peak of the ridge in the district of Koonawar, separating the Sati from the Satley and rising six or seven miles north-east of the confluence of those rivers. A point on a peak two miles west of the highest summit was reached by Gerard, who on this height, 19,411 feet above the level of the sea, found the thermometer, on the 18th of October, only 10° below the freezing point, and the ground free from snow. The elevation of the highest peak was ascertained to be 22,438 feet above the sea. Vegetation was observed to reach the height of 17,000 feet, and it is intimated that its further progress was checked by want of soil. At the highest point reached, the peak was found to be formed of enormous disintegrated blocks of granite, between which were large lumps of ice clear as crystal. Lat. 31° 54' long 77° 46'.

**PURIAHKEMEDY**—A tract inhabited by one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, bordering on the western frontier of the British district of Ganjam. Its centre is in lat. 19° 20', long 84° 10'.

**PURLAH KEMEDY**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 78 miles S.W. by W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 47' long 84° 10'.

**PURLEY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 165 miles N.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 123 miles E. by S. from Ahmednagar. Lat. 18° 51' long 76° 38'.

**PURMUTTY**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 87 miles S. by W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 9' long 78° 6'.

**PURNABADA RIVER**—A large offset of the Atree, from which it separates in lat. 25° 50' long 86° 41', in the British district of Dussapore. After a course of sixty miles, it passes into the district of Malda, which it traverses for twenty-five miles, and then falls into the Mahananda, in lat. 24° 47', long 88° 20'.

**PURNEAH**—A British district under the lieut.-gov. of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Nepal and by Sikkim on the east by the British district of Dussapore, on the south by Malda and Bhagulpore, and on the west by Bhagulpore. It lies between lat. 25° 9'–26° 37' long 86° 48'–88° 23'. It is 117 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and 105 in breadth; the area is 5,378 square miles. Though remote from the sea, it is a level and rather depressed tract, tra-

versed by numerous streams, generally descending from the Himalaya Mountains, lying to the north. There are no mountains or hills within Purneah, the chief eminence throughout this extensive tract being a conical peak, about 100 feet high at Munneer. The principal rivers which skirt or intersect the district are the Ganges, the Kooee, the Gogarae, and the Mahananda. Besides these rivers, there are numerous smaller streams, connected with the larger and with each other and in general admitting craft of considerable burthen, so that few tracts have equal advantages of irrigation and water-carriage. The lowest part of the surface is that contiguous to the bank of the Ganges, at the south-east corner of the district, and it may be estimated to have an elevation of 123 feet above Calcutta. Titalya, on the north-east frontier and probably the highest point in the district, has an elevation estimated at 275 feet above the sea. There are no lakes of any magnitude in Purneah but many hills or extensive shallow ponds, which according to all appearance, were formerly the deeper parts of the channels of rivers which have changed their courses.

In the latter part of spring, and the commencement of summer, the westerly winds in the south of the district bring very hot, dry weather. During the periodical rains, from the early part of summer to the middle of autumn, westerly winds prevail. In spring violent squalls are common which setting in sometimes from the north at others from the north-west and north-east are accompanied by uncommon quantities of hail. In one storm by far the greater part of the stores were as large as walnuts, and vast numbers were like small apples while several were like ordinary-sized oranges. The cold of winter is in every part of the district sufficient to produce hoar frosts, and, at times, seriously to damage the more tender crops. Earthquakes are not unfrequent, several shocks usually occurring every year but so slight as to cause no material injury.

The staple produce of the district is rice, which is cultivated with considerable care. The summer rice (bhalal) is a very important crop, and is usually followed in the cool season by crops of wheat, barley, pulse or oil-seeds or sometimes intermixed with other articles. The varieties of winter rice are very numerous. Besides maize or Indian corn various kinds of millet are raised. The principal esculent vegetables are baygon or egg plant, spinach, various kinds of amaranthus and of cucurbitaceous plants, sweet potatoes, common potatoes, peas, cabbage, and yams. The condiments, ginger, napoum, turmeric. The cultivation of the sugarcane was found by Buchanan to be very limited and unskilful, and that of cotton subject to the same remarks. Tobacco, a great favourite with the population is extensively cultivated, as is hemp, for supplying the powerful stimulant called bang. Betel is also one of the productions of the district. The opium-



poppy was believed by Buchanan to be secretly raised to some extent. Indigo is the principal commercial crop. Safflower is represented as an object of some importance towards the eastern part. The mulberry tree was, in the time of Buchanan confined to three small divisions of the south-east corner of the district, but there the number was very great. It was, however found to be a precarious branch of industry, as in some years the crop of leaves totally failed and in others, the worms, without any ascertained cause perished, without producing silk. The cultivation appears to have been in many instances slovenly.

Cotton is imported from Mirzapore and other places lying to the west sugar is imported from the British districts Dinajpur Tirhoot, and Patna. The only external commerce from the district is to Nepal. The chief exports are cattle, coarse cotton fabrics, silk, indigo and grain. Banking is carried on to some extent, especially at the town of Purneah where there are some considerable capitalists but so scanty is the circulating medium, that, according to Buchanan, a rupee in this country is a large sum, for being a ploughman's money wages for two months it may be considered of as much importance in the circulation of the country as three or four pounds sterling may be considered in England. The amount of the population is given under the article BHOGAL.

Purneah the capital, and the other towns of importance within the district are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are—1 From south west to north east, from Bhaugulpore, through the town of Purneah to Titalee, and thence to Darjeeling. 2 from south east to north-west, from Maldah, through the town of Purneah to Nathpur, 3 from east to west, from Dinajpur to the town of Purneah and thence to Moufferpore in Tirhoot, 4 from south to north, from Rajmahal to Purneah and Nathpore.

The fabulous history of this tract represents that at a remote period of antiquity it formed part of the primeval realm of Mithila, and was governed by a rajah, whose daughter was Sita, the renowned spouse of Rama and whose abduction by Ravana, the demon-tyrant of Ceylon, gave rise to the war which is the subject of the Ramayana. The district appears to have been subjugated by the Mussulmans about the year 1541, and was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765, under the firm of Shah Alum, of Delhi.

**PURNEAH.**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the Bent. gov of Bengal. It is situated on the banks of the Little Kool, occupying both sides of the river and lying on the route from Bhaugulpore to Titalee, 78 miles N E. of the former, and 72 S.W. of latter. It includes a space of about three miles square, but much of it is occupied by plantations, gardens, and open places. The best part of the town is on the left side of the

river and consists of one wide and tolerably straight street, half a mile long the houses in which are pretty well built and tiled. Two inferior streets, parallel to the principal one, run on each side of it. It is surrounded by straggling suburbs, in one of which, called Maharaigang, are situated the buildings for the accommodation of the civil establishment of the district, which consists of a civil and sessions judge, a sudder ameen a mooniff a collector a magistrate, an assistant to collector, two deputy magistrates an assistant-surgeon, and an uncommissioned deputy collector. The above are Europeans and there are besides, a principal sudder ameen and several mooniffs, who are natives. With respect to the population Buchanan observes, 'This town which occupies a space equal to more than half of London most assuredly does not contain 50 000 people, though it is one of the best country towns in Bengal. Purneah is distant N W from Calcutta by Berhampoor 233 miles, S E from Katmandoo by Nathpore 200 miles S.W. from Darjeeling 98 Lat 25 46, long 87 30

**PUROKH** in the British district of Mynpoore, Bent. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpoore, and eight miles N W of the latter Lat 27 17, long 78 1

**PUROWLEE**, in the British district of Furruckabad, Bent. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Putehpore and 44 miles N E. of the latter Lat 27 31, long 78 2

**PURRAINDER.**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, 211 miles N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 18 19, long 75 30'

**PURRAUNTAJE**—A town in the British district of Kara, presidency of Bombay 50 miles N of Kara, Lat. 23° 26', long 72 53'

**PURRAUR**—A town in the native state of Travancore, territory of Madras, 126 miles N N W from Trivandrum, and 82 miles S.S.E. from Calcutt. Lat. 10° 5' long. 76 16'

**PUREBOA, or PAREUA**, in the British district of Maldah Bent. gov of Bengal, a town on the route from Maldah to Purneah, six miles N of former. It is now much ruined, but contains many monuments of antique greatness, especially the Adinah mosque, a vast structure nearly 500 feet in breadth from north to south, and 800 feet from east to west. The style of architecture is, however, rather complex than grand, consisting of a great number of pillars and domes, diminutive in proportion to the vast dimensions of the ground plan of the building. Within the precincts are the tombs of Sikander Shah and some other Mussulmans of rank. Besides this vast struc-

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ture, there are many others, but all very ruinous. The true appellation of the city is said to be Pandura, or Pandoriya, derived from its having been founded by a rajah of the Panda family renowned in the lore of Hindu mythology and romance. It has repeatedly been the seat of the government of Bengal though Gaur more frequently had that distinction. Distant N from Calcutta by Burhampoor 107 miles. Lat. 25° 4', long. 88° 9'.

**PURSA.**—A town in the British district of Sarun, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 25 miles N W of Chupra. Lat. 25° 57', long. 84° 27'.

**PURSOBE.**—A town in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 53 miles S E of Mirzapoor. Lat. 24° 27', long. 82° 58'.

**PURSOOD** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra, and 11 miles N E of the latter. Lat. 27° 34', long. 77° 54'.

**PURSOR.**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar 41 miles N N W from Rajkote and 60 miles E S E from Bhuj. Lat. 22° 51', long. 70° 36'.

**PURTABGHUR.**—A town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 33 miles S of the former and 206 N E of the latter. It is the principal place of a raj or small state of the same name, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General comprising part of the tract called Bagur and the whole of that denominated Kantal. The raj is bounded on the north west and north by the state of Meerwar or Odeypore, on the east by Mundewore Jowna, and Ratlam, and on the south west by Banawarra and lies between lat. 23° 14'—24° 14' long. 74° 27'—75°. The area is estimated at 1,457 square miles, and the population at 145,700. It is a hilly and ill cultivated tract, rather elevated, and hence frost is not unknown. The annual revenue of the rajah was, in 1848, estimated at 175,000 rupees, or 17,500 £. The armed force consists of 250 cavalry and 300 infantry with a police establishment of 200 men. The ruling family is of a junior branch of that of Odeypore. Before the raj became tributary to Holcar it formed a dependency of the Mogul empire, and one of its former rulers, Salim Shah, having obtained from Mahomed Shah the privilege of coinage money in his own name struck in the name of Purtabghur the Salim Shah rupee. The privilege thus conceded has been grossly abused by the more recent rajahs, who have permitted the fraudulent alteration of the standard, and the debased coin issued from this mint has frequently been made the subject of remonstrance on the part of the British government. In 1818 the rajah concluded a treaty with the East-India Company under which he became entitled to protection, he binding himself to subordinate co-operation and to pay annually to the other contracting party a tribute of

72,700 Salim Shah rupees, which sum is transferred to Holcar the feudal superior of Purtabghur. A detail of the circumstances under which Dulpat Singh the regent of Doongerpoor succeeded to the raj of Purtabghur and relinquished his claim of succession to that of Doongerpoor will be found in the article upon the latter state. The town of the same name as the district, and the chief place within it, though of considerable size, presents nothing particularly worth notice. Elevation above the sea 1,698 feet. Distance of the town direct from Mhow N W 118 miles from Oyeen, N W 30. Lat. 24° 5' long. 74° 53'.

**PURTABURH.**—A town in the largest territory of Berar or Nagpoor 70 miles N N W from Nagpoor and 92 miles S E from Seoni. Lat. 20° 49' long. 80° 10'.

**PURTABURH.**—A district of the territory of Oude, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north east by the district of Sultanpoor, on the east by the British district of Jounpoor, on the south by the British district of Allahabad, and on the west by the districts of Allahabad and Saloon. It lies between lat. 25° 40'—26° 15' long. 81° 40'—82° 5', is forty five miles in length from south-east to north-west and twenty in breadth. It contains the following subdivisions: 1. Purtabghur, 2. Amethi, 3. Dalpur Patdi.

**PURTABURH** or **BIHAGHAT** in the territory of Oude, a town two miles south of the right bank of the river Sase. It is surrounded by a decayed rampart of mud, and on its west side is a fort of the same material in a ruinous state but still inhabited by a gajdar or officer of police. The site is rather elevated, sandy yet not unproductive and water is found at from thirty to thirty five feet below the surface. Butler states the population at 10,000, of whom half are Mussulmans, and almost all cultivators, there being no manufactures. Previously to 1834 one of the Company's native infantry regiments, with two guns, was cantoned three miles north-east of the town on a very healthy spot on the right bank of the Sase. Tuffenhaler gives a brief notice of Purtabghur which he concludes by observing, in this district much salt and saline earth are obtained. Purtabghur is distant N from Allahabad 32 miles, N W from Calcutta 534, S E from Lucknow 40. Lat. 25° 54' long. 81° 58'.

**PURTABPOOR**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and eight miles S W of the latter. Lat. 28° 55', long. 77° 45'.

**PURTABPOOR**, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Euzab and 41 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 13' long. 78° 55'.

**PURTOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right

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bank of the Doodna river and 140 miles S.W. by S. from Elhahpore Lat. 19 36' long 76 18'

**PURTYALL**.—A town in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, 69 miles N.W. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16 40' long 80 30'

**PURULEA**.—See POORALLA.

**PURUSGAON**.—A town in the escheated territory of Berar or Nagpore 71 miles E. by N. from Nagpore and 180 miles S. from Jubbulpore Lat. 21 18, long 80 14

**PURUSPUTI** in the territory of Oude a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sultan pore cantonment, 66 miles W. of the former 12 S.E. of the latter Lat. 26 17, long 88 10'

**PURWAN NUDDEE**.—A river rising in lat. 27 31, long 87 2' in the British district of Tirhoot, and, flowing in a southerly direction for seventy miles, generally through the district of Bhagulpore, falls into the Dhanora, in lat. 26 38, long 86 49'

**PUSGAW**.—A town in Oude 83 miles N.W. by N. from Lucknow and 16 miles E. by S. from Shahjehanpore Lat. 27 50', long 80 18'

**PUTAOO** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpore and 14 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 26 57 long 72 30

**PUTCHPAHAR**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, 32 miles W.S.W. from Jhalra Patan and 53 miles E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24 21 long 76 45

**PUTEANUGLA**, in the British district of Moradabad lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 30 miles N. of the former It is situate in an open, low level country, partially cultivated. Lat. 29 4, long 78 57

**PUTEHUR**, in the British district of Suharanpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Suharanpore to Simla, 13 miles N.N.W. of the former Lat. 30 8, long 77 32

**PUTENER**, in the British district of Mo-suiffurngur lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 19 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 29 32, long 77 14

**PUTERA**, in the British district of Banda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by Chila Tara Ghat from Cawnpore to town of Banda, 17 miles N. of latter Lat. 25 42, long 80 32

**PUTHIA** in the British district of Mynpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Mynpore, and 37 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 27 37, long 78 37

**PUTHONA**, in the British district of Al-

lahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Futtahpore 21 miles W.N.W. of the former Lat. 25 32, long 81 38

**PUTHURRIA**, in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Sangor 236 miles S.W. of former and 28 N.E. of latter It is situate at the east extremity of a range of trap hills, at an elevation of 1395 feet above the sea. Lat. 23 53, long 79 11

**PUTJIRWA**.—A town in the British district of Sarun lieut. gov. of Bengal eight miles W.N.W. of Bethah Lat. 26 48' long 84 28'

**PUTNEETOLA**.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 40 miles S. of Dinajepore Lat. 25 2, long 88 42'

**PUTNI**.—A small river rising in the Sangor and Nerbudda territory in lat. 23 40' long 80 1 and taking a northerly course of eighteen miles, it crosses the northern frontier into Bundelcund through which it flows first north easterly and then north westerly and falls into the Cane on the left side in lat. 24 20', long 80 8, having a total course of about seventy miles

**PUTPURGUNJ** in the British district of Boolandshuhur, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Allypore to Delhi cantonment, and eight miles S.E. of the latter It has a bazar and is supplied with water from wells Close to it was fought, in 1803 the engagement more generally styled the battle of Delhi, in which the British army under General Lake totally defeated the Marhattas commanded by Bourquien a French adventurer Lat. 28 37 long 77 21

**PUTRA**.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Berar or Nagpore seven miles N.N.W. from the hill seminary of Jeypore and 182 miles W. by S. from Ganjam Lat. 19 17' long 82 28'

**PUTRUHUT** in the district of Sahawal territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, a small town with bazar on route from Sangor by Rowah, to Allahabad, 168 miles S.W. of the latter It is situate on the right bank of the river Tons (South-eastern) here a great torrent with channel 200 yards wide, and stream about sixty yards wide in the dry season and crossed by ford A ruinous fortress of fine and picturesque aspect, built on a limestone rock, formerly commanded the passage but is now merely the residence of some humble relatives and domestics of the rajah. Lat. 24 34 long 80 34'

**PUTSEEN**.—A town in the British district of Rajeshaye, lieut. gov. of Bengal 32 miles N.E. by E. of Rampore. Lat. 24 37, long 89 5'

**PUTTACOTTE**.—A town in the British

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district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras 29 miles S.S.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10 25, long 79 21

**PUTTA HAT**—A town in the British district of Bulloah lieut-gov of Bengal 14 miles N.W. of Bulloah Lat. 23°, long 90 46

**PUTTANAPARAM**—A town in the native state of Travancore presidency of Madras 43 miles N by W from Trivandrum, and 62 miles S.W. from Tinnevely Lat 9 5, long 76 55

**PUTTARY** in the territory of Rewah province of Baghelund a small town on the old route from Mirzapoor to the town of Rewah and 35 miles S.W. of the former Lat 24 45 long 82 6

**PUTTEALA**—A native state in Sirhind and within the jurisdiction of the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej states. It is the most important of those known as the Sikh protected states, and the chief is regarded by his neighbours as the head of the Pholkean tribe. The original dimensions of the territory were extended by purchases made of additional dominions on the dismemberment of the states of Baghat and Keyonthal subsequently to the expulsion of the Ghorokas and further extension more recently accrued from grants made by the British government, in reward of the fidelity displayed by the rajah during the war with Lahore. The area exclusive of the hill district, is returned at 4 68 square miles and the population at 1 310 960 persons. The territory is among the most fertile in Sirhind, and exports great quantities of grain across the Sutlej to Lahore and Amritsar. By the manifesto issued by the British government on taking possession of Sirhind in 1849 the rajah is guaranteed the sovereignty within his own possessions and is bound to furnish a quota of troops in case of war. On one occasion in 1812, an interference with the independence of the rajah became indispensable in consequence of his frantic and ruinous extravagance he having so misapplied his resources that when called upon to supply troops for the public service he could furnish no more than 200 horsemen of the worst description. At length his misconduct was considered to amount to insanity and he was deposed, and placed under restraint.

In conferring the additional territory lately bestowed by the British government on the rajah of Putteala, in reward of his fidelity during the Lahore war it was stipulated that the rajah should renounce the right of levying transit-duties should make and maintain to repair a military road and abolish ~~distilleries~~, inebriates, and slave-dealing within his dominions.

**PUTTEALA**, in Sirhind the chief place in a native state of the same name. It is situated on the river or rather torrent, Beas. This stream, known also by the name of the

Putteala river runs past the town in a very deep channel yet has in time of inundation so large a volume of water that a great embankment has been found necessary to preserve the walls from its destructive influence. It is a compact town built of brick masonry and more cleanly than the generality in this part of India, and densely peopled. The citadel is small and of no great strength. It is the residence of the rajah. Putteala is distant 3 W from Calcutta 1023 miles, Lat. 30 20', long 76 25

**PUTTEALEE** in the British district of Furruckabad the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a small town near the north western frontier towards the districts of Mynpoorie and Budarn and 44 miles N.W. of Fettebgnrh. Here, in 1749, an engagement took place between Ahmed Khan the Afghan nawab of Furruckabad and Nafier Jang nawab of Oude and vizier of the empire of Delhi. During the hottest part of the engagement says Hamilton there suddenly arose a sandstorm (common in those parts of India) which blew with violence directly in the faces of the Mughals, and the Afghans, improving this advantage, rushed in the bosom of a thick cloud of dust and charged their enemies with irresistible impetuosity. The vizier's troops being blinded by the sand, could neither judge of the number nor direction the attacks of their assailants their panic was increased by the whirlwind and darkness which surrounded them and in a few minutes they gave way and fled with the utmost precipitation. All the vizier's artillery was taken and his infantry cut off to a man. He himself escaped with difficulty. It is mentioned in the Ayen Akbery under the name of Puttyaly and its assessment stated at 46 940 rupees. Lat. 27 41 long 76 4

**PUTTEERAM**—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor lieut gov of Bengal 21 miles S.W. of Dinajepoor Lat. 26 18 long 89 47

**PUTTHRI** in the British district of Baharunpoor lieut gov of the N.W. Province, a river or large torrent having its origin on the south-western declivity of the Kinnorow Ghat or Pass through the Kewahk range and in lat. 30 8° long 73 5. It has a course of about thirty miles in a direction generally southerly and falls into the Banganga Nuddee an offset of the Ganges in lat. 29 42° long. 73 9°. In the upper part of its course it flows down a bed of shingle and sand but for the greater part is a shallow expanse of water with little current. This torrent is crossed by the Ganges Canal by means of a dam thrown across the river constructed with ten openings of ten feet each and flank overfalls.

**PUTTUN** or **ANHULWAR PATTAN**, in Gooerat, or the territory of the Gascowar, a town situate on the small river Banarwah, a tributary of the Ranaa. Here are extensive traces of the ancient city of Anbulwar. Lat. 26 38

# PUT-QUE

"The eye," says Tod, "can trace the course of the walls which formed an irregular trapezium of perhaps five miles circuit, around which extended, chiefly to the east and south, the suburbs, to which there may have been an external circumvallation." The wall inclosing the present city of Puttun is built half way up with stones from the ancient city whether from palaces, temples, or fountains, and these more solid foundations are surmounted by a comparatively sunny rampart of brick. Here are some manufactures of importance, as of swords, spears, pottery of a very light fine kind, and weaving in silk and cotton. The population is estimated at 30 000. Distance from Ahmedabad N W 68 miles. Lat. 23 46, long 72 8.

**PUTTUNCHERROO**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 21 miles N W by W from Hyderabad and 168 miles E. from Sholapur. Lat. 17 31, long. 78 10.

**PUTTUN SOMNAUT**—See **SOMNATH**.

**PUWYE**—A town in the Boondela state of Punnah 32 miles S by W from Punnah and 55 miles N E. by E from Dumoh. Lat. 24 16 long 80 14.

**PYARU**—A village in the parghna of Bulughur, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces distant S. from Delhi 30 miles. Lat. 28 16, long 77 22.

**PYENA**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small market town on the left bank of the river Ghoghra. Buchanan states that it has 500 houses, which would assign it a population of about 3 000 persons. Distant S E from Gorakhpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 26 15, long 83 50.

**PYGA**—A town in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29 8 long 78 59.

**PYKHIA**—A town in the British district of Mergui, one of the Tenasserim provinces 80 miles N by W of Tenasserim. Lat. 13 14, long 95 50.

**PYKOWLEE**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Dusa-pore to Gorakhpore cantonment, 125 miles N W of the former. Lat. 26 52, long 83 38.

**PYLADY**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 88 miles N by W of Madras. Lat. 13 33, long 80 17.

**PYLANEE**, in the British district of Bandah, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bandah to Lucknow, 28 miles N by E. of the former. Lat. 33 45, long 80 30.

**PYNG**—A town of Burmah, 19 miles W from the right bank of the Irrawaddy river, and 149 miles S W from Ava. Lat. 20 18, long 94 24.

**PYNGAWA**, in the British district of Georgeon, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Ferozpoor and 13 miles N E of the latter. It is situate a mile east of the Khanpoor Ghat, a pass through a range of low hills. The village has water from wells, and supplies are procurable. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27 54, long 77 10.

**PYSUNNEE**—A small river rising in Bundelcund, on the table-land surmounting the Purna range and in lat. 24 52 long 80 48. It first flows north east, and at Jorax is precipitated over the brow of the ridge by a cascade, the height of which is estimated by Jacquemont to exceed 300 feet. A few miles further on, it passes into the British district of Banda, through which it flows first north subsequently north east, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 25 26, long 81 14, its total length of course being eighty miles. It is sacred among the Hindoos and its cataraet near Jorax as well as its romantic course to the plains below, is exceedingly interesting.

**PYTHEEA**, in the district of Aldemau territory of Oude, a village four miles S. W of the right bank of the river Tons (North eastern) 55 miles S E. of the city of Oude. Better estimates its population at 400 of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26 10, long 82 48.

**PYTIANI RIVER**—One of the mouths of the river Indus. It communicates with the Buggaur the western branch of the Indus in lat. 24 36 long 67 21 and flows into the sea in lat. 24 24 long 67 13. Little difficulty would be experienced in entering the creek it being better defined than most of the mouths of the Indus.

**PYTUN**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 53 miles N E by E from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19 29, long 75 28.

## Q.

**QABUR SHAKWALA**, in the British district of Bhuttesau, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Mundate to Beekaneer 71 miles S. by W of the former. Lat. 29 50 long 74 8.

**QUEDAH**—A native state on the Malay peninsula, occupying that portion of the main land which lies opposite the British possession of Prince of Wales Island. Province Wellesley forms its western boundary. Quedah, the principal place, is in lat. 6 long. 100° 30'. In 1786 an agreement was entered into with the rajah of Quedah, under which Prince of Wales Island was ceded to the British in consideration of an annual stipend of 6,000 Spanish dollars. In 1800 a further treaty was concluded with the rajah, under which

# QUI—RAD

Province Wellesley was transferred to the British and the annual payment to the rajah increased to 10 000 dollars. In 1821 the king of Siam invaded Quedah, and expelled the rajah but was induced in 1842, upon the submission of the latter to renounce him in the most valuable portion of his former territory. At a subsequent date, the rajah of Quedah placed himself in a position of hostility towards the British, who visited his misconduct by withholding payment of his stipend. Upon its restoration the arrears which had accumulated during the period of suspension were declared forfeited.

**QUILON** in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, in a bight where ships may anchor under shelter at about two and a half or three miles from the fort. A small British force is usually stationed here. The ground on which the cantonment stands, rises by a gentle ascent from the sea, and includes an area of nearly five miles in circumference.

There is no natural boundary between the military cantonment and the Travancore territory but a broad road round the cantonment points out the line of demarcation. There is in the cantonment a barrack for European troops, formerly occupied by a company of foot-artillery but for many years past untenanted and now fast falling to decay there is also a European hospital. The site of the cantonment is healthy, being in the highest part about forty feet above the sea. The soil is for the most part sandy but within its limits is a considerable piece of swampy ground. Water is abundant and good. There is a jail here, under the charge of the Travancore authorities. The roads about the cantonment are of laterite, broken small and are in excellent condition. With Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, the communication is carried on almost entirely by means of canals, dug parallel to the low sandy shore, and connecting the different lakes formed by the backwater. There is also a military road, adapted for wheeled carriages, which however is but little frequented, owing to the great facility of water communication, and which, in 1843 was represented as out of repair. Northwards, towards Allepi and Cochin there are similar opportunities for communication by water but horses and cattle can travel by an ill formed sandy road along the beach. In a direction north easterly there is a line of communication with Tinnivelly by a pass through the mountains but it is only an indifferent route, and is rather a footpath than a road. The vegetable productions of Quilon are timber, coconuts, cor or coconut-flare, pepper, cardamoms, ginger betelnuts, and coffee. The population is stated to be about 26,000. An Episcopal church was some years ago erected at this place. Distance from Trivandrum, N W, 33 miles, Cannanore, S.E., 125; Man-

galore, S.E., 308, Bombay, S.E., 740, Bangalore S.W., 290 Madras, S.W., 885. Lat. 8° 55' long 76° 39'

**QUOMOROODENUGGUR**, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Rohuk to the city of Delhi and 11 miles W of the latter. Lat. 28° 40' long 77° 6'

## R.

**RAAT**, in the British district of Humsere, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a small town on the route from Jubulpore by Kitha to Calpee 46 miles S of the latter. It has a bazar and supplies and water are abundant. Davidson styles it a populous and busy village though a short time before his arrival the corpses of seventy of the inhabitants had been burned, in consequence of dreadful mortality caused by malaria, resulting from the numerous swamps, tanks and the rank vegetation with which the place is surrounded. Raat contains a population of 8 616 inhabitants. Lat. 25° 36', long 79° 38'

**RACHERY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 19 miles from the left bank of the Godavery river and 183 miles N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 59', long 80° 13'

**RACHOL**—A town in the Portuguese state of Goa, situate 14 miles S.E. from Goa. Lat. 15° 19' long. 74° 4'

**RACHOOTEE**, in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, a town situate on the Mundaveer or Chittur, a small stream tributary to the river Northern Pennar or Pennaur. It is the principal place of a subdivision of the same name. Distance from the town of Cuddapah S 36 miles, Nellore S.W. 86 Madras, N.W. 123. Lat. 14° 3' long 78° 49'

**RACHUL**—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.E. by E. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 8' long 80° 56'

**RACKEE**, in the Swade Sagur Doosh division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Swan river, 54 miles S.S.E. of the town of Attock. Lat. 33° 15', long 73° 45'

**RACKLING**—A town in the native state of Sikhim, 19 miles N from Darjeeling and 115 miles N.N.E. from Paruah. Lat. 27° 18', long 88° 25'

**RADEHUNPOOR**, a petty state in the north-western quarter of Guzerat, including the pergunnahs of Moorpoor and Sumner. It lies between lat. 23° 20' and 23° 55' and long. 71° 28' and 72° 3', and is bounded on the north by Tharwarra, on the south by Mandell and Durjowarra on the east by the Patitan district and on the west by that of

## RAD—RAE.

**Warys** Its dimensions are about forty miles by twenty

During the months of April May, June, and July the heat is excessive in August and September if rain falls, the weather is agreeable, October and November are again hot but from December until the return of the heat in April the climate is delightful. There are three descriptions of soil—sandy black, and saline. The chief products are wheat cotton, and all the common grains. Salt is both manufactured and self produced. The British government rent the Unwerpoora salt-pans of the nawab at the annual sum of 11 048 rupees.

The district is traversed by the Bunnas river and by the minor streams of the Surrunwutti and Roopan. One of the great roads from Hindostan and Palee to the Mundavie Bunder, in Cutch passes through Radhunpoor. The population principally Hindoo consists of about 45 000 souls. Radhunpoor is not tributary either to the British or any other government but pays black mail to the surrounding Coohie districts. A police force, consisting of 285 sowars and 320 foot-men, is kept up by the state, and detachments are spread about in the different villages for their protection. In case of foreign invasion the state is entirely dependent on the British government. The first connection of that government with Radhunpoor was in 1813 in which year Captain Carnar, then Resident at Baroda, concluded an engagement between the nawab and the Guicowar by which the Guicowar state was empowered, under the advice and mediation of the British government, to control the external relations of Radhunpoor and to assist the nawab with forces in defending it from foreign invasion but excluded from any interference in the internal affairs of the country. During the five following years, the Kossas and other marauders having greatly infested the north west part of Guzerat, and more particularly this petty state, the nawab voluntarily solicited the aid of the British government to expel them and offered to pay a share of the expenses of the war. The required aid was afforded. In 1819 Colonel Barclay marched with a force and expelled the freebooters from all parts of Guzerat and an agreement was negotiated with the nawab of Radhunpoor by which he consented to pay a yearly tribute to the British government, leaving the actual amount to be subsequently decided. In 1822 the tribute was fixed at 17 000 rupees per annum for five years after which it was to be left to the British government to increase the amount or not. The engagement continued in force until the year 1824, when the home authorities, considering the state unable to bear the amount of tribute imposed, it was, by the order of the Bombay government, remitted in full in the month of July of that year.

The Radhunpoor state is under the ma-

nagement of the British agent at Pahnunpoor who controls its relations with the neighbouring states, but avoids all interference in its internal affairs. It has enjoyed perfect tranquillity since its connection with the British government in 1819.

The first person of the reigning family of which there is any record is Sheer Khan Babee, who was thannadar of Chowal in 1663. His grandson, Mahomed Khan Jehan, was the first of the family appointed as foydar of Radhunpoor in 1715. He left two sons, Kurnaboodun and Mahomed Unwar. A few days after their father's death Mochangul Moolk then sonbahdar of Guzerat, gave the pergunnahs of Summee and Moorpoor to the eldest, with the title of Jowan Mird Khan, and appointed the second foydar of Radhunpoor. In 1765 Jowan Mird Khan died and was succeeded by his eldest son Gazeeddeen, in the pergunnahs of Summee and Moorpoor, his second son succeeding to that of Radhunpoor. In 1787 the latter died childless. In 1818 Gazeeddeen died leaving two sons, Sheer Khan and Kurnalodeen Khan. The former succeeded to the Radhunpoor pergunnah, and the latter to those of Summee and Moorpoor. In 1814 the latter dying without issue, Sheer Khan succeeded to the nawabship of the three pergunnahs. Sheer Khan died in 1825 and with the unanimous consent of the people was succeeded by the present chief, Zoorawar Khan, an only son by a slave-girl. But Zoorawar being at this time only three years of age Siriah Bebee the second wife of the late chief, was appointed regent during his minority. In 1837 he was intrusted with the management of his own affairs. He is now about thirty two years of age and has a son heir-apparent to the chieftainship.

**RADHUNPOOR**, in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar a town on the route from Ahmedabad to Hyderabad in Scinde 85 miles direct N.W. of former, 270 S.E. of latter. Though a considerable and fortified town, and not devoid of trade and manufactures, the majority of its population are cultivators, principally Rajpoots and Coohes. Its principal exports are butter, hides, and grain, and coarse cotton cloths, the local manufacture. The chief styled nawab of Radhunpoor is a Muselman, of the influential family of Babee and has an annual income of 1 50 000 rupees. He acknowledges fealty to the Guicowar by annually presenting to him a horse and clothes. His military establishment consists of sixty horse and 550 infantry. Population 15 000. Lat. 23° 50' long. 71° 30'.

**RAKERAG**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 43 miles N.N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 29' long. 74° 50'.

**RAEGURH** in the British collectorate Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a fort situated amidst the Northern Ghats. During the last

# RAE--RAH.

campaign against the Peishwa, it was regarded as one of the strongest fortresses in India, and, in fact, as impregnable as Gibraltar. It was invested by a British force under Colonel Prother in April, 1818, and surrendered after a bombardment of fourteen days, by which every building except one granary was reduced to ashes. Raesgurb originally denominated Rauri in 1643 fell into the hands of Servajee who changed its name to Raesgurb and made it his capital. In 1690 it was taken by the forces of Aurung zebe and having reverted to the Maharrattas during the decadence of the Mahometan empire, was finally taken by the British forces as already stated. Rauri, as this fort was originally called must not be confounded with another place of the same name in Sawunt-warree, on the coast of the South Concan. Raesgurb is distant S E. from Bombay 65 miles, S.W. from Poona 32 N.W. from Sat-tara 52 Lat. 18 14 long 73 30'

**RAEEN**—One of the Cis-Sutlej hill states. It is bounded on the north, east and south by the native state of Bussahir and on the west by Turroch and Bussahir. It extends from lat 31 2'—31 12' and from long 77 47'—77 57' and is twelve miles in length from north to south, and five in breadth.

**RAEPOOR** in the British district of Minspooree, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Minspooree, and 5 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27 30' long 78 54'

**RAEPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 16 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 26 25' long 80 12'

**RAEGANJ** in the British district of Dinajepore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the west boundary towards the British district of Furruckabad, on the left or east bank of the river Kooluk. It is the principal mart in the district, and nearly engrosses the traffic of an extent of rich country about seventy miles in length and twenty in breadth. Rich merchants have numerous stores here consisting of large yards, inclosed by fences of straw hurdles or mats, and containing many butts and sheds filled with wares. The streets of the town are narrow, irregular and filthy, but it is a place of great stir and crowded with boatmen and drivers of cattle. It contains about 1000 houses, a number which according to the usually received ratio of inmates to dwellings, would assign it a population of about 5000. Distant W. from the town of Dinajepore 32 miles N.W. from Calcutta by Dinajepore 292 Lat. 25 40' long 88 8'

**RAEKOTE** in Sirhind, a town situated thirty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, having a population of 8,704. It belongs to the petty chief of the surrounding territory.

It is under the protection and control of the British. The town is distant N.W. of Calcutta, by Delhi and Hannoo 1130 miles. Lat. 30 40', long 75 30'

**RAEPOOR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 61 miles N.E. from Oodeypoor and 82 miles S.S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25 26 long 74 9'

**RAEPOOR**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Fattalgurh to Meerut, and 106 miles N.W. of the former, is situated near the left bank of the lake Nuddie (East) in an open country but partially cultivated. Lat. 28 5 long 75 17'

**RAGAVAPOORAM**—A town in the British district of Masulipatnam, presidency of Madras, 68 miles N.W. of Masulipatnam. Lat. 17 8 long 80 59'

**RAGOOGHUR** in the territory of Gwalior or possession of Scindia, a town on the route from Canna to Mow. It is 11 miles S.W. of former, 180 N.E. of latter. This, which is represented to be a considerable place, is situated on a feeder of the river Tarnata. It has a bazar and a fort, which though now much dilapidated was in the early part of the present century so strong as for a considerable time to baffie the disciplined army of Doolat Rao Scindia. It was founded in the time of Shahjehan, who reigned from 1628 to 1657, by Lal Singh a Rajpoot chief, and after the rest of Malwa had been subjugated by the Maharrattas his successors long retained until Diokul Singh was, in A.D. 1821, finally defeated by the contingent force of Gwalior commanded by British officers. By the mediation of the British authorities, he was allowed to retain Ragoo-gurh with an estate of 5,000 rupees on condition that some retainers of the family should be always in the service of the maharajah of Gwalior. Distant N.E. of Oojein 180 miles, S. of Agra 200 Lat. 24 30 long 77 11'

**RAGOOHAUTHPOOR** in the territory of Gwalior or possession of Scindia, a family a town 77 miles W. of Gwalior near the south or right bank of the river Chambul. Lat. 26 4' long 76 56'

**RAHA**—A town in the British district of Nowgong in Upper Assam, 20 miles S.W. by W. of Nowgong. Lat. 26 12' long 92 31'

**RAHAHATAH**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19 47 long 74 30'

**RAHDINPOOR**.—See RADUNPOOR.

**RAHINFUR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Jounpore, and eight miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile, well cultivated, and studded with villages. Lat. 26 25', long 82'



**RAHLAI**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the southern frontier, towards the territory of Dholpur 17 miles S of the city of Agra. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 56'$ , long  $78^{\circ} 8'$ .

**RAHM GHUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor a village, with fort, on the route from Agra to Ajmeer 72 miles W of former, 156 E. of latter. The fort is built of stone with six round towers, perched on a steep eminence, with a double embattled wall stretching down one side to a wall at its foot. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 8'$ , long  $76^{\circ} 58'$ .

**RAHOOREE**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 21 miles N N W of Ahmednuggur. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 28'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 40'$ .

**RAHUN** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a town on the route from Nussarabad to Nagor, and 54 miles N W of the former. It has a large bazar water is obtained from a tank and fifty wells. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes over an immense plain, covered with scanty bush-jungle. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 46'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 8'$ .

**RAHYGAUW**—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Bhyroose river and 21 miles S. by W from Jemlah. Lat.  $29^{\circ}$ , long  $81^{\circ} 37'$ .

**RAIOHAO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar eight miles S E. from Jhalra Patan and 89 miles E from Neemuch. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 27'$ , long  $76^{\circ} 20'$ .

**RAIOHOOR**—A town in one of the sequestered districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 111 miles S.W. by S from Hyderabad. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 10'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 34'$ .

**RAIDEE**—A town in the British district of Odisha Nagpore lieut.-gov. of Bengal 41 miles S.W. by S. of Lohadugga. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 55'$ , long  $84^{\circ} 28'$ .

**RAIDROOG**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras 31 miles S of Bellary. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 41'$ , long  $76^{\circ} 55'$ .

**RAINGURH**—A fort surrounded by a small district, inclosed by the territory of Busmahr. It is situate on the left bank of the Pabur, and at the time of the expulsion of the Goorkhas, in 1815, consisted of a rampart surrounding a small peak, and having rude houses for the accommodation of the garrison. Jacquemont describes it, at the time of his visit, in 1820, as forty yards long and twenty broad, with a weak rampart about twenty feet high, along the inside of which were ranged the lodgings of the garrison, no better than dog-holes. It is commanded from various points even by musketry, and has no regular supply of water, as the Pabur runs below at the perpendicular depth of 476 feet. The Goorkha garrison, which surrendered to the British, was supplied from tanks, sufficing for about a month's consumption. The Pabur at about a musket-shot below the fort, is crossed by a

saga or wooden bridge, forty yards long. The river in that part deep meanders through a level tract about 200 yards wide, fertile and bearing fine crops of rice, wheat, and opium poppies. It is one of the most delightful spots amidst the Himalayas, and is held by a small community of Brahmans, who have charge of two temples built in the Chinese style. His distance is spoken in considerable puny, and the inhabitants in easy circumstances resemble in make, complexion, and countenance the Hindoos of the plains while the labouring classes differ nothing from the ordinary mountaineers.

Raingurh belonged to Busmahr previously to the invasion of the Goorkhas, by whose garrison, on the 10th June 1815 it was surrendered to the British. In the subsequent settlement of the hill states it was reserved with a small surrounding district about five miles long and three miles wide, but at a later period was transferred to the chief of Koonthal in exchange for territory now forming part of Simla. Distant N W from Calcutta by Kurnaul 1,075 miles. Elevation of the fort above the level of the sea, 5,408 feet of the bed of the Pabur below the fort, 4,982 feet. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 7'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 48'$ .

**RAIPOOR**, in the British district of Calpee, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Etawah, 16 miles N W of Calpee. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 17'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 36'$ .

**RAIPOOR**, in the British district of Suharunpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Surmoor 20 miles N of the former. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 15'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 40'$ .

**RAIPORE**—See RAJAPORE.

**RAIREE**—A river of Jodhpoor rising on the confines of Mairwar, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 55'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 4'$  and flowing in a westerly direction for eighty eight miles, falls into the Leenase river, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 54'$ , long  $72^{\circ} 51'$ .

**RAIREE** on the coast of Ratanagerry in the South Concan, presidency of Bombay a fort, on a rocky eminence at the mouth of a small river navigable for boats of considerable size. It was built in 1662, by Sevajee subsequently passed into the hands of the rulers of Sawuntwarree and, becoming a stronghold of the pirates sent out by that state, was in A.D. 1766 taken by a British force, but restored in the following year. By virtue of a treaty concluded in 1819, it passed back to the English, and their possession was confirmed by another treaty concluded in 1820. This place is also called Yawuntgarh. Distant S. from Bombay 225 miles. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 45'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 44'$ .

**RAISEEN** in Malwa, a strong fort in territory of Bhopal, 23 miles N E. of the town of Bhopal, in an elevated tract, a peak in its vicinity rising to the height of 2,500 feet. The fort is on the route from Hoshangabad to Sanger, 50 miles N of former.  $87^{\circ}$  S.W. of

latter. It is built at the eastern extremity of a sandstone hill and on the most elevated part of it. "It is very conspicuous for many miles around and said to have been built by the celebrated king (Rama) of Ayodha, as a place of refuge from the temporary anger of his brother (Bharata), and that the hill arose at his desire." According to this tradition probably conveying some truth mixed with fable the era of its foundation was about 775 years before Christ. Though little noticed of late years, it was formerly of importance and when in 1548, it was besieged by Shir Shah padshah of Delhi and one of the most powerful and martial princes who ever ruled Hindoostan the siege was protracted for a length of time. When the place at length capitulated on condition that the Hindoo garrison should be allowed to march out unmolested with their arms and property Shir Shah commanded his troops to attack them and after a desperate resistance they were slaughtered to a man. On the dismemberment of the empire towards the middle of the eighteenth century the fort was with the adjacent country seized by the Mah ratta, from whom it was wrested about A.D. 1748 by the nawab of Bhopal. At this place, in 1818 was negotiated the treaty between the British government and the nawab. Distance from Oogeln 125 miles, S from Calicut 202 S from Agra 260 S.W. from Allahabad 290 N.W. from Nagpore 170 Lat. 28 22' long 77 58'

**RAITPOOR**, in the British district of Alighur, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a village on the route from the cantonment of Alighur to that of Muttra, and 20 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 27 38 long 78 1

**RAJABETA**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom head gov. of Bengal, 159 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24 8 long 86 40'

**RAJAHAT**—A town in the British district of Twenty four Pergunnahs, head gov. of Bengal 19 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22 20' long 88 20'

**RAJAH BELL** in the Daman division of the Ponnab a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 123 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32 14 long 71 11

**RAJAHMUNDROOG**—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N.N.W. of Honahwar. Lat. 14 31 long 74 28'

**RAJAHMUNDRI**—A British district named from its principal place, and forming part of the territories subject to the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by Orissa on the north-east by the district of Vizagapatnam, on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal on the west by the British district of Masulipatnam and on the north west by the territory of the Nizam. It lies between lat. 16 18'—17 28', long 81° 7'—82° 40', and has

an area of 6 050 square miles. The seacoast commencing at the outlet from the Lake of Colar proceeds eastwards for ten miles to Point Narasipore, at the mouth of the Narasipore river or southern branch of the Godavary. In this estuary ships of small draught may find shelter as there are eight or nine feet of water on the bar and three four or five fathoms inside but ships of considerable burthen cannot be brought nearer to the shore than four or five miles, in consequence of shoals extending out to sea. From Narasipore Point the coast of this district extends in a direction north east, along the seaward face of the delta of the Godavary a distance of fifty seven miles to Point Gurdware a low narrow mud bank extending north and south several miles, on the west side of which is the estuary of the great northern branch of the Godavary. Opposite to this are several shoals and low islands, caused probably by the accumulation of salt, swept down by that vast torrent. About seven miles north west of Point Gurdware is the estuary of another and smaller branch of the same river generally called Coringa river from the town of Coringa, situate on its bank. This admits vessels of moderate burthen having twelve or fourteen feet of water on the bar at spring tides. On Hipe Island, a small sand bank above water about five miles eastward of the mouth of the Coringa river is a lighthouse for the guidance of shipping on this intricate and shoaly coast, which is so low that the sea has in violent storms extensively overflowed and devastated the land. A little north of Hipe Island, and the shoals lying about it the coast becomes bolder and more free from dangers, so that large ships can approach within two or three miles of it and it continues to be of the same nature for thirty seven miles, to Yamawaram at the northern extremity of the district its direction during that distance being nearly north-east. The northern and north western part of the district is hilly the ground there participating of the character of the Eastern Ghats, situated farther west. The geological formation of those hills is granite, intermixed with gneiss and amygdaloidal trap and kunkur or calcareous tuff, with a scanty admixture of fine porcelain clay. East of those hills of primitive formation are others less elevated, and of alluvial formation principally sandstone, containing valuable deposits of iron ore. In the bed of the Godavary are abundance of fragments of obolodony cornelians, agates, quartz, and crystals.

Towards the coast the country for the most part is alluvial fertile level, and low and in the rainy season extensively inundated. The only considerable river is the Godavary which enters the district at the northern frontier, in lat. 17 28' long 81° 34' and holds a course, generally southerly through the jungles of the Eastern Ghats for twenty-five miles, to Poorootpatnam, where it passes into the plain through which it continues to hold a southerly

course, slightly inclining to east, for twenty miles, to the town of Rajahmundry, about four miles below which it diversifies into two branches, the right flowing first southerly for thirty-two miles, subsequently south-westerly for thirteen miles, to Point Narasipore, where it falls into the Bay of Bengal, the other or left branch taking a course south-east and subsequently east for fifty-two miles, falls into the same bay three or four miles south-east of Coringa. The total length of the river's course through this district, measured along the main line and continued by either branch to the sea is about 100 miles, but if the two branches be included in the measurement (and each during a considerable portion of the year has a large volume of water) the total length of fertilising stream must be nearly 160 miles. During the greater part of the year it is navigable for boats in all parts within this district, and large quantities of teak timber are floated down it to the sea. The deltas between the two branches are "known to be the richest and most fertile landscapes in the peninsula." Formerly this enormous torrent during the dry season dwindled to a small stream, generally fordable, but since the construction of a dam or annicut across the river at the head of the delta, a never failing supply of water previously allowed to flow in useless abundance to the sea is retained for purposes of irrigation. Numerous small islands or *lunkas*, as they are vernacularly called, are formed in its course by the deposits of silt and as they are very fertile, and consequently valuable, their formation is assisted by the proprietors of adjacent lands, who plant in the bed of the river a species of long grass, which shooting up with great strength and luxuriance, obstructs the sand and mud in their progress downwards until in successive years they form islands of considerable area, and especially desirable in consequence of being suitable for producing tobacco (the most lucrative crop) in the highest perfection. During spring and the early part of summer the climate is very hot, but it does not appear that any exact register of the temperature has been made public. The wind during that period is either westerly or south westerly and sweeps along great quantities of very fine white sand rendering the season very disagreeable and oppressive. The south-west monsoon succeeds, and the river becomes swollen from the rains which fall in the more elevated region west of the Eastern Ghats. In October the north-east monsoon sets in and from that time until March, the climate is peculiarly healthy in the plains, but throughout the year a deadly malaria broods in the jungly valleys and gorges in the hills in the northern and north western part of the district.

Of the zoology of the country little has been made public, but it comprehends hyenas, jackals, foxes, antelopes, and hares. The deep jungly valleys of the mountains in the west and north of the district must harbour great

numbers of wild beasts, but the pestilential air of these secluded tracts renders it impracticable to explore them. Of domestic animals, sheep, which are numerous, are of small use, but the mutton is good. Hens are abundant, but their flesh is indifferent, poultry of all kinds are very plentiful.

The soil in the plain is generally a rich alluvial deposit, and along the banks of the river is the fertile dark coloured earth known by the name of the black cotton ground. The principal alimentary crops are rice, maize, millet, pulses of various kinds, oil-seeds, and sugarcane. Many European vegetables succeed during the cool season. Of commercial crops, the principal are tobacco, indigo, and cotton. The coconut-palm and palmyra-palm grow well in the sandy soil along the seashore. The quantity of cotton produced in one year according to official return was 4,150,000 pounds. The population is given under the article MADRAS.

Serious disturbances have occurred from time to time in the hill districts of this collectorate, but by the adoption of conciliatory measures, peace and good order appear to have been re-established. Rajahmundry the principal place, Samulikotta, and Coringa, the only towns of importance are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are—1. From north-east to south-west, from Calcutta through Visagapatam and Rajahmundry to Ellore, 2. from east to west, from Samulikotta, through Rajahmundry to Hyderabad 3. from south to north, from Rajahmundry to Nagpore. Rajahmundry is one of the five Northern Circars which were obtained by the French in 1763 and transferred in 1765 by the results of war to the British, to whom their possession was confirmed in 1765, by the emperor of Delhi.

**RAJAHMUNDY**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras. It is situated on ground slightly elevated on the left or north bank of the river Godavary here a mile broad, and during inundations having a vast body of water which fills the channel from bank to bank and sweeps along in its course from the upper country rafts of wood, trees, and herds of cattle. The town consists of one principal street, about half a mile in length from north to south, and containing the chief bazar. The houses on each side are generally of one story, built of mud and tiled. From the principal street are several narrow lanes, running east and west. Those to the west proceed to the bank of the river in an oblique direction, and consist of mean houses, built of mud and tiled, and containing in some few places a larger description of dwelling with upper stories and in those reside the zamindars or land holders of the vicinity, and some are inhabited by wealthy traders, principally Brahmans. The streets on the east side of the bazar are

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narrow and very irregular, and inhabited by people of various denominations, but principally Gentoos. The fort, situate north of the town, has a square ground plan, with high walls of mud, and a ditch now partially filled up. It contains the barracks, hospital, jail, magazine and the lines of the garrison. The jail is very substantially built, and fire-proof, there being no wood in its construction except for the doors and windows, and is capable of containing 400 persons. Within the fort are also the court-house and lodges for European officers. The inhabitants are supplied from the river with water for drinking and for ordinary purposes, as that of the wells is brackish and the tanks are an imperfect resource as they sometimes become dry. The population is estimated at from 16 000 to 20 000 of whom the Mussulmans form but a small and indigent class, though numerous mosques, still to be seen indicate them to have been formerly numerous and wealthy. Distance from Ellore, N. E. 50 miles. Madras N. E. 285 Calcutta, S. W., 580. Lat. 17 long 81 50'

**RAJAHPOLLIAM**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras 51 miles N. W. of Tinnevely. Lat. 8° 27' long 77 31

**RAJAHPOOR**—A town in Oude situate on the right bank of the Ghogra river and 50 miles N. E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27 30' long 81 20'

**RAJAKHAIRA** in the territory of Dhol poor a town the principal place of a small district of the same name. The rana or prince of Gohud, having by treaty in 1804 ceded the fort of Gohud, with the districts dependent on it, to the East-India Company was granted the small district of Rajakhaira, with that of Baros and Dholpoor and these now form the raj or territory held by the rana of Dholpoor. Rajakhaira is 23 miles N. E. of the town of Dholpoor, 20 S. E. of Agra. Lat. 26 5. long 78 15

**RAJAM**—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N. E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18 27' long 83° 44'

**RAJAORI or RAJAWUR**, in the north of the Punjab, a town situate on the banks of a stream which rises in the Pir Panjal, or mountain bounding Cashmere on the south, falls into the Chenab. The houses are generally built of mud, strengthened with frames of timber, but a few of those of the wealthier classes are of brick. Elevation above the sea 2 800 feet. Lat. 33° 19' long. 74 21

**RAJAPPOOR**—A town on the coast of Bombay in the district of Jijgaera, or territory of the Hubma, situate on the northern point of land forming the entrance of the harbour of Rajapoor. Lat. 18 15', long. 73 8'—See also **JIJGAERA**.

**RAJAPPOOR**—A town in the British

district of Ratnagerah, presidency of Bombay 30 miles S. E. by S of Ratnagerah. Lat. 18° 39' long 78 35'

**RAJAPPOOR**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a small town with bazar on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Banda, 15 miles W. of the former 60 E. of the latter. Here is a ferry across the Jumna, the bed of which is sandy, and about 800 yards wide, with the left bank sloping the right steep. In the dry season the stream occupies about half the bed. Lat. 25 24 long 81 14

**RAJAPPORE**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a small town on the left bank of the Ghogra, at the confluence of the Rajtee. It contains, according to Buchanan, 150 houses, or rather huts. Distance 4 E. from Goruckpore cantonment 35 miles. Lat. 26 14 long 83 48

**RAJARAMPORE**—A town in the British district of Dinajpore lieut. gov. of Bengal five miles N. E. of Dinajpore. Lat. 25 36, long 88° 41'

**RAJAURA**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, immediately below the embouchure of the Banu Outughan, and 33 miles S. E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26 58' long 78 32'

**RAJBAREE**—A town in the British district of Cuttack lieut. gov. of Bengal, 55 miles E. N. E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 42', long 86 44

**RAJEAKA**, in the British district of Goorgon lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from Narnul to Rewaree, and six miles S. W. of the latter. Lat. 28 8', long 76 35

**RAJEHPPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh and nine miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27 14 long 79 42'

**RAJEPOOLAH** in Sirhind, a town on the route from Umballa to Ludiana and 13 miles N. W. of the former place. It has grown up about a palace built by one of the Mogul emperors and hence its name. There is a bazar in the town, which is well supplied with water and the surrounding country level and fertile, affords abundant supplies. Hajepoorah is distant N. W. from Calcutta 1,633 miles. Lat. 30 39, long 76 41

**RAJESHAYE**, a British district within the lieut. gov. of Bengal is bounded on the north by the British district of Dinajpore, on the north-east by the British district of Bagura or Bogra on the east and south-east by the British district of Pabna on the south by the Podda or Ganges, dividing it from the British district of Nadia, on the south west by the same stream, dividing it from the British district of Moorshedabad, and on the west by

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the British district Malda. It lies between lat.  $24^{\circ} 0' - 24^{\circ} 58'$ , long  $86^{\circ} 18' - 89^{\circ} 20'$  is sixty-two miles in length from east to west, and fifty in breadth. The area, according to official statement, is 2,084 square miles. It is a very moist tract, having numerous rivers streaming from the Himalaya, attains north of it. The principal are the Ganges and the Mahananda. The other rivers traversing the district are the Attre, the Jubbna, the Nagar, the Burrui, and the Naryud receiving the united drainage of the jhils or swampy lakes of Maunda, Dulahari and Chilm. During the periodical inundations the district is intersected by numerous other watercourses the channels of which are dry for the greater part of the year. Many of these watercourses stagnating give rise to swamps or jhils, of which that of Chilm is the largest extending during the rains, in a direction from south east to north west, about twenty five miles with an average breadth of about five one half being comprised within this district the other half within the neighbouring district of Pubna. Two others, the jhil of Dulahari and that of Maunda, are each about eight miles in length and three in breadth and others of inferior dimensions are numerous and there are also some tanks, or artificial pieces of water of considerable dimensions.

Of wild animals there are the tiger leopard deer, wild buffalo wild swine, which two last cause great havoc in cultivated grounds. The principal domestic animals are the buffalo, cow, goat, and sheep. Rice is the staple crop but there is considerable cultivation of wheat, oats, barley pulse of various kinds oil-seeds, cucurbitaceous plants, sweet potatoes hemp yarn, onion garlic, capscum turmeric, ginger, sugarcane, pine apple. Of fruit-trees, there are the mango jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) tamarind pomegranate, lemon and citron. The coconut and betelnut are cultivated, but they are neither common nor produced to great perfection. Of articles of commerce, the most important are indigo and silk of which there are large annual exports. The population is given under the article BENGAL. Ballia, the locality of the civil establishment of the district, and Nator the only places which can be called towns, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are 1 that from south to north from Calcutta to Dargaeeling, 2 from south west to north east, from Berhampoor to Jumalpoor. The district was ceded to the East-India Company by the grant of the dewanny made by the emperor of Delhi in 1765.

**RAJSEER**, or **RAJAGRHA**, in the British district of Behar, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a small town denominated from its containing the Rajagria, or royal palace of the ancient sovereigns of Magadha or Behar. It is situated amidst the summits of the Rajagria hills, and near the north-western extremity of the range,

and on the huge and many rampart of an old fortress. Within the enclosure of the fort are numerous large mounds, probably the ruins of the residences of Jaraasandha and his court as that monarch the paramount sovereign of India, is considered to have here had his seat of government. Around the enclosure are several great mounds, probably also the ruins of buildings. In the vicinity of this place is a mound four miles long 150 feet broad at the base and twelve feet high. It now serves to dam up the inundation from the periodical rains and thus form an artificial lake but, according to Buchanan its main purpose originally was to serve as a causeway to the royal residence. At a short distance south of the town are numerous hot springs the water of which has a temperature of about 108°. The number of houses has been computed at 800 which according to the usually assumed average of inmates to each would assign it a population of 4,000 persons. **Rajagria** is 40 miles S. of Patna Lat.  $25^{\circ} 2'$  long  $85^{\circ} 20'$ .

**RAJGHAT**, in the south western corner of the Debra Doon, a village with a ferry over the Jumna, there, when crossed by Moorcroft in the middle of February, about 100 feet broad. The ferry is a short distance below the confluence of the Guree and Jumna. Elevation above the sea 1,516 feet. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 26'$  long  $77^{\circ} 45'$ .

**RAJ GHAT** in the British district of Boondelshuhut lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 73 miles S.E. of Delhi Lat.  $28^{\circ} 14'$  long  $78^{\circ} 25'$ .

**RAJGHUR**.—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar 30 miles N.E. from Darda, and 72 miles E.S.E. from Ahmedabad Lat.  $22^{\circ} 31'$  long  $73^{\circ} 38'$ .

**RAJGHUR**.—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpoor situate on the right bank of the Wen Gunga river and 88 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor Lat.  $20^{\circ} 8'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 49'$ .

**RAJGHUR**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Meywar situate on the right bank of the Banas river and 77 miles S.S.E. from Ajmeer Lat.  $25^{\circ} 29'$  long  $75^{\circ} 11'$ .

**RAJGUR** in the territory of the rajah of Puttuala, a fort two miles from the right bank of the river Guree, a quadrangle built of un cemented stone, and sixty-six feet long and fifty-five wide. Elevation above the sea 7175 feet. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 53'$  long  $77^{\circ} 14'$ .

**RAJGUR**.—A town of Baghelond in the native state of Rewah situate on the left bank of the Bone river and 54 miles E. by N from Rewah Lat.  $24^{\circ} 35'$  long  $83^{\circ} 18'$ .

**RAJGURH**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia, 75 miles S.W. by S. from Gwalior and 68 miles W. by S. from Jhannag Lat.  $23^{\circ} 20'$ , long  $77^{\circ} 38'$ .

**RAJGURH**, in Sirmoor, a ruined fort below

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longing to the rajah of that state. It is situated on a natural terrace or flat projection from the side of a mountain and is of a square outline with a tower at each corner about forty feet high and twenty square. Inside along the inclosing wall, are the remains of buildings to accommodate the inmates, the area in the middle being about forty feet square. The whole structure is of slate rock very neatly cut and bonded throughout with large beams, put together in a substantial and workmanlike manner. It was fired and nearly demolished by the Goorkhas in 1814. Elevation above the sea 7116 feet. Lat. 30 52 long 77 23

**RAJGURE** in the Rajpoot state of Alwar under the management of the Governor General's agent for Rajpootana, a town on the route from Nussarabad to Muttra, and 76 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situated on an eminence surmounted by a large fort, and rising abruptly from the bottom of a valley inclosed by steep hills. Troops can obtain water and supplies here in abundance. The road to the north east, or towards Muttra, is sandy and stony to the south west, or towards Nussarabad, good. Lat 27 14, long 76 42

**RAJGURE**, in the British district of Ajmer, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, according to official return having a population of 12,840 persons. According to Jacquemont, here are the ruins of a fortress, the history of which is altogether unknown. The edifice itself is insignificant but the inclosing rampart is lofty and massive constructed of great masses of rough stone, and environing an extensive area. Contiguous is a small lake apparently artificial and altogether the site is delightful. Distances S. from Ajmer 10 miles, from Nussarabad W. max. Lat 26 19, long 74 44

**RAJGUREH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Bikaner 140 miles E.N.E. from Bikaner and 40 miles S.S.W. from Hissar. Lat. 28 33 long. 75 31

**RAJGUREH**—A town of Malwa meriting notice only as the residence of the rawul or chief inheriting a share of the tract called Omurwarra. An account of the mode of territorial division and such other particulars as deserve mention will be found under the article OMURWARA. Recently the affairs of the rawul fell into that state of confusion not unusual in the East, and after the failure of some milder expedients for restoring them it became necessary for the British government temporarily to assume the management, and assign a stipend for the support of the chief. Lat. 23 59' long 76 49'

**RAJHLER**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansi to Ludhiana, and 56 miles N. of the former town. It is situated on a branch of the river Guggur in a low, level

country. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,032 miles. Lat. 29° 52', long 76° 8'

**RAJHPUR**, in the territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a small town on the route from the town of Alwar to Jeypore, and 55 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a fort situated on an eminence rising abruptly from the plain. Lat. 27 10' long 76 38'

**RAJKOTE**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the prant or district of Hallar. The territory annexed to it contains fifty-five villages, and a population of 20,000. It belongs to a Rajpoot thakoor or chief, who has an annual income of \$4,600 rupees, out of which he pays an annual tribute of 17,000 rupees to the British government. A church has been erected in the town for the accommodation of the Christian community. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 125 miles, Baroda, W., 160. Lat. 22 16, long 70 50'

**RAJMAHAL**, in the British district of Bhawalpore, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town situated on the right bank of the Ganges and on the main line of railway now under construction from Calcutta and the valley of the Ganges to Delhi and the north west frontier. The site of the town is a bank of considerable elevation and steepness, round which the Ganges, here at its greatest magnitude, sweeps with great violence, and sometimes runs away large portions of the land. The place is principally remarkable for the ruins of a palace built by Shahjehan's son Shuja, viceroy of Bengal. The Jamana Masjid, or principal mosque, built by Man Singh, viceroy of Akbar is a spacious building of imposing aspect, but of rude execution. It is 188 feet in length, and sixty wide. Another mosque of inferior size was built by Fatahsing Khan, a rival of Man Singh. Here, also are the ruins of a palace built by Cosim Ali, the scotchbar of Bengal raised and subsequently expelled by the East-India Company. The general aspect of the town is ruinous and dismal as it is now a collection of wretched houses or huts, dispersed amongst twelve market-places, situated at considerable and inconvenient distances from each other. The permanent population is estimated at about 30,000 persons and the transitory population is considerable the number of travellers by land and water being great. The supply of provisions to such passengers is the chief support to the town.

Rajmahal is considered by Wilford as a place of great antiquity and identical with Rajagriha built by Mahavama, brother of Krishna, who according to Hindoo chronology, is conjectured to have lived 3101 years B.C. Buchanan on the other hand, mentions that the natives consider the place as of very recent date owing its origin to Man Singh, the Rajpoot viceroy of Akbar, and hence the name of Akhambad given to it in honour of

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the Padabah, and generally used by the Mussulmans to designate it. In the reign of Shahjahan, his son Shuja held the same high trust, until defeated and expelled by his brother Aurangzebe. It was occupied by the British troops after they had, at Oodwa Nuliah, forced the lines of Coesim Ali, in 1763 and was formally ceded to the East-India Company by the firman of Shah Alum in 1765, granting them the dewanny of Bengal. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Barhampoor 196 miles by water, by the course of the Ganges, 249. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 1'$ , long.  $87^{\circ} 50'$ . In June, 1855, during a period of profound tranquillity, a fearful insurrection broke out among the tribes of the Rajmahal hills, who suddenly descended into the plains and carried devastation in every direction. In this outbreak the Sonthals appear to have been the prime movers. These people are described as frank and indomitable, but at the same time as simple and unlettered. They are stated to have been greatly oppressed by the exactions of the Mahajans or money lenders of the plains and as they are represented as incapable of appreciating the adjustment of a disputed demand except by the most simple mode, they were generally overreached in the local law courts in endeavouring to obtain redress for their wrongs. To such grievances has been ascribed the origin of the insurrection. It was not suppressed until martial law had been proclaimed, and a considerable military force had been called out. Measures have been taken for the better administration of the disturbed districts.

**RAJNUGGUR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor 39 miles N N E from Oodeypoor, and 107 miles S S W from Ajmeer. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 4'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 2'$ .

**RAJNUGUR**, in Bundelkund a town in the raj of Chutterpore, hence often called the raj of Rajnugur. It is situate 85 miles S. Calpee. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 52'$ , long.  $80^{\circ}$ .

**RAJNUGUR**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieut.-gov. of Bengal 26 miles S. of Silhet. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 32'$ , long.  $91^{\circ} 52'$ .

**RAJOOONDUR**—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 23 miles E.S.E. from Hyderabad, and 108 miles N N E. from Kurnool. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 12'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 51'$ .

**RAJOORA**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Wain Gunge river, and 180 miles N by E from Hyderabad. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 49'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 36'$ .

**RAJOORY**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 138 miles N W by W from Hyderabad, and 100 miles N E from Sholapoor. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $77^{\circ}$ .

**RAJPEEPLEA**—A petty Rajpoot state in the Rawa Canute division of Guzerat. It is bounded on the north by the Nerbudda river on the east by the district of Akzamee, on

the west by the British collectorate of Broach on the south by the Guicowar's district of Wunsrae, and the district of Mandavee, now incorporated with the collectorate of Surat. It lies between lat.  $21^{\circ} 25'$  and  $21^{\circ} 59'$  and long.  $73^{\circ} 8'$  and  $74^{\circ}$ . The area is 1 650 square miles, inhabited by a population of 122,100. In 1855 the prime minister of the rajah having been detected in certain fraudulent practices, was dismissed by the British government, and the rajah refusing to nominate a successor for their approval, his possessions were placed in sequestration.

Many parts of the state are inhabited by a wild race composed of Rajpoots and Bheels, but the lowlands contain a large population of Koonbees, belonging to the industrious portion of the agricultural peasantry whose villages indicate, from their flourishing condition the industry peculiar to that class. It is watered by the river Kurgun on which is situated the capital, Nandode. The sovereigns of Delhi endeavoured at an early period to impose a tribute upon Rajpeepia. The attempt was made without success, but its rulers agreed to keep up a body of horse and foot, whose services should be available when required. Akbar first established a tribute in lieu of this force but it was paid only so long as authority was retained in the country by the Mahometan rulers. Subsequently Darnages Row Guicowar, with the consent of the Peshwa, revived the claim and the rajah consented to pay annually the sum of 40 000 rupees to the Guicowar state. Thus Rajpeepia was constituted one of the original tributary possessions obtained by the Guicowar family on the establishment of its power in Guzerat and from the year 1764 to 1780 the Guicowar continued to receive tribute to the amount above stated. From the last-named period the successive rulers of Guzerat availed themselves of various favourable opportunities for increasing the amount, until it finally reached a lac of rupees, a sum altogether disproportionate to the ability of the Rajpeepia state to pay. In 1822 the amount of tribute was fixed at 60 000 rupees. An agreement was also entered into for discharging the arrears, and to secure the fulfilment of the revised engagement, a receiver of all the revenues was appointed under British guarantee, which arrangement still prevails. For many years the state was a prey to internal dissensions, owing to the claims set up by rival candidates to the gaddie. Ram Sing, whom his father, Ajeeb Sing had intended to set aside was placed on the gaddie by the aid of his Arab troops, but becoming unfit to conduct the business of the state, the sanction of the British government was given to an arrangement by which Pertaub assumed the management of affairs in the name of his disqualified parent. The legitimacy of Pertaub was disputed by his uncle Nhar Sing, who established his allegation, and laid claim to succeed as rightful heir, but being blind, his eldest son, Vasee-





15 251, Joudpore, 85 673 Jhallawar, 2 200, Kotah 4 339 Rhoondia, 2,291 Alwar 3 578, Bikanoor 17 676 Jaisalmer, 12,252 Kumbhar garh, 734 Banawarra, 1 440, Pertaiburg, 1 457 Doongerpore, 1 000 Kerowlee 1 878 Serches 3,024, giving a total of 114,891 square miles.

The widely-spread sept of Raypoots are considered offshoots from the Kshatriyas one of the four great castes into which the Hindoos were originally divided. In the dim and uncertain light in which Hindoo history lies previously to the Mahomedan invasion in the tenth century it is not safe to form any judgment as to the period when the Raypoots appeared as a distinct race. Their origin is by Hindoo tradition placed in Mount Aboc, bordering on Gueserat. Their power and renown appear to have been at their acme about the close of the twelfth century when Ajmere and Delhi were held in union by one of their princes, Kunnou by another, Gueserat by a third but their power soon fell before the enthusiasm ferocity and military qualities of the Mussulmans. Pirthi Raj the sovereign of Ajmere and Delhi in 1191 defeated at Tirout Shhabuddin Muhammed sultan of Ghor but was in 1193 defeated by that monarch in a great battle and being taken prisoner, was put to death. Following out his success, Shhabuddin in 1194 defeated Jain Chandra, the Raypoot rajah of Kunnou, and by these shocks, the sway of the Raypoots was restricted within limits nearly corresponding to those which form their present boundaries. Besides the tract denominated Raypootana, the race is dispersed over many parts of India as in Bundelcund where many of the chiefs are Raypoots, and in Baghelkhand or Rewa, the rajah of which is a Baghel Raypoot also in Gurhwal, and several others of the hill states, and in the territory of Cutch. The able compiler of the Sanscrit Dictionary adverts with much felicity to the peculiar character of the Raypoots, arising from their situation as the military class of the original Hindoo system. "The other classes," he continues "though kept together as castes by community of religious rites, were mixed up in civil society and were under no chiefs except the ordinary magistrates of the country. But the Raypoots were born soldiers, each division had its hereditary leader and each formed a separate community like clans in other countries, the members of which were bound by many ties to their chiefs and to each other. The rules of caste still subsisted, and tended to render more powerful the cohesion just described. As the chiefs of these clans stood in the same relation to the rajah as their own relations did to them, the king nobility and soldiery all made one body united by the strongest feelings of kindred and military devotion. The sort of feudal system that prevailed among the Raypoots, gave additional stability to this attachment, and altogether produced the pride of birth the high spirit, and the romantic notions so striking in the military class of that period. Their enthusiasm

was kept up by the songs of their bards, and inflamed by frequent contests for glory or for love. They treated women with a respect unusual in the East, and were guided even towards their enemies by rules of honour, which it was disgraceful to violate. But although they had so many characteristics of chivalry, they had not the high strained sentiments and artificial refinements of our knights and were more in the spirit of Homer's heroes than of Spenser's or Ariosto's. If to these qualities we add a strong disposition to indolence (which may have existed formerly though not likely to figure in history) and make allowances for the effects of a long period of depression we have the character of the Raypoots of the present day who bear much the same resemblance to their ancestors that those did to the warriors of the Maha Bharat. With all the noble qualities of the early Raypoots was mixed a simplicity derived from the want of intercourse with other nations which rendered them inferior in practical ability and even in military efficiency to men actuated by much less elevated sentiments than theirs." Another intelligent writer who spent much time among the Raypoots, gives a less favourable account of them. He says, "The warlike character of the Raypoot has been very much overrated. There appears to be very little chivalrous feeling in his breast. By nature, Raypoots are generally powerful, muscular men active by habit and practising gymnastics (though, when not excited, inclined to indolence to a high degree) those who possess horses are generally good horsemen. Some are by constant practice, dexterous in the use of lance or sword, and individually, must be often superior to an enemy trained to act in combination, according to a rigid system of discipline. But amongst a large body of Raypoot horse, only a few would be found such superior men at arms, or so to venture. The Raypoots do not possess the cool determinate courage ready to dare any danger and requiring no artificial excitement. According to their own accounts even in their former attacks on caravans and towns surprise was their object and if successful they were equally oral and rapacious, showing no mercy to their captives and if they met with much resistance became as cowardly as they had before been violent and resorted to flight fighting was not their object. In all their single combats, and all assaults, they resorted to the excitement of opium before commencing battle. Their own bards describe the eyes of their heroes as being red from opium. Among their rajahs the treacherous murders of each other on record were numerous and long premeditated. There is probably much truth in this latter view. Many gloomy shadows darken the portrait of the Raypoot character and contrast painfully with the bright hues depicted in the earlier notices. Among them may be reckoned the practice of suttee under its most atrocious forms, the horrible holocaust being increased in cases where

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the rank and wealth of the deceased were thought to demand the addition by forcibly throwing numbers of females, either attendant slaves or retainers, into the flames, together with the chief victim.

As another fearful stain on Rajput manners, may be mentioned the once universally prevalent crime of female infanticide. To such an extent was it carried among some tribes, that, in 1813 when Macmurdo wrote it is stated that among the offspring of 8 000 married Jhara Rajputs not more than sixty females were living and it was considered probable that the number did not exceed thirty. To such an extent was this cruelty to daughters carried that they were sometimes destroyed after attaining adolescence the instinct of affection, even when strengthened by time and habit, being insufficient to overcome the suggestions of pride or imaginary expediency. In 1810 when the rajahs of Joudpore and Jeypore became suitors for a princess of Oodeypore and supported their pretensions by waging war against each other the family of the unhappy girl terminated the contest by putting her to death. Some years ago the marriageable daughter of the rajah of Bikaner was put to death under similar circumstances and from similar motives. A practice less hideously criminal, but most dangerous to themselves and others, is their addiction to the use of opium already adverted to, in which they indulge to a degree which first inflames their passions, then impairs their intellects leading in the last stage to permanent and hopeless fatuity. Before the debilitating drug has effected this dire result, it is to the Rajput the source of false courage and insensate desperation. Furious from its influence, Rajput armies have in many instances recklessly rushed on certain death and neither giving nor receiving quarter have perished to a man. The most appalling manifestation of this madness is denominated *joker*. It consists in an army or garrison reduced to despair and inflamed by opium, butchering their families in the first place, and then rushing on the enemy and fighting till destroyed. Notwithstanding however their deficiency in steady courage and their inferiority in discipline and tactics, it is certain that the Rajputs have succeeded in rendering themselves formidable to some of the greatest military characters of India. Baber exercised from boyhood in the most varied and fierce scenes of warfare, honestly relates the dumsy into which himself and his veterans were thrown by the approach of Rana Sanka, of Mewar the champion of Brahminism on whose overthrow the Mussulman sultan aspired, for the first time, the much-desired title of Ghazi or champion victorious in defence of the faith." Subsequently Sher Shah, the Afghan who defeated and dethroned Humayun the son of Baber and the padshah of Delhi, having invaded Rajputana at the head of 80 000 men, was fiercely encountered, and nearly repulsed by Kumbha, a Rajput chief, at the head of 10 000 of his clans. The Afghan

observed, after his deadly won victory, that he had almost lost the empire of India for a handful of fear alluding to a coarse grain forming the staple crop in the barren country which he found so obstinately defended. In more recent times, the Rajputs have scarcely sustained their former reputation.

Notwithstanding their many strongholds, their numerous forces, and boasted military prowess, they offered little resistance to the Mahrattas who at will desolated their lands, until shielded by the British power. Some of the Rajput states were brought into connection with the British government early in the present century by the Marquis of Wellesley. His successor Sir George Barlow adopted a different policy but experience having manifested the wisdom of that of the previous Governor-General it was resumed by the Marquis of Hastings and these states became generally subject to British influence, and entitled to the benefit of British protection. The required powers are exercised through an officer called the Governor-General's agent for the states of Rajputana. The connection appears to have been greatly beneficial to the country. European principles of justice and policy are gradually making way. Arrangements have been introduced for the decision of international questions as well as for the general administration of justice, and are said to be working well.

**RAJULA**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, in the prant or district of Babriwar. Distance from Ahmedabad S W 155 miles, Baroda 145. Lat. 21° 2', long 71° 28'.

**RAJULDESIR**, in the Rajput state of Beekanser a town on the route from Rajnagarh to the town of Beekanser and 75 miles E. of the latter. It has four towers for its defence and contains 283 houses, and six wells 100 feet deep. Lat. 28° 1' long 74° 34'.

**RAJUMPEIT**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 65 miles N by W from Hyderabad, and 166 miles E. by N from Shulapoor. Lat. 18° 17', long 78° 21'.

**RAJUNPOOR**—A town in the native state of Bhowalpoor situate on the left bank of the Indus river and 114 miles S.W. by W from Bhowalpoor. Lat. 28° 31' long 70° 10'.

**RAJUR**—A town in the territory belonging to Ali Moored, 27 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, and 27 miles S.E. by E. from Bukkar. Lat. 27° 20' long 69° 18'.

**RAKCHAN**, in Buzahr a village situate in the valley of the Buzma, on the right bank of the river of that name, and near the confluence of a stream called the Gor. The site of the village is striking and not unpleasant, at the western extremity of a glen and at the base of a huge mass of bare rocks, which rises abruptly in numerous black spires above the village. Elevation above the sea 10,456 feet. Lat. 31° 22' long 78° 27'.

# RAK—RAM

**RAKHA**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Gunduck or Salagra river and 145 miles W N W from Khatmandoo Lat. 28 37, long 83 13

**RAKISHBOON**.—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavary river and 37 miles S. by W from Jaulnah Lat. 19° 20' long 75° 46'

**RAKRI**, in the British district of Alighurh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village 12 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Alighurh Lat. 27 46', long 78 15

**RALA**.—A town in the British district of Arracan 22 miles N W by W of Arracan Lat. 20 51 long 93 8

**RAIDANG or WEST KAILAS**, in Bussahr a lofty mountain of Koonawar separating the valley of the Bupsa from that of the Tidung Gerard, who viewed it from the left bank of the Sutley gives the following description.—“Some idea of it may be formed by imagining an assemblage of pointed peaks, presenting a vast surface of snow viewed under an angle of twenty seven degrees, and at a distance of not more than five miles in a direct line The highest peak has an elevation of 21 103 feet. Lat 31° 29' long 78 21

**RALEIGAOON**.—A town in one of the sequestered districts of the native state of Hyderabad 85 miles S.E. from Ellohoopoor Lat. 20 27 long 78 36

**RAHOOPPOOR**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Samseram five miles S.E. of the former Lat. 25 14, long 83 7

**RAMA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 46 miles S S W from Jodhpoor and 128 miles W.S.W. from Ajmeer Lat. 25 41 long 72° 54

**RAMAGIRI** in the Mysore a town with a fort the principal place of a tallook or sub division of the same name. It is situate on the right or west side of the river Arkavati The fort is situate on a high rocky hill of granite and is capable of defence, yet it surrendered promptly A.D. 1791 to the British force which advanced against it Distant from Seringapatam, N.E. 48 miles, Bangalore, S.W. 25 Lat. 12 45' long 77 30'

**RAMAREE** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to the frontier of South western Tibet, by the Juvahar Pass, 67 miles N.E. of the former 89 S.W. of the latter Lat. 29° 58' long 80° 9'

**RAMAS**.—A high bluff headland on the coast of Goa, 'forming in two level points when seen either from the northward or southward that called Faleo Cape is highest and first discernible, the other, less elevated, forms the extremity of the true cape, on which is a small fort belonging to the Portuguese.' Lat. 15° 5', long 75° 58'

**RAMA SERAI** in Gurhwal, a valley extending in a direction from north west to south-east, between lat. 30 46—30° 55, and long. 78 —78 12 It is about a mile wide, fertile, and well watered, and formerly was well cultivated and contained several good villages but of late years, in consequence of Goorkha devastation is nearly desolate, overrun with jungle, and full of wild beasts The Camalda river which flows down the valley falls into the Jumna on the right side

**RAMBUDRAPOOR**.—A town in Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Godavary river and 168 miles E by N from Hyderabad. Lat 17 48 long 81 2'

**RAMDOORG**.—A town within the territories of Bombay, situate 54 miles E by N from Belgaum and 66 miles S S W from Besejapoor Lat. 15 58 long 75 22'

**RAMESUR**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village with a Hindoo temple at the confluence of the rivers Sarjoo and Eastern Ram gunga. Elevation above the sea 1,500 feet. Lat 29 32' long 80 8'

**RAMESWARAM**.—An island at the western extremity of Adam's Bridge, forming the northern boundary of the Gulf of Manoor and extending in a direction nearly east and west, between Ceylon and the south-eastern coast of the peninsula of India. It is represented to be about fourteen miles in length from south east to north west and five in breadth. It is unsullivated and principally inhabited by Brahmans and their followers, who are supported by the profits derived from the great pagoda and other temples The entrance to the principal temple is through a fine gateway about 100 feet high and elaborately carved, its form being trapezoid. The workmanship is massive and regular and in a style of architecture resembling the Egyptian Within is a cloister having a passage between a triple row of pillars, to a square of about 600 feet, clustered all round, and into which the sacred temples open The whole is well built, and is one of the finest structures in India. It appears to be dedicated to the divinity Shiva, of whom according to Brahminical legend, Rameswara or Rama is an avatar or incarnation According to the Ramayana and other Puranic legends, Ravana, the demon tyrant of Lanka, having abducted Sita, the consort of Rama, the injured monarch pursued the ravisher, who carried off his prize to Lanka so that pursuit was stayed by the intervening sea, until “Nala, the son of fire, then commenced to make a bridge over the sea, and prayed his father that all the great stones, and other heavy articles necessary for the work, might be deprived of their weight and float on the sea. This prayer being granted, he soon completed the bridge, over which the troops marched to Lanka.” Such is the fabled origin of the long bank forming

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the northern boundary of the Gulf of Manasar and called by the Brahmists *Ramas Bridge*, by the Mussulmans and Christians, *"Adam's Bridge."*

Near the town of Ramswaram is a fresh water lake, about three miles in circumference. The great pagoda is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, frequented by crowds from all parts of India. It is under the guardianship and management of a chief, styled Pandaram, who must observe celibacy through life, and on his death is succeeded by his master's son or should there not be any such by the next eldest collateral male relative. The image of the deity is every morning drenched with water brought on the shoulders of lakhs from the Ganges, and poured over it, and which having received additional sanctity by this rite is sold to devotees at a high price. A splendid view of this pagoda is given by Daniell.

At the western extremity of the island is the small town of Paumbaum and between it and the mainland of India is a passage, formerly so beset with rocks and shoals as to be nearly unavailable for navigation. Measures for its improvement have recently been taken with success, of which some notice will be found under the article *LACKEADWEE*. According to local tradition this island was connected with the mainland of India until the early part of the fifteenth century when the connecting neck of land was partially swept away by the sea during a dreadful hurricane, and the breakers were brought to their present extent by a succession of similar eruptions. (Geological observation lends some support to this. The bottom consists in general of sandstone of the same kind as that on Ramswaram and the neighbouring part of the continent of India. The number of pilgrims visiting annually the pagoda is estimated at 30,000 the fixed population at 4,288 of whom 811 are Brahmins, 820 Mussulmans, 372 native Christians, other classes 2,485. The population would appear to be well lodged as the number of houses is considerable in proportion to its amount but these being constructed in a great measure to meet the resort of pilgrims a judgment framed with reference only to the accommodation thus provided would probably be fallacious. The town of Ramswaram is in lat. 9° 15' long 79° 21'.

**RAMGHAT** in the British district of Bolundshahur, least-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Allypore to Bareilly and 35 miles N.E. of the former situated on the right bank of the Ganges here crossed by ferry. The bed of the river is about a mile and a half wide, and the stream in the dry season usually occupies one-third of that space, and is sometimes divided into two or more channels. Ramghat is 80 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 9', long 78° 30'.

**RAMGHERRY** in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town 110 miles N.E. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 38' long 79° 39'.

**RAMGUNGA (EASTERN)** — A river rising in the British district of Kumaon, on the southern declivity of the main chain of the Himalaya, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet, and in lat. 30° 11' long 80° 8'. It holds a course generally southerly for about fifty-five miles, to Rametar where it falls into the Surjee on the left side. Its descent must be very rapid as the point of its confluence with the Surjee is estimated to be only 1,500 feet above the sea. The name of Ramgunga is often given to the united stream as far as its confluence with the Kalas. Webb who crossed it by a spar bridge, in lat. 29° 48' long 80° 12', about thirty miles from its source found it to be there unfordable during the rainy season, but ascertained that it could be forded at other times, when it had a depth of four feet. Twelve miles higher up the stream, it is crossed by the route from Almora to the Juhawar Pass into Tibet, and is there 'forded' except in the rains, when a rope bridge is thrown across it.

**RAMGUNGA (WESTERN)** — A river rising in the British district of Kumaon amidst the outer or lower group of the Himalaya, and in lat. 30° 6' long 79° 20'. The stream is formed by a junction of several small rills, flowing from various directions. The elevation of its remotest source above the sea does not appear to be ascertained but that of Dewales Khal, a temple situated on a summit two or three miles from it, is 7,144 feet. At the confluence with the Kalas the stream about five miles lower down the elevation is 3,388 feet. Its course for the first twenty miles is in a south-easterly direction, it then becomes south-westerly and as it continues to its exit from the hills, in lat. 29° 30' long 78° 49' at the distance of about ninety miles from its source. In this upper part of its course it receives numerous mountain streams on both the right and left sides. A short distance below its entrance into the plain and about 100 miles from its source it takes a westerly direction which it holds for fifteen miles, and in lat. 29° 17' long 78° 42' receives the Koh, a considerable feeder on the right side. At the town of Muradnagar, forty miles below the confluence, the Ramgunga, in the early part of December, when it is probably lowest, is described by Heber as a sluggish river as wide nearly as this place as the Ganges at Shrawabery but shallow and fordable. (Caden states that the bed is a mile wide here and that the stream in the dry season is usually divided into two or three channels, from one to three feet deep with uneven sandy bottom and that the passage in the wet season is made by ferry. Fifteen miles below this, it, in lat. 28° 41', long 79° 1' receives on the left side the Koma, a considerable stream but continues even after this accession fordable from the month of December to that of June sixty miles lower. Besides some feeders of less size, it receives on the left side the Sanku, and is not usually

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fordable below Jalalabad, seventy three miles further in lat. 27° 44', long 79° 40'. Sixty miles still lower, it on the left side receives the Deoha or Gurrah, a considerable stream. Ten miles below this last confluence, the Ramgunga falls into the Ganges on the left side, nearly opposite the ancient city of Kanouj, and in lat. 27° 7', long 80° 3'. Its total length of course is about 373 miles.

**RAMGUNGE**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Luck now, 16 miles N.E. of the former S.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 37', long 80° 27'.

**RAMGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 12 miles N. of Bulloah. Lat. 23° 3', long 90° 57'.

**RAMGUR**.—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpore, 80 miles S. from Bustur, and 76 miles N. by E. from Rajahmundry. Lat. 18° 5' long 82°.

**RAMGURH**, otherwise called **HAZAREEBAGH**, formerly part of a collectorate of wider dimensions. In 1832 a general insurrection broke out on the south-west frontier of Bengal and extending to this locality the disturbed tracts comprised within the present district of Ramgurh were withdrawn from the operation of the ordinary regulations and annexed to the territory under the administration of the political agent for the south-western frontier of Bengal. Both the names by which the district is designated are derived from towns situate within its limits. It is bounded on the north by the British district Behar on the north-east by the British district Mungher, on the east by the British district Beerbhoom, on the south-east by the British district Pabna, on the south by the British district Chota Nagpore and on the south-west and west by the British district Palamow. It lies between lat. 23° 20'—24° 50', long 83° 50'—86° 35' is 175 miles in length from east to west, and ninety in breadth; the area is 8,524 square miles. Many groups of hills are dispersed over the district; there is also much undulating ground, consisting of plateaus of moderate extent, separated by gentle depressions. Of these plateaus one of the most extensive and elevated is that of Hazareebagh, nearly in the middle of the district and having it is stated, an elevation of 1,800 feet above the sea. Many of the mountains are of primitive formation—granite, quartz, or gneiss, but others, of later formation abound in coal and iron; the latter though melted to a great extent, is reputed not to be of the best quality. Lead-ore is said to have been discovered in the vicinity of Hazareebagh and it is conjectured that silver-ore may be obtained in the same place. In the vicinity of Hazareebagh are beds of very fine mica, from which large transparent laminae are obtained.

The whole country is very thinly peopled, inasmuch that Jacquemont, on one occasion

at least, scarcely observed a house in a day's journey, though travelling along the direct road from Calcutta to Benares. As far as the eye could reach nothing could be seen but thick forests the hairs of lions, tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, foxes, jackals, wild dogs, wild buffaloes, wild kine, wild swine, hog deer and other kinds monkeys, porcupines, and some other quadrupeds of less importance. Tigers are particularly numerous and the dread of their ravages so great as sometimes to have impelled the inhabitants to desert their homes. Everywhere in these forests lurk the monstrous boa, and several venomous species of serpents, as the cobra de capello and karait. The timber is fine and together with the sal (*Shorea robusta*) are found a great variety of trees and plants unknown to Europeans. In many parts the forests are totally impenetrable and where of practicable access, the air during a portion of the year is so pestiferous as to cause almost certain death to those exposed to its influence. The winter and beginning of spring are the healthiest times, and are in consequence of the elevation, so cool that ice is formed on stagnant water.

The rivers are numerous but none of them of great volume. The principal drainage is to the south-east, towards the estuary of the Ganges, by the Damoada and its tributary the Barrackur the torrent flowing by Hazareebagh. Other streams flow northward as the Mohana and Leelajan, passing into Behar, others again westward discharging themselves into the river Koel and a few small tributaries find their way southward through the channel of the Soobunreeka river into the Bay of Bengal. This great diversity in the directions of the watercourses indicates that the general elevation of the district is greater than that of the tracts surrounding it.

The inhabitants are in a low state of civilization, and live, thinly scattered over this spacious country in small villages, consisting of wretched huts of hurdles, mud, and matting, covered with a thin roof of thatch.

The natives of these districts are principally agriculturists; many are occupied in trades of different kinds, and some are engaged as soldiers. They are in general temperate, industrious, and tolerably cleanly in their houses and persons.

There are scarcely any places in this district which can properly be denominated towns. Ramgurh and Hazareebagh which are the principal collections of dwellings, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The population will be found under the article **BENGAL**. The main course of communication from south-east to north-west, between Calcutta and the North Western Provinces, lies through this district, in two distinct lines nearly parallel, and at an average distance from each other of about twenty miles. That more to the south-west passes through Deoghar, Hazareebagh, Kumaumdar, and Kanachuttee the other line,

# RAM.

more to the north-east, is the grand trunk road, and passes through Doonars, Dhaurars, and Churparan, shortening the route about three miles. The district of Ramgurb is within the limits of the dewanny granted to the East-India Company in 1765 by Shah Alau, emperor of Delhi.

**RAMGURH**—A town within the district of the same name. As it communicates its name to the surrounding tract of country, it may be presumed to have been formerly a place of some importance but it is now utterly inconsiderable. Lat 23 42, long 85 30'

**RAMGURH** in the British district of Ramgurb, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Sahagpur to Nagpur 45 miles S W by S. of the former Lat. 23° 49' long 81 1 The territory of which this town is the chief place forms a subdivision under the jurisdiction of the political agent for the Saugor and Nerbudda provinces. Its population is returned at 41766 The district was ceded to the British by the rajah of Nagpore, in communication of subsidy

**RAMGURH**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Burhanpur, 21 miles S W from Burhanpur and 67 miles N from Dholia. Lat. 21 50 long 74 49'

**RAMGURH**, in the British district of Ajmer lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ajmer to Ondkeypoor 39 miles S.S.W of the former Lat. 26° 59' long 74 32'

**RAMGURH**, in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawatee, a town on the west frontier towards Beekaneer It is a thriving place neatly fortified, and contains the residences of several wealthy bankers Distance W from Delhi 140 miles, N W from Jeypore 100 E from Beekaneer 108. Lat. 28 9' long 75 5

**RAMGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore 41 miles N W by W from Jeypore and 68 miles N E. by N from Ajmer Lat. 27 16' long 75 21

**RAMGURH**, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar under the political management of the Governor General's agent for Rajpootana a town on the route from Alwar by way of Ferropore to Delhi and 95 miles S. of the latter Lat. 27 35, long 76 52'

**RAMGURH**, in the British district of Barot, territory of Sangar and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Barot to Kurgoon 54 miles W of the former Lat. 21 49' long 77 8'

**RAMGURH**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia a family 36 miles N from Gwalior and 34 miles S.E. from Agra. Lat. 26 44, long 78 12'

**RAMGURH**—A town in the British district of Chittagong lieut. gov. of Bengal, 48 miles N by W of Chittagong Lat. 23, long 91 45'

**RAMGURH**, in the hill state of Hindoor, a fortress on the steep and high ridge which, rising from the left bank of the Sutlej has a south-easterly direction and ultimately joins the Himalaya. In the beginning of November 1814 at the commencement of the Gorkha war it was invested by the British army under General Ochterlony who by a course of tedious yet wonderfully energetic and laborious operations, succeeded in conveying battering guns up the precipitous and previously trackless declivity The defenses were in consequence speedily demolished and the garrison capitulated. Elevation above the sea 4084 feet. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,094 miles Lat. 31 5, long 78 51

**RAMGURH** in the Rajpoot state of Jaenmeer a fort and village 35 miles N W of the town of Jaenmeer is situate at the termination of a low rocky ridge of recent formation extending from Cutch in various ramifications, but generally in a northerly direction Ramgurb is in lat. 27 16' long 70 43'

**RAMGURH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a village with a bungalow or public reception-house on the route from Almora to Bareilly and 19 miles S W of the former Water is scarce here supplies, however are abundant, though Heber was struck by the general indigence of the population This place had formerly a fort, as the name indicates but it has been allowed to fall to decay Elevation above the sea 4872 feet Lat. 29 27, long 79 37'

**RAMGURRAH**—A town of Bundelcund in the native state of Punnah situate 48 miles S by E. from the town of that name, and 69 miles N N.E. from Jubbulpore Lat 24 3, long 80 28'

**RAMGURTAL**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a pool or shallow lake close to the cantonment of Goruckpore At the close of the rainy season it is about six miles long and three broad, but even at that time is shallow and overgrown with weeds and in the shoaler parts with aquatic trees. As the hot, dry season advances the vegetation increases, and the water diminishes, and becomes dirty and crowded with reptiles and insects the decaying remains of which and of the vegetation, produce malaria. During the rainy season, when the pool and the contiguous river Rapties swell so as to communicate, this malaria is either mitigated or totally suspended Lat. 26 46' long 83° 34'

**RAMJUNDAH**—A town in the British district of Palamow lieut gov of Bengal, 24 miles W by S. of Palamow Lat. 23 46', long 83 40'

**RAMKOLA**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Betija, 26 miles E. of

# RAM

the former, 54 W of the latter Buchanan styles it a market-town, yet elsewhere states that it does not deserve the name of town It has, however, a bazar Distant N W from Dinapore 119 miles Lat 26 50, long 83 50'

**RAMMAGHERRY**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 53 miles N of Madras Lat 10 41, long 78 12'

**RAMMESSWUR**—A town in the British district of Pooree, lieut. gov of Bengal 28 miles N W by W of Juggurnaut Lat 20 1, long 85 38'

**RAMNAD** in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, a town the principal place of an extensive seminary or feudal estate of the same name, is situated five or six miles from the seacoast of Palk's Bay and about a mile and a half from the right bank of the river Vagai or Vigauru It is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and defended by numerous small bastions but the works are now in a ruinous condition and the ditch nearly filled up Though the streets are narrow and ill contrived the houses are moderately well built There are a few mosques, which though not conspicuous, are by no means insignificant The fort is contiguous to the town on the west of it, and between them runs a wide street, with two rows of bazzars regularly built The ground plan of the fort is an equilateral quadrangle the sides of which respectively facing the cardinal points, are each half a mile in length and consist of a single wall twenty-seven feet high and five feet thick without rampart, but with loopholes, and surrounded by a ditch There are thirty two bastions and one gateway which is on the east side In the centre stands the palace or residence of the zamindar This fort was built about two hundred years ago, by Moghul Raja Ragunatha Setupathi, who at the same time constructed the large reservoir or tank on the north side Contiguous to the palace is a handsome residence, built by Colonel Martineau, who for nearly forty years commanded here, and near it a small but neat Protestant church kept in good repair The few principal streets, which are within the fort, are wide and airy There are, however, several mean streets, with mud built houses The number of inhabitants within the fort is about 5 000, principally dependent on the zamindar The only manufacturing industry worth notice in the town, is that of coarse cloths for native wear any other business is trade in provisions and wares for the supply of the population This place is garrisoned by a company of native troops It is a hot station, but the evenings are usually cool, from the influence of the sea-breeze, and altogether it is a very healthy place Distance from Palamkotta, N E 87 miles, Madras, S E, 60 Tanjore, S, 100 Madras, S W, 275 Lat 9 24, long 78 50'

**RAMNAGAR**, in the district of Aildeman, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Purbagurh to Fyranbad, 45 miles N of the former 18 S of the latter Butler estimates its population at 400, all Hindoos Lat 26 24 long 82 56'

**RAMNAGAR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futehgurh, and 12 miles N W of the former Lat 26 25, long 80 17

**RAMNAGHUR**—A town in Oude, situated on the right bank of the Gogra river, and 32 miles E N E from Lucknow Lat 27 3, long 81 28

**RAMNAGUR**—A town in the British district of Naddea, lieut. gov of Bengal, 96 miles N of Calcutta Lat 23 57' long 88 30'

**RAMNEGHR, or RAMNUGGUR**, in the Punjab a walled town close to the left or east bank of the Chenab stands on a spacious plain where during the reign of Runjeet Singh the Sikh troops frequently mustered for campaigns to the westward There is a ferry here across the Chenab which at its lowest season was found to be 300 yards wide, and for the most part nine feet deep running at the rate of a mile and a half an hour Two miles below the town there is, however a ford where the depth does not exceed three feet when the water is low This place was called Rasulnuggur or Prophet's Town, until stormed in 1778 by Maha Singh the father of Runjeet, when it received the present name, signifying the ' town of God. Lat 32 20' long 73 50'

**RAMNUGGUR**—A town in the dominions of Ghola Singh the ruler of Cashmere 95 miles S S E. from Srinagar and 100 miles N E from Lahore Lat 32 45', long 75 25'

**RAMNUGGUR**, in the British district of Goruckpore lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier towards the British district of Sarun Distant S E from Goruckpore cantonment 50 miles Lat 26 10 long 84 2'

**RAMNUGGUR** in the British district of Minporee, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Minporee, and 25 miles W of the latter Lat 27 8, long 78 45'

**RAMNUGGER**—A town in the British district of Sarun lieut. gov of Bengal, 50 miles N N W of Bettiah Lat 27 9', long 84 25'

**RAMNUGGUR**—A town in the native state of Rewah situated on the left bank of the Sone river, and 23 miles S. from Rewah Lat 24 10', long 81 20'

**RAMNUGUR**, in the British district of Futehpore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, 822

# RAM.

a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 879 miles from Calcutta by way of the river and 71 miles by water above Allahabad. 24 miles by land E. of the town of Fatehpore. Lat. 25° 55' long. 81° 15'

**RAMNUGUR** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Bawa, and 26 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 15' long. 83° 11'

**RAMNUGUR**.—A town in Oude, situate on the right bank of the Gogra river and 55 miles E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 47' long. 81° 53'

**RAMNUGUR**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, and at present the residence of the titular rajah of Benares. The fort in which the rajah resides is a huge pile of building rising directly from fine ghats or flights of stairs giving access to the sacred stream. Ramnugur contains a population of 9 490 inhabitants, and is distant N W of Calcutta 678 miles by water or 850 taking the Sunderbund passage four miles S of the city of Benares, 425 from Calcutta by the new line of road. Lat. 25° 16' long. 83° 5'

**RAMNUGUR** in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpur to Pilibesheet, 40 miles N of the former. Lat. 28° 23' long. 79° 53'

**RAMOO**.—A town in the British district of Chittagong lieut. gov. of Bengal 68 miles S.S.E. of Chittagong. Lat. 21° 24' long. 92° 13'

**RAMOO SERAI**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 17 miles S. from Srinagar and 15 miles N from Jammu. Lat. 33° 50' long. 74° 56'

**RAMPOOR** in the British district of Saharunpoor lieut. gov. of Agra, a town the principal place of the pargannah of the same name, is in lat. 29° 43' long. 77° 31'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras 71 miles E. by S of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 42' long. 76° 29'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in Cusarat, or dominions of the Guicowar 64 miles E. by N from Baroda, and 112 miles E.S.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 26' long. 74° 12'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras 63 miles N.E. by N of Bellary. Lat. 13° 56' long. 77° 24'

**RAMPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapore, and 32 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 15' long. 79° 57'

**RAMPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a

town on the right bank of the river Jumna, 23 miles N of Muttra. Lat. 27° 50' long. 77° 38'

**RAMPOOR**, in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 12 miles N W of Mirzapoor 733 N W of Calcutta by water. Lat. 25° 14' long. 83° 30'

**RAMPOOR** in the British district of Allypore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 45 miles N E of the former. Lat. 27° 43' long. 78° 38'

**RAMPOOR** in the British district of Sahebpur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pargannah of the same name, is in lat. 29° 43' long. 77° 31'

**RAMPOOR**, in the district of Saloon territory of Oude a town on the route from Cawnpore to Portaburgh 26 miles N W of the latter. Butler estimates the population at 4 000 principally cultivators, 1 000 of the number being Mussulmans. Lat. 25° 53' long. 81° 47'

**RAMPOOR** in the district of Ahmudan, territory of Oude a town near the north-east frontier towards the British district of Goruckpore. A considerable quantity of sugar is made there. Butler estimates the population at 1 000 including 300 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 36' long. 82° 12'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town of Bussahir in the division of Koonawar situate on the left bank of the Buthji river and 36 miles N E. from Samla. Lat. 31° 27' long. 77° 41'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town of Baghelkund in the native state of Rewah, situate on the left bank of the Sone river and 20 miles S E from Rewah. Lat. 24° 19' long. 81° 33'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in Oude situate on the left bank of the Gogra river and 133 miles N N W from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 46' long. 80° 23'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpore 98 miles N W from Nagpore and 47 miles N E from Housengabad. Lat. 22° 18' long. 78° 17'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in Oude, situate on the left bank of the Chuwika river and 40 miles N E. by N from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 20' long. 81° 22'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Gunduck or Salagra river and 23 miles W from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 45' long. 83° 45'

**RAMPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Rajshaye, presidency of Bengal, 125 miles N of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 25' long. 88° 35'

**RAMPOOR**, within the British division of Rohilkhand, an extensive Bel or Jaghira, is bounded on the west and north by the British district of Moradabad on the north-east and south-east by the British district of Bareilly.



## RAM

It lies between lat 28° 30'—29° 11', long 78° 55'—79° 30', and has an area of 720 square miles. It is a level, fertile country abundantly supplied with water in its northern division by the rivers Koila and Nahel, both of which hold a course generally southerly and nearly parallel to each other the latter on an average about ten miles east of the former. The southern division is irrigated by the Rangunga which, after receiving the waters of the Koila, traverses this quarter of the territory in a south-easterly direction. The northern part of the district adjoins the Terai, or tract of marshy forest which extends along the base of the mountains, and is much overrun with jungle, wood, and grass of such luxuriant growth as to be sufficient to conceal a man on horseback. The air in consequence is dreadfully pestilential, except in the coldest part of winter and the time of the heaviest rains. The malaria acts very unfavourably on the population, who are described by Heber as "a very ugly and miserable race of human beings, with large heads and particularly prominent ears, flat noses, tumid bellies slender limbs, and sallow complexions and have scarcely any garments but a blanket of black wool." The general slope of the country is from north to south, as indicated by the descent of the rivers in that direction as well as from actual measurement, Raddurpoor on the northern frontier in lat 28° 58', having an elevation of 630 feet above the sea, whilst at the town of Rampoor a few miles farther south, in lat. 28° 48' the elevation is but 546 feet. David son describes the country in the vicinity of the town of Rampoor as exceedingly 'rich and beautiful. The eye wanders with delight over one continuous sheet of ripening corn, interspersed with groves of mango, clumps of bamboos, and little villages. The general thriving cultivation of the country bears favourable testimony to the industry and intelligence of the Patana, the principal occupants of the soil. The population has been computed at upwards of 320 000. The annual revenue is at present estimated at 100 000*l*. The nawab maintains a military force of 500 cavalry and 1,447 infantry.

This territory was possessed by Fyzoola Khan, a chieftain who gave considerable trouble both to the Vizier and the British government, during the administration of the latter by Warren Hastings. On the death of that personage in 1794 the pretensions of his eldest son and lawful successor were opposed by a younger brother, who raised a rebellion made prisoner the rightful heir and subsequently murdered him. A British force under Sir Robert Abercrombie defeated that of the usurper, an event followed by the depoual of the latter and the grant of a jaghire to the infant son of the murdered chieftain. On the death of the late chief, in 1840 without direct male heir, the right of a daughter to the succession was discussed and rejected in favour of the next male claimant, Mahomed Saeed Khan,

who had served the British government in the important office of deputy-collector of Budson. Some disturbances took place previously to the final arrangement of the succession, in which the minister of the deceased chieftain and some of his dependants and followers were murdered. Their families were provided for by the new ruler who according to report, exercised his authority mildly and judiciously until the year 1854, when he was succeeded by his heir.

**RAMPOOR**—The principal place of the jaghire of the same name. It is situate on the left bank of the Koila, here 450 yards wide, and from two to two and a half feet deep from December to June, for which time it is fordable, but must during the rainy season be crossed by ferry. It is a large town, densely peopled irregularly built of mud and surrounded by a thin belt of bamboos, trees, and brushwood at the back of which there is a low ruined parapet, the only entrances being by narrow ways, defended by strong wooden barriers. The upper order of inhabitants are for the most part Rohilla Patana, a handsome indolent race. The chowk or market-place is decorated by a lofty mosque. A little north of the town is the tomb of Fyzoola Khan, raised on a terrace of masonry, and shaded by trees. Rampoor is 546 feet above the sea. Distant N W from Calcutta 789 miles. Lat. 28° 48', long 79° 5'

**RAMPOOR**, the capital of Buzahir, is situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, over the bed of which its site is elevated 138 feet. Fraser who approached it from the south east, by ascending along the left bank of the Sutlej describes the way as very rugged. The town is situate at the western base of a lofty and nearly perpendicular mountain which on the east, stretches to the outer range of the Himalaya. The cliff surrounds the town in the form of a funnel, which confines the air and in the hot season the rocks radiate the heat in such a manner as then to render the climate nearly insupportable. The climate in winter on the contrary is represented as cold and damp so that the thermometer is frequently lower than at Kotgerh which is 3 560 feet more elevated. The expanse on which the town is built is rugged, so that the streets and houses rise in tiers one above another. Some of the houses are well built of stone, commonly two stories high and covered with slate which is thick of a blue colour and laid on with considerable neatness. The palace of the rajah, situate at the north-east corner of the town is a collection of buildings, some of three, some of four stories high, covered with very large oblong slates, laid on curved roofs, having the concavity outwards, in the Chinese style. They have wooden balconies, ornamented with neat carvings. The Dewan Khana, or hall of audience, has the remains of grader, being spacious and ornamented with carving and fresco, much defaced by the Gorkhas when they held this town. There is another res-

# RAM.

dence usually occupied by the inferior branches of the ruling family. Both the palaces are built of stone uncut, but banded by means of numerous beams of larch. The town, previously to the havoc made by the Gorkhas, was larger than at present, having from 300 to 400 houses, and a large bazar filled with the wares of Hindostan, the Himalayan regions, and of Tartary. It has begun to recover since it has been taken under British protection. The rajah of Bussahir resides here during winter retiring from the heat in the summer months to the more elevated station of Saharan. The elevation of Rampoor above the sea is 8 800 feet. Lat. 31 27 long 77 46'

**RAMPOOR SHAHPOOR**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 44 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 28 3, long 77 55'

**RAMPOORA**.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, 84 miles E. from Neemuch, and 124 miles N by W from Indore. Lat. 24 28' long 75 28'

**RAMPOORA**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore and 45 miles W of the latter. Lat. 26 21, long 79 46'

**RAMPOORA** in Rajpootana, a town the principal place of a pergunnah, part of the possessions held by the noted Patan freebooter Muhammad Amer Khan. It is surrounded by a rampart of great strength, being in some places forty feet in thickness, and where weakest twenty feet. It was on the 15th May, 1804 taken by storm by a British force commanded by Colonel Don. The storming party rushed forward provided with a twelve pounder and with it blew open three gates, which in succession lay on the way into the fort. Of the enemy's garrison above 1 000 strong forty or fifty were killed the number of wounded was very great, and about 400 attempting to fly were cut up by the British cavalry in the adjoining plain. It was subsequently by the declaratory article of the treaty of 1805 restored by the British government to Holkar and in 1818, when the battle of Mahudpore had placed Holkar's dominions at the disposal of the British government, Rampore was added as a free gift to the possessions which had been guaranteed in the previous year to Amer Khan. The area of the territory is 152 square miles. Its separate revenue is not known but with that of Tonk it amounts to 2,00 000 rupees. The estimate of its population is included in that of the whole of the possessions of Amer Khan for which see **TONK**. The town is distant E. from Joypore 79 miles, S.E. from Namerabad 90 W from Agra 142. Lat. 26° 58', long 76° 14'

**RAMPOORA**, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on

the route from Neemuch to Kota, formerly the capital and residence of the court, before the selection of the town of Indore. It is situate a mile from the north bank of the river Taloy, at the base of a ridge of hills. It is of considerable size surrounded by a wall and has a good bazar. North-east of the town is a Hindoo temple, a place of pilgrimage in the month of April. Here, in January, 1818 Roshun Beg in command of a body of infantry with sixteen guns, the ruler of the force defeated at Mehidpore, attempted to make head against the British arms, but was immediately defeated and his troops dispersed. Rampore has annexed to it several pergunnahs, containing 500 villages, and yielding an annual revenue of 3,75,000 rupees. Elevation above the sea 1 360 feet. Distance N from Indore 120 miles, from Oojein 96. Lat. 24 28' long 75 25'

**RAMPOORA**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scandia's family, 128 miles S W by S from Gwalior and 120 miles N W by W from Sangar. Lat. 24 45' long 77 11

**RAMPOOREA** in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilibut, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoargurh and 37 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 23 41 long 79 52'

**RAMPOOREE**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town five miles S.E. from Nujeebabad. Lat. 29 34 long 78 25'

**RAMPORE**, in the territory of Gwalior a town five miles south of the confluence of the Sindh with the Jumna. Lat. 26 22, long 79 6'

**RAMPORE**, in the British district of Jounpore a town on the route from Jounpore cantonment to that of Mirzapore 21 miles N. of the former 22 N of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant and good here, and the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25 29, long 82 38

**RAMPORE**.—A town in the British district of Tipperah lieut. gov. of Bengal, 52 miles N of Tipperah. Lat. 24 13' long 91 10'

**RAMREE**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Arracan. It is situate on the island of Ramree, 31 miles S.E. of Kyauk Phyon. The island is separated from the mainland of Arracan by a narrow but deep channel. Its length is about fifty miles from north to south and its extreme breadth twenty. After the occupation of Arracan in 1825, a British detachment was sent against Ramree, which, upon approaching they found to be evacuated possession of it was accordingly taken on the 22nd April and since that period it has continued under the government of the East-India Company. Lat. of town 19° 8', long 93 54

**RAMRYE**, one of the Coosa hill states, bounded on the north by the British States of



# RAN—RAO

British district of Dbarwar, presidency of Bombay, 72 miles S.E. by S. of Dbarwar Lat. 14° 37', long 75° 41'

**RANGAMUTTER**—A town in the British district of Chittagong, lieut.-gov. of Bengal. It is situated on the right bank of the Kurum-fucose river 44 miles E.N.E. from Chittagong Lat. 22° 40', long 92° 30'

**RANGNA**—A town in the native state of Sawantwarree, presidency of Bombay, situated 12 miles N.W. from Sawantwarree and 49 miles W.N.W. from Belgaum Lat. 16° 8' long 73° 53'

**RANGOON**—A town in the recently acquired British province of Pegu, situated on the great eastern branch of the Irrawaddy known as the Rangoon river. The town was originally built in 1753 by Alompra, the founder of the Burmese monarchy who named it Rangoon or the "City of Victory" in reference to his conquest of Pegu. When occupied by the British during the first Burmese war in 1824 it was built in the form of a parallelogram extending along the river's bank, about twenty-five miles from the sea, the houses, with the exception of some public buildings, being of wood and bamboo raised on piles, and thatched. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1850 when upwards of 2,000 houses were reduced to ashes. The site of the new town by which it was succeeded was thrown back from the original position on the river bank to a distance of about a mile, its ground plan was that of a square of about three-quarters of a mile, having at its northern side a pagoda as a citadel, which was an artificial mound ascending in ledges, with terraces, and tapering towards the top. This strong hold was stormed by General Godwin during the second Burmese war in April, 1852, and the capture of the pagoda was the fall of Rangoon. The town suffered severely by fire from the shipping. In 1853, and again in December, 1855 it was visited by fearful conflagrations, many of the public buildings were destroyed, and the houses, being constructed of hollow bamboo and thatched, offered little resistance to the progress of the fire. In the arrangements for rebuilding the town, consideration has been prescribed by the British government not only for insuring its protection against conflagration, but also for securing its cleanliness by proper drainage and other sanitary precautions. Distant from Pegu, S., 63 miles. The district of which this place is the chief town has an area of 9,800 square miles, and a population of 137,130 Lat. 16° 45', long 96° 17'

**RANGOUTER**—A town of Bengal, situated in the native state of Tipperah, 46 miles S. by E. from Silhet, and 80 miles N.E. by N. from Tipperah. Lat. 24° 20' long 92°

**RANIGAT**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 59 miles N.E. by E.

of the town of Peshawar Lat. 34° 20', long 73° 34'

**RANIGHAT** in the British district of Nudda, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town 44 miles N. by E. from Calcutta. It is said to be the abode of many rich zemindars. Lat. 23° 11', long 88° 33'

**RANIWALA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad, and 50 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 28° 30' long 78° 29'

**RANJITPURA**, in the district of Bannu, territory of Oude, a town 23 miles E. of Cawnpore 30 S.W. of Lucknow. It may be considered the capital of the district, and formerly was scarcely inferior to Lucknow Lat. 26° 30', long 80° 40'

**RANJUNGAUM**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 17 miles S.W. by S. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 18° 53' long 74° 57'

**RANKA**—A town in the British district of Palamow, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 36 miles N.W. by W. of Palamow Lat. 24° 2', long 83° 42'

**RANMUTSH**—A town in Nepal, situated on the right bank of a branch of the Kurnali river, and 16 miles E.N.E. from Jumla. Lat. 29° 22', long 81° 55'

**RANNEE CHOKEE**—See **BURRUM CHOKEE**

**RANOD** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Holadia's family, a town 34 miles to the right or N. of the route from Calpee to Gooma cantonment, 155 miles S.W. of former 50 N.E. of latter. It is represented to be a large town, with a great trade in grain. Measures were taken by the British government in 1847 for exploring the antiquities of the town Lat. 25°, long 77° 55'

**RANSEE**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a secluded village two or three miles to the right of the route from Shreenuggur to the Temple of Kedarnath and 15 miles S. of the latter. It is situated about a mile from the right bank of the river Madheswar Lat. 30° 34' long 79° 16'

**RANSKANDY**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, 10 miles E. of Sitchar Lat. 24° 47', long 93°

**RAOLDEE**—A village in the jaghure of Jujhar district of Dadra, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 23° 35', long 76° 21'

**RAOMAKA BAZAR**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay 85 miles S.E. by S. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 20', long 69° 14'

**RAOTSIR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boekanser 115 miles N. E. from Boekanser, and 61 miles W. by N. from Hasser Lat. 29° 18', long 74° 36'

## RAP—RAT

**RAPTEE**, called also **AIRAWATI**, after the white elephant of the god Indra, a considerable river rising in Nepal. It does not issue from the main range of the Himalaya covered with perpetual snow but takes its rise in the Sub-Himalaya, in lat. 28° 10', long. 82° 45' whence flowing first in a southerly direction for forty miles, and then north-westerly for fifty-five miles, it enters the plains of Oude, in lat. 28° 8', long. 81° 58' which it traverses in a south-easterly direction for ninety miles, and in lat. 27° 17' long. 82° 32', forms for about twenty miles the western boundary of the British district of Goruckpoor, which it then enters, and continuing a south easterly and tortuous course for seventy miles, it receives, on the left side, the Dhumela or Burha Rapti draining an extensive tract extending southwards from the Sub-Himalaya. Below this junction, the Rapti turns southward for the distance of thirty miles, communicating in this part of its course with the Moti jhil, called also the Lake of Bakura, and thence turns westward for ten miles, to the town of Goruckpoor. From this place it continues its course in a circuitous but generally south-easterly direction, for eighty-five miles, to its junction with the Ghoghra, on the left side of the latter in lat. 26° 18', long. 88° 46'. Its total length of course being from its remotest source, 400 miles, for eighty-five of which downward from the town of Goruckpoor it is navigable for large boats, and for those of smaller size a considerable distance higher. In its course through the district of Goruckpoor it receives numerous streams right and left, and by internal channels communicates with several of the numerous watercourses and lakes or marshes found in this level alluvial country. At the town of Goruckpoor it is crossed by the route from that place to Lucknow the passage being made by ferry. The channel is there 200 yards wide, and at all seasons contains deep water. About ten miles below the town, it is crossed at the Bhowapoor ghat, by the route from Ghaseepoor to Goruckpoor containing the passage being made by ferry during the dry season, but the route being scarcely practicable during the rains, in consequence of the extent to which the country is overflowed.

**RAPTEE (BURHA)**.—A considerable feeder of the Raptee. Its sources are in the Sub-Himalaya, in the territory of Oude, and about lat. 27° 34' long. 82° 10'. Flowing for fifty-five miles through the territory of Oude, it touches the frontier of the British district of Goruckpoor in lat. 27° 22', long. 82° 38' and holding an easterly direction for nineteen miles, forms the boundary between the two territories. At the point of its entrance into the British territory it receives on the left side the Arva, a stream descending from the Sub-Himalaya. Eighteen miles below this confluence, at the ruined town of Sannali

the Burha Raptee becomes navigable in the rainy season and a good deal of timber is then sent down it. Fifteen miles below this place, and in lat. 27° 12', long. 83° 1', it receives on the left side the Bangunga and from the confluence downwards is often known by the name of that stream, which is considered to have the larger volume of water. Twenty-two miles farther the Burha Raptee receives on the left side the Dhumela, which thenceforward gives its name to the united stream. Buchanan observes, "The channel immediately below the junction is about 100 yards wide and in January (dry season) contains a pretty considerable stream, although it is fordable but oxen cannot pass with loads, and a ferry is therefore employed to transport the goods. Timber comes down both the Burha Raptee and Bangunga." Twelve miles below the last-named junction, the united stream is joined on the left side by the Ghongee, and three miles lower down is discharged into the Raptee, on its left side, in lat. 26° 58' long. 83° 17'. The length of course to this point is about 134 miles, in a direction generally from north west to south-east.

**RARUNG** in Buzahir a village of the district of Koonawar is situated near the right bank of the Sutly on the southern side of a mountain of mica-slate, characterized by dreary barrenness, and producing little but a few stunted pines. Elevation above the sea 2,519 feet. Lat. 31° 26', long. 73° 24'.

**RASSEN**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay, 46 miles S.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 23' long. 74° 58'.

**RASHMEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor 52 miles N.E. from Oodeypoor and 103 miles S. by W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 3' long. 74° 27'.

**RASOORY**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situated eight miles from the left bank of the Payne Gunga river and 108 miles S.E. by S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 59', long. 78° 35'.

**RASULPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtisgarh to that of Cawnpore, and 30 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 47' long. 80° 9'.

**RASUNWAS**.—A village in the jagheer of Jujhur district of Dadree, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 28° 36' long. 76° 13'.

**RATGURH**, in the British district of Saugur territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Saugur to Bhopal, 21 miles W. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 47', long. 78° 29'.

**RATTEE**, in the district of Bamsware, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 59 miles N.E. of the former, 29 S.W. of the latter. It has a small

# RAU—RAW

basin, and water and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 26 33' long 80° 53'

**RAUCHERLA**—A town of Madras, in the Mysore 188 miles N N E from Seringapatam, and 73 miles S E. by S. from Ballary Lat. 14 16' long 77° 30'

**RAUGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah situate on the right bank of the Neerwy river and 30 miles E by S. from Kotah Lat. 25° 5' long 76° 20'

**RAUNPOOR**—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency of Bombay 78 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22 20', long 71 40'

**RAUNPOOR**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar 75 miles W S.W. from Rajkote, and 16 miles N by E from Poorbunder Lat. 21 50', long 69° 49'

**RAURAH**—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Kurnali river and 18 miles N N E. from Jamlah Lat. 29 30' long 81 45'

**RAUS**, or **RASS**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a town on the north west declivity of the Aravalli range on the route from Nusserabad to Deesa, and 38 miles W of the former. It contains 600 houses supplied with water from twenty wells Lat. 26 17' long 74 16'

**RAUSHPOORAM**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras 15 miles S of Salem Lat. 11 28' long 78 16'

**RAVER**, or **RAVI**, a river of the Punjab, rises in Kulu, on the declivity of a mountain called Bungal, and a short distance west of the Rotang Pass. The source is situate about lat. 32 28' long 77 At the distance of about forty miles from the source, in a south westerly direction the Ravee is joined by two feeders, the Nye and the Bondhill the latter taking its rise in a lake called Munee Munees, regarded as sacred by the superstitious Hindoos. Where surveyed by Cunningham, four or five miles from Burmawur at an elevation of about 7000 feet, it was found 116 feet wide. At Chamba, about twenty miles below and south-west of this place or 100 miles from its source according to the statement of Vigne, the Ravee is crossed by a bridge. Forster states that it is there 'forty or fifty yards broad and fordable at most seasons of the year. At Bisul, to which the downward course is about twenty five miles due west, Forster found it, early in April about 180 yards wide, very rapid and unfordable. The statement of Vigne is less explicit—'I have been twice ferried over the Ravi at Bisul once during the rainy season, when it was swelled to a roaring torrent, and once again in winter when its stream was far more tranquil. On both occasions the natives made the passage upon buffalo hides. Its width is about eighty yards.' From Bisul in lat. 32° 34' long 75 45' the Ravee takes a south westerly direction, which it generally holds for

the rest of its course. Macartney found it, at Manece ferry on the route from Amritsar to Vazeerabad, and about 135 miles from its source, to have at the beginning of August and at the time of fullest water a breadth of 513 yards, and a depth of twelve feet, where greatest. The deep channel was between thirty and forty feet in breadth the rest of the waterway having a depth of from three to five feet. In the cold season when lowest, the water is in no part more than four feet deep. Moorcroft describes it at Lahore, about twenty miles lower down as divided into three different streams or branches. These he states, are 'separated, in the dry weather, by intervals of half a mile but in the rainy season the two most easterly branches are united, and form an expansive and rapid stream.' The two first branches are fordable, but the third which is the principal one has a ferry. He remarks that the boats on the Ravee were the largest and best-built that he has seen in India. Burnes who navigated the Ravee from its confluence with the Chenab to Lahore, says it 'is very small and resembles a canal rarely exceeding 150 yards in breadth in any part of its course. Its banks are precipitous, so that it deepens before it expands. Nothing can exceed the crookedness of its course, which is a great impediment to navigation for we often found ourselves, after half a day's sail, within two miles of the spot from which we started. The water of the Ravee is redder than that of the Chenab. It is fordable in most places for eight months in the year.' From Lahore, its course south-west, measured according to the main direction of the stream to its confluence with the Chenab, is about 200 miles, but along all the sinuities, 380. This point is in lat 30 36' long 71 50' The Ravee joins the Chenab by three mouths close to each other. Its total length measured along the main direction of its course is about 450 miles. It is considered to be the Hydrasote mentioned by Arrian and the Iralvi of Sanscrit authorities. It is still known by the name of the Iralvot, which might easily be corrupted by the Greeks into that which they appear to have given it.

**RAVER**—A town in the British district of Cuddesh presidency of Bombay 121 miles E N E of Malligam Lat. 21 14, long 75° 11'

**RAVOOR**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 33 miles W N W of Nellore. Lat. 14 36' long 79° 34'

**RAVYPAUD**—A town in the British district of Cuddesh, presidency of Madras, 80 miles N N E. of Cuddesh. Lat. 15 34, long 79 15

**RAWAH**—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Sounda a family 24 miles S.S.E. from Neemuch and 83 miles N W from Oojein Lat. 24 8' long 75° 1'

**RAWALHEIR**, in the British district of

# RAW—REH.

Rijnour, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Haridwar, and 40 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 30', long 78° 28'

**RAVUDUCOONDA.**—A town in one of the sequestered districts of Hyderabad, 81 miles S.E. from Moodgal. Lat. 15° 41', long 76° 59'

**RAWUL**, in the British district of Goorgun, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bewaree to Alwar and eight miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 4', long 76° 38'

**RAWUL PINDE**, in the Punjab, between the Indus and the Jhelum. It is a large populous town, consisting of mud houses with flat roofs. It contains what is called a palace, a wretched building of brick constructed by Shah Sojah, on his expulsion from Kabul. There is a large bazar and a considerable business in the transit-trade between Hindostan and Afghanistan. The town is surrounded by a wall with bastions, and has an old fort, on which a few cannon are mounted. Population 15,818. The district of which this town is the chief place has an area of 5,995 square miles, with a population of 568,750. The town is in lat. 33° 37', long 73° 6'

**RAWUNHEREE**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the southern frontier and on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jeemleer, being 45 miles S.W. of the former. It is situated in an open country, scarcely cultivated. The road in this part of the route is hard and good. Lat. 27° 40', long 73° 49'

**RAWUTSIR.**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 147 miles E. by S. of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 2', long 70° 46'

**RAYUH**, or **RAI**, in the British district of Muttra, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situated on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Muttra, and nine miles N.E. of the latter. It is supplied with water from wells, and has a small bazar with market. Lat. 27° 33', long 77° 52'

**REDANOH.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, 185 miles W. by S. from Jodhpore and 74 miles S. from Jeemleer. Lat. 25° 51', long 71° 8'

**REEAN** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a town on the route from the city of Jodhpore to that of Ajmeer, and 37 miles N.W. of the latter. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, and has a fort, the stronghold of the thakoor or chief of the Mertee tribe of Rahrhor Rajpoots. The fort, commanding the whole town, is built of stone, and sitsuate on the top of an insulated rocky hill about 200 feet above the plain, and is fifty yards long from north to south, and thirty yards broad. The gateway is at a corner pointing westward and is defended by a screen of masonry. The town is situate

at the western base of the rocky hill. It contains 700 houses, abundantly supplied with water from numerous wells of the depth of twenty feet. There is besides a fine baoli or large well, forty feet deep, pleasantly shaded by large trees and having abundance of fine water to which access is obtained by flights of steps. The population, according to Boileau is 6,650. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 28° 32', long 74° 30'

**REECHNA DOOAB.**—A natural division of the Punjab, situated between the rivers Chenab and Ravee, and extending from lat. 30° 38' to 32° 36', and from long 71° 49' to 75° 36'

**REEGA.**—A town in the territory occupied by the Abor tribe on the northern boundary of Upper Assam. It is situate on the right bank of the Dihong river 51 miles N.W. from Sudiya. Lat. 28° 20', long 95° 7'

**REERWEE** in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from Batangurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 50 miles E. of the latter. It is of considerable size and is supplied with water from three wells. Lat. 27° 55', long 74° 11'

**REGOWLEE**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpore to Khachi, 21 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 59', long 83° 17'

**REGOWLI.**—See **ADITYGURH**

**REGULAVALASA.**—A town in the British district of Visnagapatam, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N. by W. of Visnagaram. Lat. 18° 27', long 83° 27'

**REH** in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, at the mouth of the small river Bind. Lat. 25° 52', long 80° 37'

**REHELU**, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of one of the branches of the Beas, 11 miles N. of the town of Kangra. Lat. 32° 14', long 76° 18'

**REHLI** in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Gurrawara to Sangor, 60 miles N.W. of former, 26 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar and water and supplies are abundant. Here is a prison capable of containing from forty to fifty persons. Elevation above the sea, 1,350 feet. Lat. 23° 44', long 79° 5'

**REHLY**, in the territory of Onda, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sekrova, 78 miles N.W. of the former, 39 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 52', long 82° 4'

**REHUND.**—A river rising in lat. 22° 46', long 88° 17' in the British district of Odjipore, on the south west frontier of Bengal. It first takes the name of the Rhora and flowing in

# REI-REW

a northerly direction through Oddepur Sir godjah, Rewa, and the British district of Mirzapoor, it falls into the Bone on the right side, near the town of Agoroe Khaz, in lat. 24 32' long 83 3'

**REINWAL**, in the Rajpoot state of Jey poor, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow 181 miles S.W. of former, 826 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. Lat 26 41, long 75 45'

**REITAL**, in native Gurwhal a village close to the right bank of the Bhagserotie, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. Its situation is very pleasant, on the eastern side of a mountain, the river flowing at the base below it. The village contains about thirty five houses. Reital was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,082 feet. Lat 30 49' long 78 89'

**RELLI**—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam presidency of Madras, 14 miles N by W of Vizagapatam. Lat 17 53 long 83 18'

**REMRAL**—A town in the native state of Phoolpur on the south west frontier of Bengal, 75 miles W by S from Sarabulpur and 82 miles S.E. by S. from Ruttunpur. Lat 21 18, long 82° 52'

**RENEE**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a walled town near the north-eastern frontier towards Shekawuttee. The surrounding country is less barren than most other parts of Beekaneer in consequence of the moisture produced by the Katur, a small stream which flows from Shekawuttee, and is lost in the sands of Beekaneer. Rod states the number of houses at 1500. Renee is in lat. 28 41, long 75 6'

**RENTICHOTA**—A town in the British district of Ganjam presidency of Madras, 61 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18 49, long 84 27'

**REOTREE** in the British district of Ghazee poor, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town situated on the stream which discharges the water of the lake Sooraha into the river Ghagra, and four miles S.W. of the right bank of the latter. It is represented as a place of some trade. Distance N.E. of Ghazee poor cantonment 55 miles. Lat. 25 50' long 84 25'

**REOTREEPOOR**, in the British district of Ghazee poor, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town two miles S.W. of the right bank of the Ganges, 10 S.E. of Ghazee poor cantonment. Reotreepoor contains a population of 10,055 inhabitants. Lat. 25 30, long. 83 48'

**REPALLE**—A town in the British district of Guntur, presidency of Madras, 22 miles S.E. by E. of Guntur. Lat. 16° 8', long. 80° 58'

**REIRGHAT**—A town in Nepal situated on the right bank of the Gunduck or Salagra river, and 116 miles W by N from Khatmandou. Lat. 27 58' long. 83° 27'

**RESSOOLPOOR NARAINPOOR** in the British district of Bolundshuhur lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Moradabad, and 20 miles N of the former. Lat. 28 10' long 73 16'

**REVELGUNJE**, in the British district of Sarun lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, five miles below the confluence of the Gogra. Here is annually held a fair, much frequented, especially by Hindoos, who throng in great numbers for ritual ablution at the neighbouring confluence. Distance N.E. from Benares, by land, 113 miles by the course of the river 165, N.W. from Dunaipoor 24. Lat. 25 44, long. 84 50'

**REWA CAUNTA**—A division of Guzerat, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Myhee Caunta, on the south by the British collectorate of Candahar, from which it is separated by the river Taptes and by the Bheel territory of Wusrawee on the east by the petty states of Banswarra, Dobud, Jabooah, Alles and Akranza and on the west by the possessions of the Gulcoowar and the British collectorates of Kara and Surat. It lies between lat. 21 23 and 23 35' and long 73 3' and 74 18'. The Rewa Caunta comprises the states of Rajpootia and Oodepoor tributary to the Gulcoowar. South tributary to Semdia Loonawarra, tributary both to Semdia and the Gulcoowar and Deoghur Barreah tributary to the British. An account of each of these tributary states will be found in its proper place. A court of justice styled the Rewa Caunta Criminal Court, exists in this province. It was established in 1839 and the result has fully realized all the advantages anticipated from its institution. Originally the British Resident presided in this court and three or four chiefs sat as assessors. A slight alteration has recently been made in its constitution the first assistant political commissioner instead of the Resident, now presiding, but his proceedings are forwarded to government through the latter an arrangement by which the supervision of that officer is increased. Though not intended to supersede the authority of the chiefs in the internal administration of their territories, yet when they are too weak to punish their subjects, as sometimes happens, criminals are tried before this court, a representative from the state being invited to assist at the trial. On the other hand when the head of a village is competent to take cognizance of the case he is allowed to dispose of it so that no undue interference takes place with their authority. Some account of the chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda, styled the Meehwassee chiefs, who are



subject to the jurisdiction of the Rewa Courts agency will be found under the head "Mah-wases," and under that of the Naikras, some particulars of that wild tribe. The practice of suttee has been interdicted within the Rewa Cantons.

REWAH, called also BAGHELOUND, or country of the Baghels, an independent raj or principality bounded on the north by the British districts Allahabad and Mirzapore on the east by the British district Mirzapore on the south-east by the native state of Koraon on the south by the British district Sangor and Nerbudda, and on the west by Sangor and Nerbudda, and by Bundelcund. It lies between lat. 23° 20'—25° 10' long 80° 40'—82° 52', is about 140 miles in length from east to west, and 120 in breadth. The area is 9 827 square miles. The western and north western parts comprising a considerable proportion of the whole raj are covered by mountains, rising in three successive plateaus, or vast terraces, from the valley of the Ganges. Of these, that most to the north-east, and styled by Franklin the Bindasol or First Range, is the lowest, having an average elevation of from 500 to 530 feet above the sea. It is formed of horizontal strata of sandstone the upper surface presents an expanse of very great sterility. Little of this plateau however is included within the limits of Rewah, the boundary of which on this side lies nearly along the base of the mountain styled by Franklin "the Pannah Hills, or Second Range." The elevation of these averages from 900 to 1 200 feet above the sea. Their formation is sandstone, intermixed with schist and quartz, and to the west overlaid with limestone. Above this plateau nearly parallel to the brow, but more to the south east rises the Kaimur range, of which nothing appears to have been ascertained either as to elevation or formation. The brows of these ranges especially of the second are steep, in some parts nearly mural, and the Tons (South-eastern) and its tributaries, which drain the second plateau, descend to the lower grounds in cascades of various degrees of fall, from that of Balohi, of 400 feet, to that of Chasah, of 200. About a third of the country lying south-east of the Kaimur hills is part of the valley of the Son, a tract as yet nearly unexplored. That great river flowing north from the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, crosses the south boundary of this raj in lat. 23° 21', long 81° 30', and flowing through it circuitously, but generally in a direction north and north-easterly, for 180 miles, crosses, in lat. 24° 37', long 82° 50' over the north eastern frontier into the British district Mirzapore. Its principal tributary is the Mahanuddy, flowing into it on the left side, in lat. 24° 5' long 81° 6', and it besides receives numerous torrents and small streams right and left. The Tons, flowing north-east from Bundelcund first touches the raj in lat. 24° 25', long. 80° 55', and, draining the highlands,

receives the Behar, the Bindu, and several minor torrents, and holding a course generally north-easterly passes, in lat. 25° 1', long 81° 51', into the British district of Allahabad, its course through Rewah being eighty miles. None of the rivers are navigable in this raj. According to Hamilton, there are few parts of the British provinces more highly cultivated than the higher regions of Rewah; and Iron side, describing the country sixty years ago, states, that it is "well cultivated, and produces tolerably good crops of grain." The villages are in good order, full of inhabitants, who appear to be industrious. The produce of this country is wheat, barley and different kinds of peas and they have also large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep. Jaquemont's report, however rather tends to discredit these statements, though he mentions that he saw considerable cultivation on the second plateau, north of the town of Rewah. Much of the surface being rock, is unfit for culture and produces a scanty growth of stunted wood. This is now in many places yielding to the axe, to supply the demand for timber in the British districts in the valley of the Ganges.

The principal places—Rewah, Simerca Mow gany Bandogurh—are noticed in their places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The military routes are 1 From north-east to south west, from Mirzapore to Sangor through the town of Rewah. 2 from north east to south west from Allahabad by the Kutra Pass, to Jubbulpore, through the town of Rewah. 3. from north-east to south west from Allahabad by the Sohag Pass, through the town of Rewah to Jubbulpore. 4 from north-east to south west, from Allahabad to Sangor. 5 from north west to south east, from Banda to Rewah.

The revenues of Rewah have been estimated at twenty lacs (200 000). There formerly existed numerous jaghires, of the value of four or five lacs per annum held by younger descendants of former sovereigns. About twenty years since, resumption to some extent took place, yielding to the state a considerable accession of revenue.

As the rajah and his subjects are Rajpoots, their religion is Brahminism, and the horrible Rajpoot atrocity of female infanticide prevails, or did prevail, to a great extent. The rajah, however, it is stated, on his own authority some time since issued a proclamation, in which he not only forbade the practice, but promised pecuniary aid when necessary, for the marriage expenses of daughters and this proclamation was subsequently repeated. Suttee does not appear to be mentioned by any writer as practised in this territory. The population is stated to be 1 200 000. The military force amounts to upwards of 8 000 men.

The earliest mention of the Baghels is probably that adverted to by Elliot, who says, "The Baghel chief of Rewa is the descendant of the famous Sid Rase Jya Singh, the ruler

of Anulwara Fort from 1064 to 1145. His court was visited by the Nubian geographer Edrisi, who distinctly states that at the time of his visit the chief adhered to the tenets of Buddha." The existence of the raj of Rewah seems scarcely ascertainable in the general history of India, until the early part of the present century when the Pindarries, in 1812 passing through the territory of Rewah, made an incursion into the British district of Mirzapore. The rajah of Rewah was considered to have abetted this enterprise, and he was required to accede to a treaty by which the British government acknowledged his sovereign title and bound itself to amity and protection towards him on condition that all differences between him and foreign powers should be referred to the arbitration of the British authorities, that British troops might be marched through or cantoned within his raj for the purpose of guarding against the advance or intercepting the retreat of an enemy and that on such occasions the rajah should dispose his troops in the manner which might be pointed out by the British commanding officer. As the rajah ill followed out his engagements, the British government in 1813 had recourse to military operations, which enforced the conclusion of a second treaty confirmatory of the former and binding the rajah further to receive a permanent agent, and to maintain a vakool on his own part, with the British agent in Bundelkund and with the commanding officer of any British detachment stationed in the Rewah territory. He likewise bound himself to concur in the chastisement of certain offenders, and to pay the expenses of the armament sent against him to the amount of 45 178 rupees. In 1814 a third treaty was concluded confirmatory of the two preceding ones. In the English copies of the treaties, the chief is styled rajah of Rewah and Mookundpore, the latter appellation being probably from Mookunpore a place of some note eight miles S. of the town of Rewah. The rajah has been recently prevailed upon to abolish the levy of transit-duties on the chief staples of commerce. He succeeded his father in 1854, under the title of Baba Ragho Raj Singh.

**REWAH**—The principal place of the raj or territory of the same name, a town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Sagar, 121 miles S.W. of the former and 182 N.E. of the latter. It is situated on the banks of the small river Behar a tributary of the Tams (South-eastern), on a formation of dark coloured limestone. Around it runs a high and thick rampart, still nearly entire and continuous, flanked by towers and which in a state of repair, must have been a strong defence. Within this, a similar rampart immediately environs the town and still further inward, a third surrounds the residence of the rajah, consisting of a few habitable buildings amidst the ruins of a great decayed structure.

The town has an aspect of poverty and barbarism, yet the population is estimated by Jacquemont at about 7 000 principally supported by the expenditure of the rajah, who maintains some degree of barbaric state. Elevation above the sea about 1 200 feet. Lat. 24° 31' long 81° 21'.

**REWARREE**, in the British district of Georgeon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Jeypoor 50 miles S.W. of the former. Rewaree contains a population of 26,844 inhabitants. Lat. 28° 11', long 76° 41'.

**REWASON** in the British district of Georgeon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by Ferozpoor from Alwar to Delhi 66 miles N.E. of former 44 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 10', long 77° 8'.

**REWDUNDA**—A fort in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay situated on the coast, 29 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 33' long 73°.

**REYJWA** in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 34 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 36', long 78° 26'.

**REAMUTGANJ** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Oawnpore to Lucknow 22 miles N.E. of the former 31 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 30° 46', long 80° 41'.

**RHOTASGURH** in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a celebrated hill fort on the left or north west bank of the river Son. It is situated in the hilly tract in the south of the district, on a table-land five miles in length from north to south and four in breadth. The outline is much indented and irregular and the circuit, including all its sinuosities, is computed at twenty eight miles. The surface of the table land is very uneven, and much of it consists of bare rock but there is likewise a considerable extent of fertile red soil on which grow many fine trees. It is very difficult of access on every side except the south, in which direction a rocky neck or ridge once connected it with the contiguous table-land but it has been traversed by a deep trench quarried in the rock with great cost and toil. East of the spot where this ditch is excavated in the rock are some most stupendous works and access into the fortress is gained through two fine gateways, one thirty yards within the other and these, as well as the ditch, are protected by a great number of complicated works. These are pierced with embrasures for archery and matchlocks, but there are none suited for regular artillery, and all the defences in this quarter are completely commanded from a height 200 yards distant, so that a passage could readily be laid open for a storming force to occupy the works, and there is no citadel within. On the verge of the mountain all round is a massive battlement, formed of great stones laid together without

# RHO--RIL.

ment. When Tienhsuhaler's account was written a century ago, there were fourteen gateways, but ten of them had been walled up. Notwithstanding the general steepness and elevation of the sides of the mountain, there are, besides the principal passage traversed by the trench, eighty three others in various places much difficult would consequently be experienced in guarding so many points against surprise. Within the inclosure are several small pieces of water and perennial springs. Sher Shah, on obtaining possession of this place in 1559, set about strengthening it but the works which he commenced were abandoned, owing to his having discovered a situation which he considered more favourable, and where he erected Shergar.

The most ancient structures herein were built by the Hindoos the place, according to their tradition was founded by Oush the son of Rama, king of Ayodha, long previously to the Christian era. Feroz Shah, however attributes the foundation to Rohut, viceroy of Afra-Shah, the legendary king of Turkestan. Sher Shah took the place from the Hindoo rajah by a stratagem frequently recurring in Indian history. Having asked the rajah to give refuge to the females of his family, taking with them a large amount of treasure, a great number of dolas or covered litters arrived, the foremost of which being examined and found to contain only women all were admitted without suspicion. The greater number of the dolas, however were filled with armed men and weapons for the bearers, also soldiers, and the force thus introduced forthwith attacked and slaughtered the garrison and seized the fort. When the Rajpoot Maun Singh was appointed viceroy of Behar and Bengal, a trust for which he was probably indebted to the alliance of his house with that of Akbar, his cousin being married to Prince Salim, son of that monarch he selected Rhotagurh as a place of security for his family and treasure. After his death, the fortress was annexed to the office of viceroy of the empire, and at a later period it came into the hands of Comin Ali, nawab or subahdar of Bengal, who, after his defeat at Oondwa Nulla, imitated the example of Maun Singh, by selecting this place for the residence of his family and the depository of his treasure. It was surrendered a short time after the battle of Buxar, in 1764, to the British army under Goddard.

The air of Rhotagurh, as many of the hill forts of India, is dreadfully unwholesome, especially for European constitutions. Limestone has been discovered in the vicinity, which will be of great service in bridging the Sone. The elevation above the sea is probably about 700 feet, and above the plain 200. Distance S from Buxar 22 miles, S.E. from Benares 75, N.W. from Calcutta 373. Lat. 24 38', long 84°

**RHOTUK.**—See **ROHTUK**.

**RHUNOO**, in the British district of Jounpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Province, a village on the route from Jounpore cantonment to that of Sultanpore, in Ouda, 12 miles N.W. of the former 48 S.E. of the latter Lat. 25° 50' long 82° 38'

**RIASI** within the dominions of Ghelab Singh, the ruler of Oushmire, a town situate near the left or east bank of the Chenab, and on the southern slope of the most southern of the Himalaya ranges. Here is a fort considered by Vigne 'one of the strongest, perhaps the strongest, and best constructed in the country. It is situated on a conical and rocky eminence south of the town and is nearly square. The walls are built of stone they are very lofty and are rendered still more difficult to be scaled by their rising immediately from the precipitous sides of the hill, which are steeply scarpes. There is a tower at each angle, and no pains have been spared to render these, as well as most of the buildings of the interior, bomb-proof. The garrison is supplied with water by means of two large tanks within the walls. The fort is separated by a deep ravine, from an eminence of sandstone of the same height, about a mile distant. The town itself is an inconsiderable place having about 1 000 inhabitants. Lat. 33 5, long 74 52'

**RICHAH**, in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Province, a town on the route from Pilleebheet to Ram poor 18 miles W.N.W. of the former Lat. 28 43' long 79 37'

**RICHEL RIVER.**—The name of one of the mouths of the Indus river flowing into the sea in lat 24 3, long 67 26

**RICHOLA** in the British district of Bareilly, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Province, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilleebheet, and 20 miles N.E. of the former. The country is level, open, and cultivated Lat. 28 32', long 79° 41'

**RICNAR.**—A river rising amidst the mountains of the British district of Jansar, in lat. 30 55' long 77 59'. It holds a south-easterly course of about twenty miles, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 30 44, long 78 8'

**RIKHESUR**, in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N.W. Province, a halting-place and small military station on the left bank of the Lohngat river on the route from Champawut to Potoragurh, and 16 miles S.W. of the latter Lat. 29 24' long 80 8'

**RIKKEE KASHEE**, in the Dhera Doon a Hindoo temple at the north-east angle, where the Ganges, leaving the mountains, enters the plains of Bengal. The temple is 1,427 feet above the level of the sea, the bed of the river below it, 1,377 feet. Lat. 30 5, long 78 23'

**RILAKOT** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Province, a

# RIN—BOG

village in the subdivision of Jowahr, on the route to Hindun or Chinese Tartary by the Jowahr Pass, from which it is 20 miles south. It is situate on the left bank of the river Gores, which runs 250 feet below. The roofs of the houses have a slight pitch, and are firmly coated with compact clay as a protection against the inclemency of the climate. From the end of October to the beginning of June, the inhabitants totally desert the vicinity, residing in the more southern and lower part of Kumaon. During the summer months they return to this barren and dreary tract, less with a view to the scanty crops and pasturage obtainable here, than to the management of the active and lucrative traffic with Hindun. Elevation 10 680 feet above the sea. Lat 30 19', long 80 15'.

**RINGNOD**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jowra, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Chambul river and eight miles N N.E. from Jowra. Lat. 23 43', long 75 10'.

**RINJAKHAR**—A town in the ceded territory of Nagpur 153 miles E.N.E. from Nagpur, and 53 miles S.S.E. from Raingurh. Lat. 22° 6' long 81 20'.

**RINTIMBORE, or RANTAMBOOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a fortress of great strength, near the southern frontier, towards Boondoe. It is situate on a rock, on all sides isolated by deep and nearly impassable ravines, and access to the summit is had only by a narrow pathway inclosed on each side by high and overhanging cliffs and in the upper part the steepness so increases, that the ascent is made by flights of stairs passing through four gateways in succession. The summit of the rock, a mile in length, and of nearly equal breadth is surrounded by a massive stone rampart, conforming to the irregular verge, and strengthened by towers and bastions. Within the inclosure are an antique palace, the residence of the governor, a mosque, the tomb of a reputed Mahomedan saint, and buildings for the accommodation of the garrison. Water is supplied from a perennial spring and tanks within the walls. To the east of the fort is a town communicating with it by means of a long flight of narrow stone steps. The fort, regarded as impregnable before the introduction of artillery is indefensible against the attacks of modern warfare, being completely commanded by the rocky summits on all sides. According to Tieffenthaler it was at a remote period founded by Rauhaur, a Rajpoot chief. In A.D. 1291 it was in vain besieged by Jalal-ood-deen the Patan king of Delhi, and in the reign of his successor Alla-ood-deen, it is mentioned as being held by Rajah Bhim Deo, who, A.D. 1297 gave refuge to one of the nobles flying from the wrath of his sovereign. In 1299 Nasr-ut Khan, the viceroy of Alla-ood-deen, besieged the fort, but being killed by a stone thrown from an engine, the rajah

marched out and defeated the Patan army with great slaughter. Alla-ood-deen shortly after in person renewed the siege and having formed a mound from a neighbouring height to the top of the rampart, stormed the place, and put to the sword the rajah, his family and garrison. It was subsequently wrested from the sovereign of Delhi probably during the distractions consequent on the invasion of Tamerlane at the close of the fourteenth century and in 1516 it is mentioned as belonging to the king of Malwa. In 1528 it was surrendered by Bikermajet, its Rajpoot possessor, to Baber who assigned him Shammabad and its territory as a remuneration. After the expulsion, in 1553 of Mohammad Shah Sur Adil the Patan king of Delhi by Humayun the governor of Rintimbore surrendered it to the rajah of Boondoe who shortly after transferred it to Akbar receiving in return extensive districts and high immunities. It probably fell into the hands of the rajah of Jeypore on the dissolution of the empire, consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durrane in 1761. It is at present held, partly by the rajah of Jeypore partly by the thakoor or feudal nobility of the state, each having the honour of defending a particular gate, or portion of the work. Distant 4 E from Jeypore 75 miles, 8 from Delhi 195, S.E. from Ajmere 115. Lat. 25 56', long 76 26.

**RISPE** in Koonawar, a district of the hill state of Buzsahir is a village situate on the left bank of the Setluj, a short distance below the confluence of the river Tiding. Here Lamaic Buddhism is found to be the general religion, the traveller proceeding northwards perceiving here for the first time the lamas or priests of that belief. The vicinity abounds with manes or tumuli formed of stones, and from ten to forty feet in length, four in height, and two in breadth, and covered at top with large slates, inscribed with various holy texts in the Tibetan language. Elevation above the sea 8 046 feet. Lat 31 34', long 78 28.

**RITHOURA**, in the British district of Barahilly, Bent.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Barahilly to Petoogurh, and 11 miles N.E. of the former place. It is situate in an open and cultivated country and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 28 28' long 79 34.

**RIXI**—A town in the British district of Palamow, Bent.-gov. of Bengal, 24 miles S.S.E. of Palamow. Lat. 23 30' long 84 11'.

**ROBKRIE** in the Sindh Sagor Doab Division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 95 miles S. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 40', long. 71° 33'.

**ROGI** in Buzsahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, situate about 5 miles from the right bank of the Setluj which rolls 8,000 feet below it. The fine orchards surrounding it

# ROG--ROH.

produce peaches, apricots, and apples, of which the last are remarkable for size and excellent taste, though grafting is never practised to improve the stock. The road from this place to Pang, lying north of it, proceeds along the precipitous side of a mountain overhanging the Sutlej. Rogri is 3,100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 31 30', long. 73 17'

**ROGONATHPORE**, in the British district of Pachete, a small town or village on the route from Bankoora to Hazareebagh, 35 miles N W of former 103 S E of latter. Jacquemont describes it as a small place, situated at the foot of a group of small wooded hills of granite, about 800 feet high. Lat. 23 31', long. 86 44

**ROH**—A town in the British district of Behar. Lieut. gov. of Bengal, 60 miles E N E of Sherghotty. Lat. 24 53', long. 85 46'

**ROHA**—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, 80 miles W from Bhooj, and 50 miles S E from Luckput. Lat. 23 13', long. 69 17'

**ROHANA**, in the British district of Saharunpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Saharunpore and 42 miles N of the former. Lat. 29 35', long. 77 46'

**ROHENO**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mynpooree, and 12 miles S E of the former. Lat. 27 49', long. 73 17'

**ROHERA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore 42 miles W by N from Oodeypore, and 76 miles N E by E. from Deesa. Lat. 24 42', long. 73 10'

**ROHEYREE**, in the British district of Allypore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allypore cantonment, and 20 miles S of the latter. Lat. 27 39', long. 73 7'

**ROHILCUND**, an extensive tract so called lying to the east of the Ganges, and bounded on the north-east by British Gurwal and Kumaon, on the east by the territory of Oude and on the south west and west by the Ganges separating it from the Doab. It comprises the British districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, Bareilly including the subdivision of Pilibhoet, Budon, Shahjehanpore and the native jaghirs of Rampore. Its limits are from lat. 27 15'—29 51', and from long. 73 3'—80 30'

**ROHTUK**, one of the districts of the great British territorial division of Delhi, under the lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, derives its name from its principal town. It is bounded on the north-east by the British district of Panesput on the east by the Delhi district and the native state of Bahadoorgarh on the south by Jhujur, on the south-west by Dadra and on the west by the British district Humannah and by Sirhind. It lies between lat. 28 33'—

29 16', long. 76 10'—77 4', is fifty miles in length in a direction from east to west, and forty four in breadth, and comprises an area of 1 840 square miles

The Rohtuk branch of Feroze's canal traverses this district from north to south. The line of the old Delhi Canal lay also through this district to Gohana, where it diverged south-east to Jatola, and thenceforward took a course identical or nearly so with the line of the present canal. At Gohana, there is an extensive depression, the scene of a great calamity which occurred in the course of the original construction of the Delhi Canal by Ali Murdan Khan, when the water escaping from the channel intended to confine it overspread the country and destroyed the town of Lalpur. Rohtuk is divided into seven pergunahs, named severally Rohtuk, Barce, Gohana, Kerthowda, Mundowthee, Mehlin, and Bownance. By the latest returns (1852-53) the amount of population is stated as follows—Hindoes, agricultural, 219 443 Hindoes, non-agricultural, 112 880 Mahomedans and others, not being Hindoes, agricultural, 23 949 of the like classes, non agricultural 21 341 making a total of 377 018. A classification of the towns and villages drawn from official records of the same date, shows the following results—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	204
Doitto more than 1 000 and less than 5,000	76
Doitto 5,000 10 000	4
Doitto 10,000	2
Total	286

The land revenue has been fixed for a term of thirty years, which will expire on the 1st of July 1879

**ROHTUK**—The chief place in the British district of the same name. It lies on the route from the city of Delhi to Hansie, and 42 miles N W of the former place. It is situated on a watercourse forty five miles long, formed by order of the British government in 1825 to convey a supply from the canal of Ferozshah. The population amounts to 13 237 and there is a good bazar. The road in this part of the route is generally good though in some places sandy and heavy. Lat. 28 54', long. 76 33'

**ROHUD** in the British district of Rohtuk, division of Delhi, lieut. gov. of Agra, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansie, and 27 miles N W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather. Lat. 28 44', long. 76 53'

**ROHUNPORE**, in the British district of Rajeshaye lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the western frontier towards the British district of Malda, on the left side of the river Mahananda, a short distance below the confluence of the Furnabada. Distant S.E. from town of Malda 20 miles, N from Calcutta, by Burhampore, 168. Lat. 24 43', long. 83 20'

**ROHUT**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, a village on the route from Neemuch, and

False, to the city of Jodhpoor, and 34 miles E. of the latter Lat. 25 59', long 73° 14'

**ROIE BAZAAR**.—A town in the British district of Pooree, heut. gov. of Bengal, 23 miles N N E. of Juggernaut. Lat. 20° 7', long 85

**ROJAN**.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor province of Souda, presidency of Bombay 29 miles N W of Shikarpoor Lat. 28 18' long 68 18'

**ROLAGAON**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 49 miles S. W. by W from Bhopal, and 81 miles E. by N from Indpur Lat. 22 51, long 76° 48'

**ROLEE**, in the British district of Budaon heut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Agra to Bareilly and 41 miles S W of the latter Lat. 28 2' long 79 5'

**ROLPAH**.—A town in Nepal, 40 miles S from Jumla, and 121 miles E. from Pilschheet. Lat. 28 45 long 81 51

**RONCHI** in the British district of Muttra, heut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and five miles S. of the latter It is situate near the right bank of the Jumna, in a country cut up by ravines, and partially cultivated Lat. 27 25 long 77° 47'

**RONTAN** a considerable village in Raen, a small hill district occupied by the East-India Company among the mountains between the Himalayas and the plains, is situate near the left bank of the Pabur It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 7,898 feet Lat. 31 0' long 77 50'

**ROODHAMOW**.—A town in Oude situate 10 miles from the left bank of the Ganges, and 51 miles W by N from Lucknow Lat. 27 7' long 80 13'

**ROODRAR**.—A town in the British district of Ouddapah presidency of Madras, 53 miles N N W of Ouddapah. Lat. 15 16' long 78 40'

**ROODURPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, heut. gov. of Bengal 61 miles S W by S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22 45', long 84 9'

**ROODURPOOR**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, heut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town, containing 300 mud-built dwellings, with a population of 5 535 inhabitants, is situate on the Mayhane, a small stream a feeder of the river Raptree Roodurpoor is distant S E from Gorakhpore cantonment 26 miles. Lat. 26° 24', long. 83 40

**ROODURPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name on the route from Bareilly to Almorah, and 53 miles N of the former It is situate on the bank of a bright rippling stream, a feeder of the Ramganga, amongst some very fine mango-groves, from which the tops of temples and other buildings appearing.

give the place, when viewed at some distance, an appearance of beauty and importance, that quickly vanish on a nearer approach Heber found all the usual marks of a diminished and sickly population, a pestilential climate and an over-luxuriant soil. The tombs and temples were all ruins, the houses of the present inhabitants, some two or three scores of wretched huts, such as even the gipsies of the open country would hardly shelter in. The people sat huddled together at their doors, wrapped in their black blankets, and cowering round little fires, with pale faces and emaciated limbs while the groves, which looked so beautiful at a distance instead of offering so many groves do in well-peopled and cultivated spots, a fine open shade, with a dry turf and fresh breeze beneath it, were all choked up with jungle and nightshade. The road is good on the north, or Almorah side, but bad on the south, towards Bareilly Elevation above the sea 629 feet. Lat. 28 58, long 79 23

**ROOKUNPUR**, in the British district of Boudahpur, heut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Delhi and 23 miles N W of the former Lat. 28 9', long 77° 58'

**ROOL**, in Buzahir a village near the southern base of the Sibatal Pass, gives name to a small district in the pergunnah of Chocora The road rises rapidly to the Buchhal Ghat, through a beautiful wood of oak, yew pine, rhododendron berries-chestnut and juniper Rool village is 9 350 feet above the sea Lat. 31 19' long 77 57'

**ROOMAH**, in the British district of Cawnpore, heut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpore and 10 miles S E. of the former Lat. 26 21 long. 80 30'

**ROONUNG** in Buzahir, a pass in the district of Koonawar over a range dividing the valley of Rookulung from that of Pejor The ridge consists of slate and the crest of the pass is below the limits of perpetual congelation as the juniper grows there, and even on the heights above. The pass is closed for four of the coldest months of the year and the communication is then effected by a circuitous and very dangerous route along the bank of the Sutlej Elevation of Roounung Pass above the level of the sea 14,500 feet. Lat. 31 45', long 78 28'

**ROONGUNGE**.—A town in the British district of Dacca, heut. gov. of Bengal, eight miles N E. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 47', long 90 31

**ROONGURH**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 45 miles N W from Jeypoor, and 76 miles N E. by N from Ajmeer Lat. 27 21 long 75 23'

**ROOPNARAIN**.—A large estuary extending twelve miles between the British districts Hooghly and Hadyjeea, from Tumblok, to lat. 22 18' long 88°, to Fort Mornington, in lat.

# ROO-BOR.

25° 15' long 65° 6'. This expanse is formed by the Dalkhore meeting the tide at its entrance into the estuary of the Hooghly.

**ROOPNUGUR.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kishengurh, 26 miles N E by N from Ajmer and 61 miles W by S. from Jeypoor. Lat. 26° 47', long. 74° 55'.

**ROOPHEE RIVER.**—A considerable watercourse formed by the Brahmapootra river. It leaves that stream in lat. 26° 54', long. 93° 51', and rejoins it again in lat. 26° 17', long. 92° 1', after a course of seventy miles, through the district of Nowgong, in Lower Assam.

**ROOPSEE,** in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmeer, a small town and fort 10 miles N W of the city of Jesulmeer. Lat. 26° 58', long. 70° 50'.

**ROOPYN.**—A river of Guzerat, rising in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2' and flowing west for forty-two miles, falls into the Runn of Cutch in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28'.

**ROORGAON** in the British district of Cawnpore, hont. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 63 miles S E of the latter. Lat. 26° 15' long. 79° 40'.

**ROORKEE,** in the British district of Saharanpore, hont. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on one of the most elevated sites in the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is on this account that the great Ganges Canal has been made to pass by this place, whence channels of irrigation can be directed to most parts of the Doab. With the view of effecting this project, the river Solani has been traversed by an aqueduct of 920 feet in length. The clear waterway is 750 feet, by fifteen arches of fifty feet span each, the cost of the aqueduct was 153,000*l*. The selection of this place as the head-quarters of the canal operations, and the establishment of the necessary workshops, model rooms, and offices, have tended to convert a small village into a considerable European station. A college has been established here, for the purpose of affording instruction in civil engineering to Europeans and natives, and which, as a mark of respect to the memory of its founder has been designated the "Thomason College." Sanction has been given to the erection of a church. Lat. 29° 58', long. 77° 57'.

**ROOBOO** in Buzahur, a village on the right bank of the Fabur near the confluence of a small feeder called the Supul. Elevation of the village above the sea 5,100 feet. Lat. 31° 12', long. 77° 48'.

**ROOSHAKATONG.**—See DARBUNG.

**ROOSTUMPOOR,** in the British district of Moradabad, hont. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad, and 13 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 29° 1' long. 78° 45'.

**ROPA,** in Buzahur, a village of the district of Koonwar, is situate in the valley of Rooku-

lung, and near the left bank of the river Darbung. Three or four miles from this village are numerous extensive and rich veins of copper-ore, situate 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. Access to this locality is obtained with excessive difficulty by climbing up the precipitous side of a lofty mountain, near the summit of which the principal veins have been discovered. These lie in white quartz, running between grauwacke and red sandstones, which are here the chief formations. Elevation of Ropa above the sea 9,800 feet. Lat. 31° 47' long. 78° 28'.

**ROPUR,** in Sirhind, a town situate a mile from the left bank of the Sutley a short distance below its efflux from the Himalaya. The river is here crossed by a ferry affording an important communication between the Punjab and Sirhind. It is described to be "a noble stream thirty feet deep, and more than 500 yards in breadth." Its bed consists of large smooth pebbles, mixed with mud. The low range of the Sub-Himalaya, bounding Sirhind on the north east does not reach to the Sutley along the left bank of which a narrow plain extends for several miles, and in this the town is situate, on a slight eminence. It was the residence of the raja of the adjacent territory which yielded an annual revenue of 6,000*l*. but he, being one of the protected Sikh chiefs who failed in fidelity to the British government on the breaking out of the war with Lahore subsequently to the death of Runjeet Singh was compelled to retire on a pensionary provision, and his territory ceded to the British authority. Here, in 1831 an interview took place between Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, and Runjeet Singh, the Sikh ruler first crossing on a bridge of boats, and subsequently receiving in turn the visit of the Governor-General, on the right bank of the Sutley. On the 1st of November 1831 both camps broke ground, and commenced their march in opposite directions, after a week of magnificence and mutual display surrounding one of the days of the field of cloth of gold. On this occasion Runjeet requested and received from the British authorities a paper containing a promise of perpetual friendship. Ropur is about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The population of the town is returned at 7,110. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,120 miles. Lat. 30° 58', long. 76° 37'.

**ROREE,** or **LOHURKE** (the ancient Lohurkot), in Hindia, a town situate on the eastern bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone, interspersed with flint. This rocky site is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice of forty feet high rising from the beach of the Indus, which, in inundation, attains a height of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. Westwood is of opinion that it formerly must have risen to fifty feet, washing the brow of the eminence on which Roree stands, and that then the

neighbouring rocky mts as the Indus were spoken rocks. According to the unanimous testimony of the natives, the level of the river during inundation continually decreases, and this is probably owing more to the wearing down of the rocky bed, than to any diminution of the supply of water in the upper part of the river's course.

Roore, when seen from without, has a striking and pleasing appearance, as the houses are four or five stories high, and of corresponding extent but when surveyed more closely, they are found to be ramshackle, in many instances rudely constructed with a slight timber frame filled up with wicker work, and plastered with mud and as whitewash though very easily obtainable is not used, they have a dingy and neglected appearance. The few more costly houses of burned brick were erected by wealthy merchants before the establishment of the dynasty of the late amirs. The streets are so narrow that a camel in passing occupies the entire breadth from side to side. The air in consequence, is very close and unwholesome. There are forty mosques in which prayers are still recited, and twice that number in a state of ruin and desertion. The great mosque stands on an elevated site in the north-west part of the town, and was built at the commencement of the seventeenth century by the lieutenant of the Emperor Akbar. It is a massive, gloomy pile of red brick, covered with three domes, and coated with glazed porcelain tiles. In an adjacent shrine is kept a hair of amber in a gold case set with rubies and emeralds, and inclosed in another of wood enriched with silver. This the pious Mahometan undoubtedly believes to be a hair of the beard of his prophet and a number of guardians of this precious relic are supported at the public expense.

Roore has a spacious and well built bazar, or lodging place for travellers, but it has been allowed to fall into great decay. There are two bazars, one for grain the other for miscellaneous articles, and both are tolerably well supplied but they are ill-built and ruinous. Manufactures are few and unimportant. They embrace the fabrication of paper of indifferent quality leather silks, and cottons, and the dyeing and printing of the last-named article. The population is mixed consisting of Hindoos, indigenous Sindians, Beloochees, Afghans, and Megals. All trades and handicrafts, with the exception of works in gold, silver and jewellery are in the hands exclusively of Mahometans, the Hindoos devote themselves chiefly to banking money broking, and similar traffic. The population is estimated at about 8,000. Lat. 27° 38' long 68° 55'.

**ROORE MEER SHAH**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 75 miles N W by N of the town of Multan. Lat. 31° long. 70° 46'.

**ROSHUNABAD**, in the British district of Furruckabad, head-gov of the N W Pro-

vinces, a town near the right bank of the Ganges, 10 miles N W of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 30', long 79° 32'.

**ROSS ISLAND**.—A considerable island, forming one of the group known as the Margal Archipelago. Its centre is about lat. 12° 14' long. 98° 18'.

**ROTANGA PASS**, leading through the mountains that separate the British district of Lahoul from Kulu, 32 miles N of Saltanpoor. Lat. 32° 25', long 77° 12'.

**ROTAS**, in the Punjab, an extensive fort six miles west of the right or western bank of the river Jhelum. The interior is two miles and a half long and is of an oblong narrow form having its two sides and eastern end resting upon the edge of ravines, which divide it from a table-land of elevation equal to that of the hill on which the fort stands. The western face of the plateau is washed by the small river Ghaz, running at its base. Its works are of immense strength, consisting of massive walls of stone thirty feet thick cemented with mortar and strengthened with bastions, all crenated throughout, and provided with a double row of loopholes. Connected with the fortress is an immense well, lined with masonry, and having passages down to the water so numerous that from fifty to a hundred persons may draw water at once.

The present fortress was built about the year 1540 by 4th Shah the Patan emperor of Delhi who had driven Humayoon into exile, and he is said to have expended a million and a half sterling in its construction. When Humayoon returned, at the head of an army to reclaim his empire, the fortress was given up to him without resistance. He demolished the palace raised within the fort by his rival and enemy but found the massive defences too strong for the limited time and means which he could allow for their destruction. The fortress is at present in a ruinous state, and in one place a huge mass of the wall has tumbled down the precipice, and rendered the interior accessible. It is considered by military men indefensible against modern modes of attack. Lat. 32° 58' long 73° 35'.

**ROTAS**.—See ROKHABURH.

**ROTHINGI**, in Bunnahr a pass in the district of Koonawar over a ridge rising abruptly from the left or south-eastern bank of the Taglakhar torrent. The ascent of the pass from the south west is a mile in length, at an angle from top to bottom of 43°. The elevation of the crest of the pass is 14,636 feet above the sea, yet the rays of the sun, reverberated from the bare rocks produced a heat quite oppressive. Above rise heavy summits of incredible height and grandeur, with extensive valleys between them, loaded by prodigious bodies of undissolving snow. Lat. 31° 36', long. 78° 42'.

**ROTUK**.—See ROTUK.

**ROTUNDA GHAT**.—See RUMFORDA.



**ROUDPUR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore and seven miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 29' long 80° 20'

**ROUNAPOOR**, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Goruckpoor and 18 miles N. of the former, 43 S. of the latter. It has a few shops, water is plentiful, and supplies may be had from the surrounding country which is low level and partially cultivated. Distant N. from Benares 70 miles. Lat. 26° 15', long 83° 20'

**ROWLI GHAT** in the British district of Bhoovar, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a ferry over the Ganges, on the route from Moradabad to Mouffurnugger and 25 miles E. of the latter town. The village of Rowli is situated on the left bank of the Ganges. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 970 miles. Lat. 29° 25', long 78° 8'

**ROWRAH**—A town in the British district of Ahmednugger presidency of Bombay, 118 miles N.W. by N. of Ahmednugger. Lat. 20° 29' long 75° 42'

**BOWSURA**.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 81 miles S.E. of Durbunga. Lat. 25° 43' long 86° 7'

**BOXAKANDEE**.—A town in the British district of Jessore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 80 miles N.E. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 40', long 89° 25'

**ROYACOTTAH**.—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 61 miles N. by W. of Salem. Lat. 12° 31' long 78° 5'

**ROY BAREILLY** in the district of Benares, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow and 72 miles N.W. of the former 50 S.E. of the latter. It is situated on the river Sai which is crossed by a brick built bridge, and is navigable so far up and can bear craft of twelve tons, though there are none except a few ferry boats at the place, in consequence of the intolerable exactions of the proprietors of lands along the lower course of the river. It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery in the sirkar or subdivision Manikpoor, soobah or province Allahabad. Roybareh has a brick fort and is assessed at 91,274 rupees. Lat. 26° 14', long 81° 19'

**ROYBUGGA**.—A town on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Gangpoor situated on the left bank of the Sunk river and 81 miles N.E. by N. from Sambalpoor. Lat. 22° 17' long 84° 42'

**ROYCHANGA**.—A town in the British district of Gooch Behar presidency of Bengal, 18 miles N.W. of Behar. Lat. 26° 27' long 89° 16'

**ROYMUNGUL RIVER**—One of the

mouths of the Ganges, falling into the sea in lat. 21° 42', long 89° 5'

**RUBOOPORA**, in the British district of Bolandshahr, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Delhi, by the left bank of the Jumna, 85 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 15' long 77° 40'

**RUDAUILL**, in the kingdom of Oude, a town 40 miles E. of Lucknow. It is surrounded by swamp except on the west side, and is superior to many other places of this country in having brick-built houses, and there is also a Mussulman mausoleum of the same material. Lat. 26° 54', long 81° 27'

**RUDAWAL**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Mow 41 miles S.W. of the former, 374 N.E. of the latter. Close to it is an encamping-ground, and supplies and water are obtainable. Lat. 26° 59', long 77° 29'

**RUDLEGUNJ**—A town in the British district of Rungpoor, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 14 miles W. by S. of Rungpoor. Lat. 25° 57', long 89° 2'

**RUDOWLEE**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the river Am, 40 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor cantonment. Buchanan, describing it fifty years ago, states the number of houses to be 100 and assigning six to each house, the population consequently may be estimated at 600. Lat. 27° 3', long 82° 48'

**RUDRA HIMALEH** a lofty summit of the Himalaya, rises on the eastern frontier of Gurwal towards Chinese Tartary. Fraser who viewed it from Gangotri at a distance of eight or ten miles, describes it under that aspect as having five huge lofty snowy peaks, rising behind a mass of bare rocky spires. The highest summit, as ascertained in the trigonometrical survey has an elevation of 22,590 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 58' long 79° 9'

**RUDRAPRAYAG** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of Agra, a village at the confluence of the rivers Alaknanda and Mandakini. At an inconsiderable height above the water is a small math or temple, and adjacent a few houses of Brahmans. There is also a rock thirty feet high and fifteen in diameter, called Bhim ka Chulha or the Kitchen of Bhim—a giant famous in Hindoo lore. It is completely excavated, somewhat in the form of a dome, with apertures at top, in which Bhim is supposed to have placed his cooking utensils. It is one of the five principal prayags or confluences mentioned as holy in the sacred books of the Hindoos. Its elevation above the sea is about 2,200 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow, Bareilly, Almora, and Sinagar 1,020 miles. Lat. 30° 17', long 79° 2'

**RUGONATHGURH**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 57 miles N.N.W. 840

# RUG--RUN

from Jeypoor and 104 miles S. by W from Hissar. Lat. 27° 40', long. 75° 31'

**RUGOWLEE**, in the British district of Banda, *lieut.-gov.* of the N W Province, a lofty rocky eminence, very steep and difficult of ascent, 10 miles N of the hill fort of Ajeergh. In 1809, when the British government commenced military operations against Luckman Singh rajah of Ajeergh, his uncle, Parsaud Singh took post with about 500 picked men on the hill of Rugowlee the fortified summit of which was accessible only by narrow zigzag pathways, commanded every twenty yards by strong posts behind large rocks, and manned with matchlockmen. All the lower defenses were, however, successively stormed by the British forces, who for want of scaling ladders, being unable to make good an entrance within the upper inclosure, were withdrawn. In the course of the night the inclosure was, however, evacuated by the enemy, leaving their chief and between sixty and seventy of their number killed 150 or 160 being wounded. The British loss amounted to twenty eight killed and 115 wounded. The summit of the hill is probably about 800 feet above the base or 1300 above the sea. Lat. 26° 1' long. 80° 22'

**RUHEEMPOOR**, in the British district of Goorgaon *lieut. gov.* of the N W Province, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, distant S.E. from Delhi 43 miles. Lat. 28° 6', long. 77° 31'

**RUHOLEE** in the British district of Moradabad *lieut. gov.* of the N W Province, a village on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, 40 miles W of the former. Lat. 25° 27' long. 78° 54'

**RUJGAWA**, in the British district of Allahabad, *lieut. gov.* of the N W Province, a village on the route by the Rajapur ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 41 miles W of the former. Lat. 25° 25' long. 81° 21'

**RUJLA**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jabboah 10 miles S. by E. from Jabboah, and 96 miles E.N.E. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 39' long. 74° 39'

**RUJORA**, in the territory of Dholpoor a town on the route from Agra to Baree, 80 miles S.W. of former 14 N.W. of the town of Dholpoor. Lat. 28° 50', long. 77° 45'

**RUJOU**, in the British district of Bareilly, *lieut.-gov.* of the N W Province, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shah jehanpoor and seven miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 17' long. 79° 35'

**RUMALUH** in the British district of Meerut, *lieut. gov.* of the N W Province, a town on the route from Dghil to Saharaspore 88 miles N of the former. Rumaluh has a population of 5,234 inhabitants. Lat. 29° 13' long. 77° 29'

**RUMYKEPOOR**, in the British district of

Cawnpore, *lieut.-gov.* of the N W Province, a town 10 miles W of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 26° 31', long. 80° 24'

**RUNDALA**.—See **KHUNDALI**.

**RUNEEA**, in the British district of Cawnpore, *lieut.-gov.* of the N W Province, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 31 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 24', long. 80° 8'

**RUNGAGOORA**.—A town in the British district of Mutrack *lieut.-gov.* of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Seabpoor. Lat. 27° 32', long. 95° 20'

**RUNGAMUTTEE**.—A town in the British district of Goalpara, *lieut.-gov.* of Bengal, 40 miles W of Goalpara. Lat. 26° 7', long. 90° 1'

**RUNGAPPOOR**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 102 miles N.E. from Hyderabad and 145 miles N.N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 18° 17', long. 79° 44'

**RUNGASAMOODRA**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 65 miles S.W. by S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13° 42' long. 78° 19'

**RUNGELPOOR**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee river 25 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 20', long. 74°

**RUNGPOOR**.—See **BELASPUR**.

**RUNGPOOR**.—A British district under the presidency of Bengal named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by Cooch Behar on the east by the Brahmapootra, dividing it from the British districts Goalpara and Mymensing on the south by the British district Bograh and on the south west by the British district Dinapore. It lies between lat. 25° 16'—26° 21' long. 88° 26'—89° 59' is 105 miles in length from south east to north west, and sixty in breadth the area is 4180 square miles. A great part of the district is low and it is estimated that in a considerable portion thirty six parts out of 100 are inundated during the rains. The general slope of the surface is from north-west to south east, as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction the principal of which are the Kuritten, Teesta, Dhorla, and Brahmapootra. In addition to these, there are many other streams of less note, the whole country being permeated by watercourses, forming communications between the great rivers. During the rains, the surface having everywhere great equality of elevation, an accidental depression in the waterway of either the Brahmapootra or the Ganges will immediately cause the general drainage of the country to set towards the lower of these great rivers. From some unexplained cause, more permanent alterations have taken place in the direction of the drainage the great volume of the water of the Teesta, which formerly was, by the Atiree, or south western channel of

that stream, thrown into the Ganges, is now, by the south-east channel, still denominated the *Tista*, thrown into the *Brahmapootra*. Though there is no lake of any considerable extent, there are numerous jills or small stagnant sheets of water, formed either in the deserted channels of streams or by the over flowing of springs. Their numbers and positions vary very much the old ones becoming obliterated either by silt or the accumulation of decayed vegetation, and new ones being formed by the alterations in the courses of rivers and other causes. Buchanan was of opinion that between the time of Major Rennell and that at which he wrote these minute lakes had diminished both in number and in size.

The climate of Bungalow differs considerably from that of places in India farther south and west. The hot winds of spring are but little felt anywhere within it, in the eastern part they are unknown, and even in the western they blow for not more than eight or ten days in the whole year. During May the temperature is rather high, but its effects are modified by the easterly winds which are comparatively cool. From the beginning of June to the end of October the heat is more felt, but this, in the judgment of Buchanan, is owing to the calmness of the weather as he never found the temperature exceed 84. In the northern part hoar-frosts are said occasionally to occur in midwinter.

On the zoology of this district Buchanan is almost the sole guide. Apes and monkeys of various kinds are numerous, leopards are some times, though rarely, to be met with, tigers and leopards are neither very numerous nor very mischievous, as they seldom destroy human beings, and the number of cattle falling a prey to them is not great. There are black bears in the district, but not in large numbers, of otters, foxes, and jackals, there are many two other animals, seemingly of the canine tribe,—the *hungra* and the *kubok* are spoken of, but Buchanan was unable to procure a sight of either. Wild elephants infest the eastern part, and also portions of the north-west they are very destructive to grain crops, especially rice. The woods harbour the rhinoceros, which is killed for its horn, to which imaginary virtues are attributed, and for its skin out of which excellent targets are made the hunters use the flesh as an article of food. The wild hog exists in different parts, in greater or less numbers the flesh is eaten, and is considered pure. There are wild buffaloes, as well as various kinds of deer and of antelope. The porcupine is less numerous than in some other parts, and is less sought after for food. The pangolin is found though a rare animal, and its flesh is greatly valued. Hares are very abundant. Porpoises are numerous in the *Brahmapootra*, and are killed for the sake of their oil. River turtles are numerous, and attain great size, some, Buchanan was informed, measuring between seven and eight

feet in length. These animals furnish an abundance of food to the inhabitants, though Buchanan found it distasteful.

The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, pulse oil-seeds, garden vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco and indigo the mulberry tree thrives. Cotton indeed seems unquestionably to be a failure in the district. There are about fifty large indigo-factories. These are either managed by Europeans, or after the European method. Much of that made by natives is of inferior quality, but some is said to equal that of the Europeans. The number of factories of all sizes and descriptions is about 400.

Commerce appears in the time of Buchanan to have been by no means active. He gives a list of exports, which however, may be regarded as superseded by a more recent one in another publication, and which comprises both exports and imports. From this, indigo appears to be by far the largest among the exports, silk, gunny bags, tobacco, sugar, carpets, and paddy are next in order the remainder are less considerable. Among the imports, piece-goods occupy the first place cotton, salt, woollens, manufactured silks, and metals, are next in importance, and a number of miscellaneous articles are imported to a small extent. The population of the district is given under the article *BUREAU*.

The tract comprised within the British district of Bungalow was formerly the western part of the ancient Hindoo country called *Camroop*. The realm appears to have attained its greatest power and prosperity under *Rajah Nilambar* who was conquered about the close of the fifteenth century by *Huassan Shah*, of Bengal. On the overthrow of the kingdom of Bengal, about 1542, by *Shir Shah* the renowned Afghan subsequently *padshah* of Delhi, the district appears to have become part of that great empire. During the turbulent period subsequent to the death of *Shir Shah*, it was severed from the empire, to which it was again annexed by *Akbar*, about 1584. It passed to the East-India Company in 1765 under the firm of *Shah Alim*.

**BUNGPORE.**—The capital of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the route from *Purneah* to *Goalpara*, 128 miles E. of the former 306 S.W. of the latter. Though the locality of the civil establishment of the district and the head station of the police, it is represented as a wretched place, consisting of scattered huts with a few brick-built houses. A mosque of considerable size, and two monuments much revered by *Musulmans*, having been erected in honour of reputed saints, constitute its principal attractions. The Hindoo places of worship are quite unworthy of notice. Bungalow is 150 miles N.E. of *Berhampur* by *Duagpur*, and 263 N.E. of *Calcutta* by the same route. Lat. 25° 40', long. 89° 16'.

**BUNKUTTA**, in the British district of *Agra*, head-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a

# EUN—RUS.

village a mile from the right bank of the Jamna, on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 12 miles N W of the former. It has a few shops, and is supplied with water from five brick lined wells, from forty to forty five feet deep. Lat. 27° 14', long 77° 58'.

**RUNN OF CATCH**—See **CATCH**.

**RUNPOOR**.—A tract of Orissa, inhabited by one of the independent hill tribes situate on the western boundary of the British district of Pooree. Its centre is about lat. 20, long 85° 30'.

**RUNJAN**.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 19 miles N E of Chittagong. Lat. 22° 33' long 92° 6'.

**RUPRAN**, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a small town 16 miles S.E. of the city of Bhurtpore. The hills here consist, in inexhaustible quantities, of rock of compact durable sandstone, of various hues much in request for fine building purposes, and hence quarried to great extent. The tasteful and highly finished buildings of Deeg, in the northern part of the territory, are constructed of this stone. Lat. 27, long 77 39.

**RUPIN** in Bomahur a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawar on the south. The formation of the rocks is partly gneiss, partly granite but the former is most abundant. Elevation above the sea 15,480 feet. Lat. 31 21 long 76 12.

**RUPSHU**, in Ladakh, among the Western Himalayas in a very elevated and barren plain, or extensive valley bearing a scanty vegetation of grass and stunted furze subject, even in the height of summer to frost and snow and being swept over by the most impetuous whirlwinds. Its mean elevation is 16 000 feet. The climate is characterized by great aridity, and from this cause, and the intense cold is peculiarly suited to the constitution of the yak and shawl-goat, which thrive here, notwithstanding the scantiness of pasture. Its centre is about lat. 33, long 78 15.

**RURTONDA GHAT**.—A pass by which the road from Nagotna to Saktara is carried over the Western Ghats. Distant 34 miles W N W of Saktara. Lat. 17° 54, long 73 38.

**RUSAREH**, or **RUSRA**, in the British district of Ghazepore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Balliah to Ammurgah, 20 miles N W of the former. Rusareh contains a population of 7 228 inhabitants. Lat. 25 50' long 83 58'.

**RUSHDUN** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Futeelgurh, and 20 miles N of the former. It contains a population of 5 000 inhabitants, has a large bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 26° 22, long 79° 44.

**RUSKOOND**.—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 26 miles N of Midnapore. Lat. 23° 47, long. 87 25.

**RUSKULUNG**.—See **DARSUNG**.

**RUSOOLA**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 25 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28 14, long 79 12.

**RUSOOLABAD**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town near the left bank of the Rann, 25 miles S. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27 7 long 79 42.

**RUSOOLPOOR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Bhurtpore, and 13 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 27 20' long 77 38.

**RUSSAREH**, in the British district of Ghazepore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town near the northern frontier towards Goruckpoor and 25 miles N.E. of Ghazepore cantonment. Lat. 25 51, long. 83 55.

**RUSSELKONDAH** in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment on the north western frontier towards the British territory of Orissa. Its name is compounded of the surname of a British commissioner who accompanied the army in its operations in this part of India, and kondah signifying 'hill' the cantonment being situate at the foot of an eminence of moderate height. Two small rivers flow through the cantonment, in a direction south-east, and subsequently uniting pass by Ganjam, a short distance below which the united stream falls into the Bay of Bengal. They overflow their banks during the rains, but are dry at other times, and then the cantonment is supplied with water from wells. In the cantonment are barracks, and a spacious, well built, commodious hospital. The climate is very hot and oppressive during March, April, and May but for the rest of the year pleasant and salubrious. Elevation above the sea 150 feet. Distance from Madras, N.E., 560 miles, Calcutta, S.W., 300 Ganjam, N.E. 50. Lat. 20 long. 84 40'.

**RUSSELLAWALA**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles from the left bank of the Chenab, 18 miles E.N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30 12' long 71 47.

**RUSOOLABAD**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Etawah, 53 miles W N W of the former. Lat. 26° 40', long 79 58'.

**RUSOOLABAD**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Futeelgurh, 40 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26°, long. 81 30'.

# RUS—RUT

**RUSBOOLPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Behar, West gov of Bengal, 25 miles N.E. by N. of Shergotty Lat. 24 53', long 86° 4'

**RUTHIANPOOR**, in the British district of Mysore, West gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Mysore, and 10 miles S. of the latter Lat. 27° 6' long 79° 4'

**RUTHOWRUH**, or **RHUTORAH**, in the British district of Meerut, West gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Delhi to Saharunpoor 37 miles N. of the former Ruthowruh contains a population of 5,734 inhabitants. Lat 29 12', long 77° 17'

**RUTLAM**, in Malwa, the principal place of a district of the same name. It is a large and well-built town with good basars. The district contains eighty eight villages, and yields an annual revenue of 4 50 000 rupees, or 45 000. The rajah who holds it as tributary to Scindia, is descended from Ruttan Singh, a scion of the Rajput family of Joud pore, who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, received a grant of the place from Shah Jehan, the emperor of Delhi. Though now much humiliated, he retains influence over a considerable Rajput population, and in 1819 succeeded on a few days' notice, in assembling 1,200 mounted combatants to resist Scindia's claim of tribute. On that occasion, the British government interfered, and enforced an arrangement, by which it guaranteed the annual payment of 84 000 Salim Shahi rupees (about 60,000 Company's rupees) to Scindia, and freedom from molestation or interference to the Rutlam rajah. The population of the town is about 10 000, that of the district, inclusive of Eilana is computed at 91,723. The area of the territory as above, is stated to be 936 square miles. The military force of the state amounts to about 800 men. Elevation of the town above the sea 1,577 feet. Distant 50 miles W of Oojein, 238 S.W. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 23 19', long 75 1

**RUTMOO**.—A river, or rather a great torrent, of the British district of Saharunpoor, has its origin on the south western declivity of the Bewallik range, about lat. 30 10', long 78° 2'. It holds a course of about thirty five miles in a southerly direction, to its confluence with the Solani, in lat. 29° 50' long. 78. The body of water in the Rutmoos in time of flood must be very considerable, as, where the passage of the stream crosses the Ganges Canal, a dam has been constructed, with forty central openings of ten feet each, and two side openings of 100 feet each, with flank overfalls, while a regulating bridge is built across the canal, to exclude the waters of the river during the floods.

**RUTNAGHERRY**, a collectorate of the presidency of Bombay is bounded on the north by the Hubli territory and the collectorate of Tanah, on the south by Sawant Warree and the Portuguese territory of Goa on the

east by Satara and Kolapore, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from north lat. 15° 44' to 18° 6' and from east long 73° 6' to 73° 58. Its greatest length from north to south is 187 miles its greatest breadth from east to west forty miles. Its area is 3,964 square miles. The population is given under the article BOMBAY. The quantity of arable land in the collectorate is small and from this cause, as well as from the advantage of water-carriage afforded by the numerous creeks which intersect the country and enable the ryot to find a ready market for his produce the comparative breadth of cultivation is considerable. On this account, the extreme of want is seldom experienced in this district while however, many families exist for internal communication, the Concan labourers under the disadvantage of being shut out from the Deccan by the Syandee range, which is a vast obstacle to traffic. Down various parts of this range the different ghats or passes communicate with the sascoast, and these, under the native government, were kept by the farmers of the transit-duties in sufficient repair for the passage of bullocks. The transit-duties being now abolished, there is no person directly interested in the repair, and for the most part these avenues of communication between the upper and lower country from the harbour of Bombay, as far south as Malwan, are in a wretched state. There are two exceptions the "Rotunda Ghat," leading from Mhar to Satara, over the Mahabulshwar range, and the Koombarles Ghat," leading from Chulpoon to the Deccan, south of Satara, which was converted into a good bridle-road in 1824 and has been since kept in tolerable repair. The passes of most importance to the well being of the Concan, independently of the two above specified, are the "Anus Koorra Ghat," which leads to Rajapoor the town of greatest trade probably in the collectorate, and the principal ghat leading to Malwan, that of "Bhowda." The former of these is a very important one, probably the most important of any south of the Elore Ghat. Were it passable for carts, it would open to the coast a large district, extending along both banks of the Krishna, as far east as Bagulikote and Bagapoor a rich district, a large portion of the trade of which still passes by this ghat. Great as has been the relief to the trade of the country from the abolition of transit-duties in 1837, and of sayer-taxes in 1844 greater relief, and a greater impetus to trade, would, in the judgment of competent authority, have been afforded, as regards this district, had those taxes been retained, and their proceeds expended on roads and bridges between the countries separated by the Ghats. At present, trade stagnates for want of adequate means of intercourse, the cost of carriage is greatly increased by the necessity of resorting to the use of pack-bullocks. In unfavourable seasons, when furrage is scarce large droves of cattle can scarcely penetrate into the interior, except at a ruinous cost.

The employment of bullocks in draught, did the road permit it, would effect an extraordinary saving, as two bullocks harnessed to a cart on a fair road would draw an amount of goods which it would require five or six to carry on their backs. The district has suffered much from the ravages of tigers.

The chief products of the country are rice and grain. Attempts have been made to introduce superior descriptions of produce, but they have been attended by very little success. The Mauritius sugarcane has been tried, but to a very small extent, its cultivation is languid, and nearly stationary, the advance being too slight to merit notice. One of the experimental cotton farms was established in Butnagheri, but the failure was complete, and in 1846 the establishment was abolished. Some advance seems to have been recently made in the culture of hemp. To the growth of flax, the soil and climate appear to be uncontrollably opposed. The plant is a miserable dwarf, and the fibres of the stalk too short and too weak to be of any value to the manufacturer. Butnagheri the chief town of the district, is in lat. 17° long 73° 20'.

**PUTER**, in the British district of Chassepore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town near the northern frontier towards Aizingbur and 35 miles N.E. of Ghasseepore cantonment. Lat. 25° 50' long 84° 8'.

**PUTKEA**, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Ferozepore 87 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 40' long 75° 41'.

**PUTOLE**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Lodiana, and 30 miles S. of the latter place. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,082 miles. Lat. 30° 29' long 76°.

**PUTTUNGUNJE**.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 23 miles W. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 4' long 86° 6'.

**PUTTUNGURH**, in Kuhlloor a fort on the crest of the steep ridge of Malown and a mile and a half N.W. of that stronghold. During the brief but obstinately contested war with the Goorkhas, it was occupied by the British troops, and though of inconsiderable size, being substantially built, and very strong by its site, formed a very important position in the operations against Malown. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,098 miles. Lat. 31° 14' long 76° 51'.

**PUTTUNGURH KHEREE** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Sindhis family on the route from Neemuch to Boondee 36 miles N.E. of former 73 S.W. of the latter. It is of considerable size, and has a bazar. Lat. 24° 49' long 75° 13'.

**PUTTUNPOOR**.—A town in Oude, 11 miles from the right bank of the Gogra river, and 13 miles S. from Oude. Lat. 26° 33' long 82° 10'.

**PUTTUNPOOR**, in the territory of Nagpore, a town, or rather collection of huts, on the route from Hazarnag to the city of Nagpore 380 miles S.W. of the former 244 N.E. of the latter. Though the capital of the district of Choteenagpur, Blunt describes it, at the time of his visit fifty years ago, as consisting of about 1,000 huts, a great many of which were desolate. Of the tanks, the largest has been formed by collecting the water by means of an embankment nearly two miles in length. The town is situated in a 'champaign country, abundantly watered with little rivers, full of villages, and beautifully ornamented with groves and tanks.' It was originally called Rajepour, but was named Puttunpoor in honour of Puttun Singh, once rajah of the place. In A.D. 1744, Bhonsla Raghoe, rajah of Berar, having dispossessed the Gond rajah of Deogarh, gave him a jaghire in Puttunpoor. In A.D. 1761 after Law and his French followers, supporters of Shah Alom, were defeated by the British at Patna, a remnant of 120 men, attempting to retreat across the country to the Deccan were entertained here for a few days by the Mahratta commander of the town, and afterwards treacherously massacred by him. Puttunpoor is distant S. from Allahabad 230 miles. Lat. 23° 14' long 82° 8'.

**PUTTUSAW**.—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal 84 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 5' long 87° 9'.

**PUTUNGURH**, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a town near the eastern frontier towards Shekhawatee, on the route from Odeypore to the town of Beekaneer and 55 miles E. of the latter place. It is surrounded by a low stone wall and has a small citadel on the top of a sandhill at its south east angle. The bazars are neatly laid out, and look well. It is the private property of the rajah of Beekaneer or is khalsa, a term in some measure corresponding to our 'crown land.' According to Tod, the number of houses is 1,000. Lat. 26° 8' long 74° 43'.

**PUTUNJUN**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bombay, 29 miles N. of Sholapoor. Lat. 15° 4' long 75° 57'.

**PUTUNPOOREE**, in the British district of Pilibheet, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmath and Rudrapoor, from the town of Pilibheet to that of Kashi 35 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° long 79° 21'.

**PUTWAH**, in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Calpee to the fort of Gwalior 84 miles W. of former, 40 E. of latter. Lat. 26° 11' long 78° 40'.

**PUTWUL**.—A town in the British district of Suron, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 24 miles N.W. of Betnah. Lat. 27° long 84° 17'.

**RUXAM**.—A town in the British district of Gwalpore, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 20 miles

# RYA-SAD

**RYA-SAD**.—A town in the hill country of Jaypoor, situated on the right bank of the Lalgah river, and 72 miles N from Vindhyagiri. Lat. 19° 10', long. 83° 20'.

**RYAGUDDAH**.—A town in the hill country of Jaypoor, situated on the right bank of the Lalgah river, and 72 miles N from Vindhyagiri. Lat. 19° 10', long. 83° 20'.

**RYALPETHAH**.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 50 miles S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13° 19', long. 76° 45'.

**RYEPOOR**, in the territory of Nagpoor—a town on the route from Outack to the city of Nagpoor 848 miles W of former, 180 E. of latter. It has a large bazar. Though remote from the sea, bulky and heavy articles can be conveyed to its vicinity during the rains by the continuous courses of the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers. Distant from Calcutta, S.W., 465 miles. Lat. 21° 11', long. 81° 40'.

**RYEPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town six miles S.W. of the fort of Gwalior. Lat. 26° 8', long. 76° 4'.

**RYGURH**.—A raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. The area is 1,421 square miles the centre is in lat. 22° 10', long. 83° 20'. The country is plain is wild but the native government being a tolerable one, it is improving, and the people are orderly. The town of Rygurh, which is neat and surrounded by agreeable groves, is in lat. 21° 45' long. 83° 12'. The country is computed to be worth 20,000 rupees annually, the tribute is only 170 rupees. The population is returned as nearly 84,000.

**RYKWARA**.—A town in the native state of Oodeyva, 41 miles W from Rewah and 95 miles N.W. by N from Sohagpoor. Lat. 24° 30', long. 80° 44'.

**RYPOOR**, in the tract of Baghelound, in the territory of Rewah, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and 95 miles S.W. of the former. Jacquemont styles it a populous village, the inhabitants of which are in a state of deplorable indigence, and expresses his doubts as to the reported fertility of the surrounding country, which is described by Garden as undulating, well wooded, highly cultivated, and exceedingly beautiful. There is a bazar, and abundance of water from wells and tanks. Elevation above the sea about 1,100 feet. Lat. 24° 34', long. 81° 30'.

**RYPORA**.—A town of Punjab, in the province of Bundelkund 61 miles S. by W from Punjab, and eight miles E. from Sangur. Lat. 25° 36', long. 80°.

## S.

**SABAR RIVER**, in Burmah, an offshoot of the Irrawaddy, one of the branches of the Irrawaddy. It runs in a south-easterly direction,

and falls into the Hittang, near the town of Tougo, in lat. 19° 2', long. 96° 20'.

**SAAWAN**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route by Rhanpoora and the Muskundara Pass, from Neemuch to Kotah, 15 miles E. of former, 109 S.W. of latter. It has a bazar and supplies and water are plentiful. Population about 1,800. Lat. 24° 28' long. 75° 10'.

**SABALGURH** in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, a town with a fort of great natural strength, on a hill on the right or south bank of the river Chumbul 45 miles W of Gwalior fort. Lat. 26° 15' long. 77° 24'.

**SABAR**.—A town in the British district of Dacca, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 18 miles N.W. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 52', long. 90° 13'.

**SABHAYEA**.—A town of Burmah, situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river and 144 miles S.W. by S. from Ava. Lat. 20° 10', long. 94° 45'.

**SABHAWALA** in the British district of Dehra Doon, a village on the left bank of the Asan. Here was a station of the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,793 feet. Lat. 30° 22' long. 77° 51'.

**SABURMUTTEE**, a river of Guzerat, rises in lat. 24° 44', long. 73° 30' near the town of Mairpoor, in the Rajpoor state of Oodeypoor and after a course in a southerly direction of about 200 miles, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay in lat. 23° 20' long. 72° 21'.

**SACKEKAMENG**.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor situated on the left bank of the Nankatha Khyang river and eight miles N.E. from Munseepoor. Lat. 24° 52' long. 94° 9'.

**SACRAPATAM**.—A town in the Mysore 88 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 84 miles N.E. by E. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 26', long. 75° 59'.

**SACUN**.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south west frontier of Bengal, eight miles N. by E. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 34' long. 84° 2'.

**SADKEEPOOR**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 26 miles N.E. of the town of Banda, 20 miles S.W. of the town of Fatehpore. Lat. 25° 46', long. 80° 57'.

**SADOOLAPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Rungpoor, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 26 miles S.E. by S. of Rungpoor. Lat. 25° 22', long. 89° 29'.

**SADREAS**, in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, in this part low and wooded, though inland three or four miles is a range of rugged hills of no great height, called the Sadras Hills. The estuary of the river Palur, three miles to the south, is so obstructed by a

# SAE-SAH

bar as to admit only insignificant coasting-craft, and at Sadra there is no haven, so that ships must anchor in the open sea. According to Heber, "Sadra is a large but poor-looking town, once a Dutch settlement, and still containing many families of decayed burghers, the melancholy relics of a ruined factory. Some of them have little pensions from the clemency of the British government. Here are still the ruins of a fort, a place of some strength during the possession of the town by the Dutch. Distance from Cuddalore, N. 62 miles Arcot, S. E. 62, Madras, S. 42. Lat. 13° 31' long. 80° 15'.

**SAEE**, in the territory of Oude, a river rising in lat. 27° 10', long. 80° 32' about mid distance between the Gomtee and the Ganges. It holds a very serpentine course in a direction generally south-east, and falls into the Gomtee on the right side, ten miles below the town of Jounpore its total length of course being about 280 miles. It is navigable during the rains for craft carrying from ten to twelve tons as far as Ras Bareilly 130 miles from its mouth. At Mohau, about forty miles from its source it is crossed by a stone bridge. Close to Ras Bareilly is a bridge of brick, over which passes the route from Allahabad to Lucknow. At Pertabghur, sixty miles lower down it is crossed by the route from Allahabad to Sooltauport the passage being made during low water by ford, at other times by ferry. Still lower and about twenty miles from its mouth, it is crossed on the route from Allahabad to Jounpore, by means of a fine brick built bridge which has been recently repaired. It now consists of four arches, each of forty-seven feet span. Wilford observes that this river is called Sambu and Suoti, and in the spoken dialects Sya, because it abounds with small shells. "This," he continues, "is really the case as I have repeatedly observed whilst surveying or travelling along its banks. They are all fossil, small and embedded in its banks, and appear here and there, when laid bare by the encroachments of the river, they consist chiefly of cockles and periwinkles." He remarks subsequently "This river is not mentioned in any Sanscrit book that I ever saw but I take it to be the Sambus of Megasthenes."

**SAEL**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, 51 miles S. by E. from Rattunpore, and 110 miles W from Sumbulpore. Lat. 21° 30', long. 82° 20'.

**SAENUGURH**, in the territory of Puna, in Bundelcund a town on the route from Banda to Jabulpore 69 miles N of the latter. The Garhi, or little fort here "consists of four stone houses, connected by a wall, very capable of defence if not attacked by artillery." Lat. 23° 55', long. 80° 30'.

**SAFAPOOR**—A town in the dominions of Ghobab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 14 miles N W by N from Siringer. Lat. 34° 14', long. 74° 49'.

**SAFTIBAREE**—A town in the British district of Rangpore, Bent. gov. of Bengal, 14 miles N E by N of Haogpore. Lat. 25° 51' long. 89° 22'.

**SAGGOUR**—A town in the native state of Bonel, on the south west frontier of Bengal, 86 miles E N E. from Sumbulpore, and 110 miles N N W from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 58', long. 85° 15'.

**SAGOR**, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family a small town on the route from the British cantonment of Mew to Baroda, 12 miles W of former. Elevation above the sea 1932 feet. Lat. 22° 36', long. 75° 40'.

**SAHANGURREE**—A town in the territory of Nagpore 60 miles E. by S. from Nagpore and 78 miles S. by E. from Seem. Lat. 20° 59' long. 80° 3'.

**SAHAPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad Bent. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad and 30 miles S. E. of the former place. Lat. 28° 59' long. 78° 13'.

**SAHDUREE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore, 51 miles E. S. E. from Oodeypore and 23 miles W by S. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 21', long. 74° 35'.

**SAHDUREE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore 62 miles E. S. E. from Oodeypore, and 13 miles S. W by W from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 20', long. 74° 45'.

**SAHEB GUNJ**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot Bent. gov. of Bengal 30 miles W N W of Mousserpoor. Lat. 24° 14', long. 86°.

**SAHEEWAL**, in the Jetch Doon division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum river 119 miles W by N of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 55' long. 73° 21'.

**SAHGANJ** or **SAEGANJ**, in the district of Pachhamrat, territory of Oude, a town three miles S. W of the right bank of the Tons (North-eastern). It is surrounded by two mud walls, one within the other a ditch of six feet deep intervening. Distance S. E. of Lucknow 78 miles. Lat. 26° 57', long. 83° 2'.

**SAHI** in the hill state of Hindoor, a village and halting place on the route from Subathoe to Belaspore and 18 miles N W of the former. Lat. 31° 7' long. 76° 55'.

**SAHINSPOOR**, a village in the British district of Dehra Doon is situated on the right bank of the Assn. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,762 feet. Lat. 30° 24', long. 77° 52'.

**SAHJADPUR**, in the district of Aldenast, territory of Oude, a town 4 miles S. W of the right bank of the river Tons (North-eastern), 100 miles E. of Lucknow. According to Butler the population is 2,000 of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, principally *muftis*. Lat. 26° 26', long. 82° 25'.



**SAN KRAS**, in the British district of Futtehpore, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated on the route from the town of Futtehpore to Banda, and seven miles S W of the former. Lat. 25° 55' long. 80° 45'

**SARLAYDAN**.—A town in the British territory of Pagan, situated on the right bank of the Irawaddy river, and 16 miles S.W. by S. from Prome. Lat. 18° 55', long. 94° 54'

**SAHUNPOOR**, in the British district of Hissar, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 64 miles N W of the former. Lat. 29° 38' long. 78° 28'

**SAHUSPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpore south west frontier of Bengal, 11 miles S S E of Sumbulpore. Lat. 23° 30', long. 84° 5'

**SAIDABAD**, in the British district of Muttra, head-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Alighur, and 21 miles N of the former. Lat. 27° 26' long. 78° 5'

**SAIGURH**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Fartahgurh, 80 miles S E. of the former 30 N W of the latter. Water and supplies are plentiful. the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 18' long. 81° 30'

**SAIN** in Birmour a range of mountains stretching in a direction from north west to south east, between the river Julal, flowing along its south western and the Gurl, along its eastern base. It is entirely of limestone, the course of the Gurl forming the bounding line between that formation and the slate farther north. Fraser states that its height was usually conjectured to be about 8 000 feet but he considers that amount too great, and adds that between 6,000 and 7 000 is more probable. The range stretches about twenty five miles in length, between lat. 34° 37'—30° 51' long. 77° 15'—77° 29'

**SAINJ** a river of Kach, rises in lat. 32° 2', long. 77° 40', and flowing south-west for thirty-eight miles, falls into the Beas, in lat. 31° 45', long. 76° 15'

**SAINT MARTIN ISLAND**, off the coast of Arracan, is formed of two divisions united by a dry ledge of rocks, near the east side of the island. There is anchorage in five to six fathoms, where ships may procure fresh water from the springs on the island. Lat. 30° 25', long. 92° 25'

**SAINT THOMAS'S MOUNT**, in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a military station at the foot of a hill, the most northern and least elevated of a small range running parallel to the Coromandel coast, and about five miles west of it. "The cantonment is laid out at the base of the eastern and southern sides of the hill from which it takes its name, and occupies a surface of 760 acres. The principal and most of the buildings have as common aspect, and are open to the

general influence of the sea-breeze." It is the principal station and head-quarters of the Madras artillery. The Adyar river, which in the monsoon season has a considerable body of water but is nearly dry at other times, is at the distance of a mile north of the cantonment, and there are numerous tanks scattered throughout the neighbouring country. The geological formation of the hill is syenite and greenstone and its summit, 340 feet above the level of the sea, is surmounted by a small range of buildings, including a Roman Catholic chapel and appropriate establishment, under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese archbishop of Goa. According to tradition, the hill called Little Saint Thomas's Mount was the scene of the martyrdom of Saint Thomas, whose apostolic toils are thought to have extended thus far. The native population of Saint Thomas's Mount, exclusive of the military establishment, amounted in 1857, according to official statement to 17 720 persons, 3 500 being Mussulmans. Distance from Madras, N E., 253 miles. Tanjore, N, 170 Cuddalore, N, 95 Bangalore, E, 178 Madras, S.W., 10 Lat. 13, long. 80 18'

**ST THOME**, in the British district of Chingleput presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, at the bottom of a small bay. From time immemorial this town called by the natives Mallapur is crowded every year with pilgrims from various parts of Asia, including Syria, Palestine and Armenia, eager to visit the spot where according to tradition, St Thomas the apostle suffered martyrdom. The generally alleged scene of the martyrdom is a small mount near the petty fort of St. Thome or Mallapur and is now included within the suburbs of Madras, in consequence of the extension of the city in that direction. Others, however maintain that the apostle was martyred at St. Thomas's Mount, ranged over the military cantonment of that name. According to the traditions of the native Christians, St Thomas, having preached Christianity in Arabia, the island of Socotra, and Malabar proceeded to the Coromandel coast, and having succeeded in making many proselytes at Malabar, excited the violent jealousy and resentment of the Brahmans, at whose instigation he was stoned to death by the populace, and buried on the mount. The place was taken in the year 1547 by the Portuguese, who named it St. Thome, instead of Mallapur or City of Paravacca. During the ascendancy of this nation in India, it became a place of considerable importance. Lat. 13° 2', long. 80° 18'

**SAIPOOR**, or **SHAHIPUR**.—A town in the native state of Rewah. It is situated on the river Ehars, a tributary of the Soane, 90 miles S. of Benares, 170 W of Hamirpore, 409 W of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 5', long. 83° 45'

**SAJAFPOOR**, in the jaghure of Sampter, in Bundelkhand, a town 13 miles N W of the last

bank of the river Betwa. Here, in Dec. 1817, the British army commanded by the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, encamped, in the course of its advance towards Gwalior to intimidate Scindia. Distant S.W. of Calpoor 75 miles. Lat. 25 46 long 78° 53'

**SAKKEYMOUN**.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Iraddy river and 52 miles S.S.E. from Prame. Lat. 18 6, long 95 21

**SAKOON**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 49 miles W.S.W. from Jeypoor and 34 miles N.E. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 42', long 75° 11'

**SAKOOR**.—A town in Hyderabad, 72 miles S. by E. from Elitohpoor and 81 miles N.W. from Mahur. Lat. 20 10' long 77 40

**SAKUM** in the Raseema Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 14 miles from the right bank of the Ravee, 18 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31 49', long 74 8'

**SALAGRA**.—See GUNDUCK

**SALAGRAM**.—A town in the Mysore, 32 miles W.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 77 miles N.E. from Channarayana. Lat. 12 35' long 76 18'

**SALAOON**, or **SALON**, the principal town of the district of the same name, in the territory of Oude is situate close to the right bank of the river Basse. It belongs to a proprietor, who, though denominated fakir, has an annual income of 30 000 rupees out of which reserving 1,300 for his personal wants, he expends the remainder on the maintenance of Hindoo and Mussulman religious mendicants, without distinction of sects. The population is estimated by Better at 4 000, of whom 1,000 are Hindoo cultivators the rest Mussulmans. Lat. 26 2, long 81 30'

**SALBY** or **SALBYE**.—A town in the territory of Gwalior or the possessions of Scindia's family 82 miles S.E. of the fort of Gwalior. Here, in 1782, was concluded a treaty between the Mahratta states and the British government, unfavourable on the whole to the latter but making to them an unqualified transfer of Salsette and two or three islands of minor importance, as well as confirming a previous assignment of the Mahratta claims in regard to the city of Broach. Lat. 25° 58', long 78 16'

**SALERHATTA**.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal in the petty native state of Patna, situate on the left bank of the Aurag river, and 42 miles S.W. by S. from Sambulpoor. Lat. 21°, long 83° 39'

**SALEM** is a British district under the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place, is bounded on the north by Mysore and the northern division of Arcot, on the east by the northern and southern divisions of Arcot on the south and south-east by Trichinopoly on the south-west by Coimbatore, and on the

west by the last-named district and by Mysore. It lies between lat. 11° 2'—12° 55' and long. 77° 22'—79°, the area is reckoned at 8,300 square miles. The western part of the district, bordering on Mysore and the British district of Coimbatore, is very mountainous, and some of the ranges attain an elevation of between 5,000 and 6 000 feet above the level of the sea. The Juvannady Mountains are situate on the eastern side of the Raramahal the Sheeravoy near the town of Salem, the Patchamally in the talook of Abteor and the Collemally and Sheudammungalum range in the south-eastern corner of the district. All these hills are inhabited and extensively cultivated, and produce abundance of teak, sandal-wood, and black wood. The river Cavery touches on this district at its north western angle, and flowing first south-eastward, and subsequently southward, forms the western and south western boundary of this district towards Coimbatore for 140 miles. It passes into Trichinopoly, and ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal. The general drainage of the country is southward and south-westward into the river Cavery; and of the streams taking this course the principal is the Tyromany, flowing by the town of Salem. A few streams in the western part of the district flow northward or north-eastward and discharge themselves into the Palar, which flows through a portion of the northern part of the collectorate. There are no considerable lakes in this district, but tanks or artificial pieces of water are very common and during the rains, much of the country becomes swampy, and productive of malaria. Wells are very numerous, and water is generally found within a short distance of the surface but it is brackish and not perfectly wholesome. The climate, owing to the great difference of elevations, varies considerably on the hills it is cold and bracing, and for a great part of the year very salubrious. The qualities of the soil differ much in the country immediately surrounding the town of Salem is thus a layer of calcareous and red loam generally prevailing through which quartz rocks appear on the surface in many places. Native carbonate of magnesia is found in a stony barren plain about five miles to the north-west of Salem, and is used in forming an excellent cement, as well as in the preparation of sulphate of magnesia, and also in obtaining pure magnesia. In the southern part of the district there is much iron-ore, which, on reduction, yields sixty per cent. of the metal fit for castings. Cotton is the principal commercial crop, and comprises the indigenous, the Bourbon, the American and the Nankin. Coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco are also cultivated. An experiment, conducted by the authority of government in this district in 1843, for the improvement of the manufacture of sugar from the cane, is stated to have been successful. The population is stated to amount to 1,195,577

**SALEM**.—The principal place of the British  
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districts of the same name, under the presidency of Madras. It lies in the lowest and narrowest part of a valley about seven miles in width, bounded by the Shevaroy hills to the northward, and a smaller and undisturbed range to the southward. This valley is prolonged about five miles from Salem in an easterly direction, when, by the termination of the smaller hills, the country again becomes open. Westward, the country is generally open, the only exceptions being occasional small insulated hills.

The climate is somewhat fluctuating and uncertain, 'the thermometer having been found to range in December from 60 to 87° in January from 58 to 82°, in February from 60 to 91°, and in March from 66 to 95° in the two succeeding months the variation is less, being in April from 72 to 96°, and in May from 75 to 96°. Early in June the monsoon from the western coast generally extends to Salem in short but heavy and frequent showers, attended with thunder and lightning, continuing till late in September, by the end of October, rain begins to fall from the north-east monsoon, and showers recur with a very clouded sky till the middle of December. Between June and December, the extremes of the thermometer are 68 and 90°. A north-easterly wind prevails pretty steadily at Salem from the beginning of November to the end of January or middle of February, which is for the first two months after it sets in rather moist, cool, and agreeable; but becomes more and more arid as the season advances, blowing from the mountains which bound Salem on the north. In January the wind becomes disagreeably cold in the morning and unpleasantly warm at noon being dry and purring at both periods. It produces even in people in health an annoying dryness of the skin and exposure to it seems a frequent exciting cause of fever. After the middle or end of February the wind which is at times variable with frequent lulls, shifts round to the south and south-west, and blows from that quarter in hot puffs and with much uncertainty during April and May. Cooled by the rains of the south-west monsoon this wind blows pretty freshly in June and July and more moderately in the two following months. In October the wind becomes again variable, till the setting in of the north-east monsoon."

The river Tromsary which holds its course down the valley, sweeps along the north and west sides of the town, and is traversed by a substantial bridge of three arches. On the western bank of the river, and rather to the south of the town stands the old mud fort of Salem, the ramparts of which have been partially thrown down and the ditch filled up. It is now inhabited chiefly by the peas, or local irregular infantry. The houses of the few Europeans resident here are at some distance west of the fort. The old jail, situated on a slightly-elevated rocky site on the right bank of the river, is a heavy bomb-

proof building, with thick and strong walls of brick and masonry. The new jail is situated on the left bank of the river. There is a small military detachment stationed at this place. There are many handsome choultries or public lodges for travellers and Salem may be considered a well built town for this part of India, there being two wide principal streets, which run from east to west. The number of houses is 3821, the population 19021. Elevation above the sea 1070 feet. Distance from Bangalore, S.E. 100 miles, Madras, S.W. 170. Lat. 11 39' long 78 12'

**SALHANA**—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor province of Sindh, presidency of Bombay 20 miles S. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 44', long 68 37'

**SALIMPUR**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Puriabgurh, 26 miles S.E. of the former, 84 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26 45', long 81 4'

**SALLYMAUN** in the Rooncha Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab, 38 miles W by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31 33', long 72 29'

**SALMOORA KAPALEE**.—A town in Nepal, situated on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gunduck river, and 144 miles W by N from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28 4', long 88

**SALFEE GHAT**—A town in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 28 miles N.N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17 59', long. 74 14'

**SALSEE**—A town in the British district of Ratanagiri, presidency of Bombay, 60 miles S.S.E. of Ratanagiri. Lat. 16° 20', long. 78 39'

**SALSETTE**, in the presidency of Bombay, an island separated by a narrow channel from the island of Bombay on the south, and from the mainland on the east, but connected with the former by an arched stone bridge and likewise by the Bandora and Makin Causeway, more recently constructed at the joint expense of government and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Communication between the two islands and the mainland is also now afforded by means of the Bombay and Calcutta railroad. It lies between lat. 19° and 19° 15', long 72° 54'—73° 3', is eighteen miles in length from south-west to north-east, and ten in breadth the area is about 150 square miles. It is a beautiful, picturesque and well wooded tract, its surface being much diversified by hills and mountains, some of considerable elevation, while the lower grounds and valley are very fertile, though in some places inadequately cultivated. The eminence of Koor in the middle of the island, "commands an extensive view, the island of Salsette appears like a map around the spectator, presenting a fine champagne of rice-fields, cocoan-groves, vil-

lagoes, and cattle, woody hills, and fertile vales, the surrounding mountains form a foreground of grey rocks, covered with trees, or hollowed into gloomy caverns, the haunt of tigers, serpents, bats, and bees in immense swarms. The horizon is bounded on the south by the island of Bombay with the harbour and shipping east by the continent north by Bassem and the adjacent mountains and west by the ocean. In various parts of Salsette are romantic views, embellished by the ruins of Portuguese churches, convents, and villas, once large and splendid, but suffered to decay since the Maharrattas conquered the island. According to conjecture of rather recent date, the population amounts to 50,000, an amount which would fix the relative density at 338 to the square mile. Salsette contains several antiquities, especially at Kenari, in the centre of the island.

Salsette was attached to the province of Aurungabad under the Mogul rule, but fell into the hands of the Portuguese at an early period of their Indian career. It was claimed by the English as an appendage of Bombay, under the marriage-treaty with Charles II., but the Portuguese authorities denied its being a dependency of that island, and refused to surrender it to the expedition which in 1682 arrived on the western coast of India to receive possession of the territory ceded as the marriage portion of the Queen Catherine. The British not being in a condition to enforce their claims, were necessitated to be content with such portion of territory as the Portuguese chose to part with and to submit to their construction of the terms of the treaty. In 1739 the island was taken from the Portuguese by the Maharrattas. In 1774 it again changed masters, being conquered by the British who retained possession of it under the additional clause of the treaty of Poona until 1782, when it was solemnly and finally confirmed to them in perpetuity by the treaty of Salbye.

**SALT RANGE.**—An extensive group of mountains stretching generally in lat  $32^{\circ}30'$ — $33^{\circ}20'$ , in a direction from west to east, from the eastern base of the Suliman Mountains to the river Jhelum, in the Punjab. This range is, in different parts, known to the natives under various denominations, but is by Europeans comprehended under the general term Salt Range, in consequence of the great extent and thickness of the beds of common salt which it in many places contains. Though the southern part of this group terminates rather abruptly at the west bank of the Jhelum, the more northern part is, according to Jameson, connected with the recent formation constituting the lowest and most southern range of the Himalaya, and runs "on by Bamber Jummoo, Nurpoor, and down by the south of Belaspoor crossing the Jumsa at Fyzabad, and the Ganges at Hardwar." The general direction of the range is from north-west to south-east.

This extensive range, of recent formation, may consequently be considered to contain not only the saliferous deposits of Kala-Bagh and Pind Dadun Khana, but also those of Mundi, in the north-east of the Punjab. The salt-mines have been long known, being mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery. At the time of the visit of Burnes, in 1832, the total quantity of salt raised in a year amounted to 40 000 000 pounds. The elevation of the Salt Range is not considerable, and probably no summit attains the height of 2 500 feet above the sea. Burnes states that these mountains contain alum, antimony and sulphur. Jacquemont, Burnes, and Wood, obtained numerous specimens of coal from various parts of them.

The Salt Range is remarkably barren—"Vegetation is scanty, and the bold and bare precipices, some of which rise at once from the plain, present a forbidding aspect of desolation." About lat  $32^{\circ}50'$  long  $71^{\circ}40'$ , the Indus traverses this range making its way down a deep narrow, rocky channel, on the sides of which the salt-beds come to light. Those parts of the range which lie on the west side of the river are denominated by Maasrany the Salt-hills of Kala-Bagh or Kara-Bagh from the name of the town where its geological structure is most fully exposed to view. Its appearance there is thus described by Elphinstone—"As we passed beneath we perceived windows and balconies at a great height, crowded with women and children. The road beyond was cut out of the solid salt at the foot of cliffs of that mineral, in some places more than 100 feet high above the river. The salt is hard, clear and almost pure. It would be like crystal were it not in some parts streaked and tinged with red. In some places salt-springs issue from the foot of the rocks, and leave the ground covered with a crust of the most brilliant whiteness. All the earth, particularly near the town is almost blood red, and this, with the strange and beautiful spectacle of the salt rocks, and the Indus flowing in a deep and clear stream through lofty mountains past this extraordinary town presented such a scene of wonder as is seldom to be witnessed.

The rocks in this part of the range are—first, magnesian limestone second new red sandstone third, fossiliferous sandstone fourth, red clay and sandstone containing coal and mineral sulphur rock-salt, gypsum brown and red iron-ore and alum salts. The lower beds contain no organic remains but the upper abound in them. The iron-ore is a red or brown hematite, so rich that in many places the needle of the compass becomes quite useless, even at a considerable distance from the rocks, owing to their being highly magnetic, from the quantity of iron which they contain. The sandstone abounds with the exuviae of enormous animals, either marine or avian. Most of the torrents of the Salt Range carry down gold-dust in their mounds, which are washed in search of the precious deposit, in numerous places, throughout the greater part

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of the year. The hills at Kala-Bagh contain great quantities of aluminous slate, from which alum is obtained at various manufactories in that town. The slate, well sprinkled with water, is laid in alternate strata with wood, until the pile reaches a height of from twenty five to thirty feet, it is then lighted, and the combustion continued for about twelve hours, in which time the colour of the slate is converted from grayish black to dark red. This change of colour indicating that the process has been carried to a sufficient extent, the mass is thrown into a tank holding as much water as it is computed the alum is competent to saturate. After three days, the water, which becomes of a dark red colour is drawn off mixed with a due proportion of potash and boiled down, the residuum on cooling becoming a solid mass of alum. Dr Jameson expatiates with the earnestness of sanguine excitement on the mineral wealth of the Salt Range, concluding in these terms.— Such is a rapid account of the riches of this district, and there are few if any districts in the world where iron, gold, sulphur, salt, gypsum, limestone, saltpetre, and coal, are met with in such quantity."

**SALUR**.—A town in the British district of Visagapatnam, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N of Visagapatnam. Lat. 18 32', long 83 15'

**SALWEEN**.—The largest river in the Tenasserim provinces. Its source has never been visited by Europeans, but it appears to take its rise about lat. 27° 10', long 98 57' to the north of the Chinese province of Yunnan, where it is known by the name of Lookang. It takes a southerly course, passing through the provinces of Laos and Siam, enters the British dominions at the confluence of the river Thon Khan, about lat. 18 40', and after a long course, unites its waters with those of the Gyne and Attaran rivers at Martaban and enters the sea by two mouths, formed by the island of Bela. The northern mouth is in lat. 16° 25' long 97 39'

**SAMANA**.—A town of Sirhind, in the native state of Patialah, 16 miles S.W. from Patialah, and 84 miles S.W. by W from Ambala. Lat. 30° 10', long. 76 20'

**SAMANUGUR**.—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 31 miles W by S. of Silhet. Lat. 24 50' long. 91° 21'

**SAMARKEE**, a river of Central India, rises in lat. 21 50', long 77 53' in the territory of Nagpore, and, flowing north-west for sixty miles, through Nagpore and the Saugar and Nerbudda territories, falls into the Nerbudda, in lat. 23 46' long 77 49'

**SAMB**, in the British district of Sauni, territory of Saugar and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpore to the Nagpore territory 76 miles E. by E. of the former. Lat. 22° 5', long 80 16'

**SAMBHAM**.—A town in the British district of Visagapatnam, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.N.E. of Visagapatnam. Lat. 18 20', long 83 40'

**SAMBHUR LAKE**, in Rajpootana, partly in the state of Jypore, partly in that of Joudpore, lies on the western boundary of the former and on the eastern of the latter. According to Boileau's map of Northern Rajwara, it lies between lat. 26° 52'—27° long 74 49'—76° 18', is twenty two miles in length from east to west, six in breadth, and about fifty in circuit but in times of very great moisture the length is thirty miles, and the breadth ten miles. These are the dimensions during the periodical rains of autumn, when the saltiness of the water is much diminished but during the hot and dry season the greater part of the water evaporates, and a great quantity of salt is found crystallised on the bottom of the lake. The salt is exposed to the sun to be perfectly dried and hardened and though at first of reddish hue, becomes in the course of the process very clear and of fine flavour. The western part belongs to the state of Joudpore the eastern to that of Jypore and its produce is monopolised by those governments, which dispose of it on the spot, at the rate of a rupee or two shillings, for a bullock load of 375 pounds, according to regulation. The revenue derived from the Jypore division of the lake was placed under British management, to defray the expenses incurred by the military operations in Sheikawuttee, but was released from sequestration upon the liquidation of the debt. The town of Sambhur is situate on the south bank of the lake. Lat. 26 53' long 75 18'

**SAMBRANT**.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 37 miles N of Soonda. Lat. 15 14', long 74 49'

**SAMBUL**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 12 miles N.W. from Surinagar. Lat. 34 11', long 74 47'

**SAMBURA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from Balmer to the city of Jodhpore and 53 miles E. of the former. It is situate three miles N of the right bank of the Loonee, in a low swampy country liable to be laid under water by the inundation of that river in the rainy season, when the road becomes heavy and difficult. Lat. 25 55', long 73 19'

**SAMKE**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Sonada, 20 miles N by W from Indore, and 14 miles S. from Oojein. Lat. 22° 57' long 75 48'

**SAMIWALA**, in the British district of Bijnour lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Haridwar and 22 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes over a fertile country, much interested

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by streams and watercourses. Lat 29° 42', long 78° 18'

**SAMOT**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a considerable town on the route from Delhi to Mow 143 miles S.W. of former 364 N.E. of latter. It is situated at the base of a fortified hill, and is surrounded by a rampart. Lat. 27° 18', long 76° 54'

**SAMPLUH**, in the British district of Roh tuck, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hanses and 30 miles N.W. of the former Lat 28° 46', long 76° 49'

**SAMRA**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Jeypore 32 miles W. by S. of the former Lat 27° 5', long 77° 57'

**SAMULOOTAH** in the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras a town with military cantonment, situate on the right side of a torrent which falls into the Bay of Bengal ten miles to the south-east. The torrent is devoid of water during a great part of the year but in the wet season is full from bank to bank though at all times fordable. The cantonment is situate to the north west of the village and contains an area of about three-quarters of a mile in diameter. The barracks and depots lines are stated to be judiciously placed, but the hospital is represented as in an objectionable situation, and the officers houses are said to be badly arranged and badly built. This place came into the possession of the East-India Company by cession from the Nizam, in 1766. Elevation above the sea seventy feet. Distance from Rajahmundry, E. 25 miles, Hyderabad E. 245 Bangalore N.E. 410 Ellore, N.E. 75 Madras N. 300, Calcutta, S.W., 550 Lat. 17° 4' long 82° 14'

**SAMUREA**, in the British district of Bareilly division of Pillibhet, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoagurh and 41 miles N.E. of the former Lat 28° 44', long 79° 52'

**SANAH**.—A town in the British district of Mongher lieut. gov. of Bengal 40 miles S. by W. of Mongher Lat 24° 48', long 86° 20'

**SANAUULI**, in the British district of Ghazepoor lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 25 miles S. of Ghazepoor cantonment by water 14 by land 624 N.W. of Calcutta by water Lat. 25° 25' long 83° 28'

**SANCHORI**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from Nusserabad to Deesa, and 133 miles S.W. of the former It contains eighty five houses, supplied with water from a tank and twelve wells. Lat. 25° 28', long 73° 25'

**SAN COOS RIVER**.—The name given to the Coosy in the upper part of its course.—See Coosy

**SANDAH**.—A town in the British district of Patna, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 18 miles S.E.W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 19', long 85° 6'

**SANDAIRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a town on the route from Nusserabad to Deesa, and 144 miles S.W. of the former It is abundantly supplied with water from wells. Lat 25° 17', long 73° 17'

**SANDI** in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route, by Shahabad, from Shah jehanspore to Lucknow 85 miles N.W. of the latter Tennant, who by a whimsical English corruption calls it Sandy Point, complains of the blank, desolate, and dreary aspect of the country, where you are constantly sinking at every step in loose sand, and blinded by showers of dust; yet he admits, that where irrigation can be practised, good crops of grain could be produced. This tract must have much improved since that description was written (1799), as Heber who traversed it in 1824 says "The country through which we passed to-day was extremely pretty, undulating, with scattered groves of tall trees, and some extensive lakes, which still showed a good deal of water. The greater part of the space between the wood was in green wheat, but there were round the margins of the lake some tracts of brushwood and beautiful silky jungle-grass eight or ten feet high." Tennant, however travelled through the country in the dry season Heber a short time after the close of the rains. This last traveller describes the place itself at present, as "a poor little village" and its neighbourhood infested by a race of very bad character. In the driest season of the year the water of the lake totally evaporates, and its bed then becomes a luxuriant pasture, water is, however, at all times plentiful, and there is a bazar Lat. 27° 18', long 80° 1'

**SANDOWAY**.—A town in the British province of Arracan lieut. gov. of Bengal, situate on the southern bank of a tide nullah, bearing the same name as the town, and distant ten miles from the sea. The town is comprised within a circular area, open on the east and west, where are the defiles through which the river flows. It contains about 500 houses, and was occupied by the British in 1825. The district of which this town is the chief place, forms one of the three divisions of Arracan, 176 miles S.E. of Arracan. Lat. of town 18° 25' long 94° 20'

**SANDWA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 53 miles E. by S. from Beekaneer and 93 miles N.W. from Ajmeer Lat. 27° 45', long 74° 17'

**SANDY ISLAND**.—A small island off the coast of Arracan 80 miles N. of Cape Negamia. Lat. 17° 11', long 94° 31'

**SANEE**, a river of Gurhal, rises in lat. 30° 6' long 79° 12' and flowing southerly for thirty miles, and north west for thirty two, falls into the Bhageretee river, in lat. 30° 4', long 78° 39'

# SAN

**SANGAMOOLASA.**—A town in the British district of Vissnapattam, presidency of Madras, 77 miles N of Vissnapattam. Lat. 18 46, long 83 27

**SANGANEER.** in the territory of Oodey pass, a town on the route from Nasserabad to Mamerabad, 74 miles N of former 69 S. of latter It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a wall, and from the account of Gardner, its present state appears superior to that in which Elieffenthaler describes it to have been about a century ago when all there was wretchedness and ruin. Lat 25 22 long 74 44

**SANGANEER.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor nine miles S by W from Jeypoor, and 78 miles E.N.E. from Ajmeer Lat. 26 49 long 75 58

**SANGAWARA.** in the raj or state of Bawara, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 126 miles N.W. of former 166 S.E. of latter Lat 23 37 long 74 8

**SANGHEE.**—A village in the British district of Rohtak, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces Lat. 29 2 long 76 41

**SANGHEE.**—A town in the Portuguese district of Goa, territory of Bombay 24 miles S.E. of Goa Lat. 15 18 long 74 18

**SANGHEE.**—One of the southern Mahratta jaghires, territory of Bombay It consists of several detached portions, but the centre of the principal tract is in lat. 17 28 long 75 30 Sanghees yields an annual revenue of about 46,600L In 1846, a sword was presented to Chintaman Row chief of this territory by the East-India Company, in testimony of their respect for his high character, and in acknowledgment of his unswerving fidelity and attachment to the British government during the Kolapore rebellion. Chintaman died a few years after, and arrangements have been made for the administration of the estate during the minority of the present chief

**SANGOD.** in the Rajpoot territory of Kotah, a town on the route from Nasserabad to Saugor 158 miles S.E. of former, 197 N.W. of latter It is a considerable place, with a bazar Distant from the city of Kota, S.E., 33 miles Lat. 24 55, long 76 20

**SANGOLA.**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 81 miles E. by S. of Sattara. Lat. 17 26, long. 75 16

**SANGOLKEE.**—A town in the British district of Belgum, presidency of Bombay 24 miles E.S.E. of Belgum. Lat. 15 44, long 74 54

**SANGROOL.**—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, territory of Bombay, 10 miles W.E.W. from Kolapoor and 63 miles N.N.W. from Belgum. Lat. 16 40, long. 74 10

**SANGWA.** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nasserabad to

Deesa, and 128 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 25 32, long 73 27

**SANICHAHA.** in the British District of Goruckpoor lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town situate four miles from the left bank of the Ghaghra, and as many from the right of the Koyane It has a market. Distant S.W. from Goruckpoor 25 miles. Lat. 26 30, long. 83

**SANK.** in the territory of Gwahor, a small river rising about lat. 26° 3 long 77 57 It runs in a north-easterly direction and falls into the Asan river on the right side in lat. 26 30, long 78 16, after a course of about forty five miles, the whole of which is through the Gwahor territory It is crossed thirty miles from its source and in lat. 26 28 long 78 9 by the route from Agra to Gwahor and has there water shallow bed stony and rough right bank rather steep At Nurabad, ten miles below or north east of the ford, it is crossed by a bridge of seven arches, very well built of masonry

**SANKERRY DROOG.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 26 miles S.W. by W. of Salem. Lat. 11 28, long 77 55

**SANKHA.** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 18 miles E. of the latter Lat. 29 10, long 80 8

**SANSAR DHARA.** in the Dehra Doon a remarkable spot, the romantic characteristics of which are thus described by an eyewitness—

In the commencement of this day's march we enjoyed a sight of uncommon beauty which was rendered more striking by being concealed by a jutting point of rock till we approached very near and ascended a little bank, when it burst suddenly on our view It was a fall of water from an excavated bank with a cave or grotto at each extremity forming together an arch of about 100 feet in perpendicular height, with a subtended base of eighty or 100 yards Through every part of the impending summit, the water cased in drops, which fell in showers into a basin, whence it was carried by a small stream into the river below The lofty trees and luxuriant shrubs which overhung the brow threw a partial shade over the picture, while the sun striking full upon the cascade, was reflected in the sparkling globules, giving a richness and brilliancy to the scene which words are incompetent to express. Upon an inspection of the grotto on the right, we were struck with new and more angular appearances. It is a cavern, about six feet in height, ten in depth and fourteen or sixteen in length, and is a natural excavation, the walls and roof of which are of rock The water filters through the top from which pendent shoots like moles are disposed in all the different stages of petrification The small ramifications form variegated beds of moss, serving as conductors for

# SAN—SAR.

the water when it first begins to crystallize, and from a tube or pipe, they become, by repeated incrustations, a firm consolidated mass. The various columns produced by the vegetation changing with the different shades of light, give to the outer surface the appearance of mother-of-pearl, but when the petrification is complete, the inside has a great resemblance to alabaster. The water is very cold and clear and probably contains much lime that is precipitated upon the various substances on which the shower falls. Sansar Dhara is by the superstitious Hindoos considered sacred to Mahadeva, and in consequence, visited by them in pilgrimage. It is within a dozen miles of the masonry station of Mussourie and Landour. Lat. 30° 21' long. 78° 6'.

**SANTIPORE.**—A town in the British district of Nuddea, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 46 miles N. of Calcutta. The town has long been famous for its learning. Lat. 23° 14', long. 88° 28'.

**SANTOO.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Sootree river and 84 miles S. S. W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 18', long. 72° 38'.

**SAONKEIRA.**—A town in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 21 miles E. S. E. from Baroda, and 84 miles N. E. by N. from Surat. Lat. 22° 10', long. 73° 31'.

**SAPÉ.**—A town in the native state of Bhutan, 116 miles N. from Guejpara, and 141 miles E. N. E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 48', long. 90° 28'.

**SARAHUN or SERAN.** The summer residence of the rajah of Buxar is situate three miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Its site is fine, being in a beautifully wooded recess or amphitheatre, formed by the hills advancing round it in a semicircle behind, while in front they slope down to the Sutlej beyond which the mountains of Kulu rise, barren, steep, and with snow-cled summits. The summits of the mountains round the town to the east and south are covered with snow until June, when the rainy season sets in, under the influence of which it melts away. The buildings of this town may be considered handsome according to the humble standard of taste in this region. They are all in the Chinese style with pent-roofs, balconies and some beautifully-carved woodwork. The most remarkable building is a temple dedicated to the Hindoo goddess Kali, to whom, previously to the establishment of British supremacy human sacrifices were here offered. The residence of the rajah is extensive, consisting of several houses. Sarahun is the limit of Brahminism towards the north, as none of that caste are established beyond it. Elevation above the sea 7245 feet. Lat. 31° 30', long. 77° 50'.

**SARANGPOOR.** in the district of Aldema, territory of Oude, a town on the river Tons (North-eastern), 110 miles S. E. of Lucknow.

Its population is estimated by Butler at 6,000. Lat. 26° 24', long. 82° 33'.

**SARAOON.** in the British district of Shruttemana, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a town on the route from Scrwah to the Punjab, 82 miles N. W. of the former. Lat. 30° 13', long. 74° 25'.

**SARAWAH.**—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river and 64 miles W. from Pegu. Lat. 17° 44', long. 95° 19'.

**SARAYAT.** in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village 50 miles N. W. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 27° 20' long. 82° 53'.

**SARDAH, or GHOGRA RIVER.**—See GHOGRA.

**SARENDI.** in the district of Banawara, territory of Oude, a town near the right bank of the river Sase, 50 miles S. E. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 6,000 including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 16', long. 81° 5'.

**SARGAUM.**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 53 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 48', long. 72° 52'.

**SARH.** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a town in the subdivision of Salimpur hence sometimes called Sarh Salimpur. Lat. 26° 14', long. 80° 24'.

**SARHAT.** in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Pachete to Monghyr 45 miles N. of former 80 S. of latter. Lat. 24° 16', long. 86° 52'.

**SARHENDI.** in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Karowly, 23 miles S. W. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 56', long. 77° 46'.

**SARHULL.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar 27 miles E. by S. from Jhalra Patun and 143 miles W. N. W. from Sangur. Lat. 24° 28' long. 76° 40'.

**SARSA.** a small river rises in the valley south of Subatoo and in lat. 30° 54', long. 77° 8'. It holds a north westerly course through the Pinjar Doon, and receiving several small feeders from the mountains of Hindoor falls into the Sutlej near Kanoli in lat. 31° 2' long. 76° 38', after a course of about thirty miles.

**SARSAP.** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a hill fort on the route from Agra to Nasmuch, 145 miles S. W. of former. Lat. 26° 10', long. 76° 10'.

**SARSREE.**—A town in the British district of Belgau, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles E. by N. of Belgau. Lat. 15° 55', long. 74° 34'.

**SARUN.**—A British district under the



# SAR-SAR.

**SARAT-GOV** of Bengal, and named from the town of Saran, its principal place. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the territory of Nepaul, on the east by the British district Theroet, on the south-west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts Patna and Shahabad, and the Ghaghra, dividing it from the British district Ghaseepore and on the west by Goruckpoor. It lies between lat. 25° 40'—27° 30', long. 83° 55'—85° 30', is 115 miles in length from north to south, and ninety in breadth. The area is 4884 square miles. It is throughout a very level tract, having no mountains, and scarcely any hills, or even undulations, but with a general inclination towards the south-east, as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction. The rivers and watercourses are very numerous, few tracts being better supplied in this respect. The Ganges flowing south-east, forms the south-western boundary from the confluence of the Ghaghra to the confluence of the Gunduck. The other principal rivers by which the district is either traversed or bounded, are the Ghaghra, Gunduck, and Bagmuttee.

The principal products are wheat, barley, rice, grain (Cicer arisidinum), millet, maize, peas, and some other pulse oil-seeds, hemp, opium, indigo, tobacco, cotton. The district in general affords an ample and fruitful field for the cultivation of sugarcane. The esculent vegetables of Europe in general thrive well during the cold season. The forests contain some fine timber-trees. Manufactures are few and of small note. The commerce of the district consists principally in the export of raw produce, of which the chief articles are tumber grain, sugar, tobacco, opium, indigo and cotton. The most important import is culinary salt; the remainder is composed of silks, broad-stuffs, and a few other articles, regarded as luxuries amongst the natives, in general simple in their habits. The principal towns—Saran or Ohupra, Bettiah, Bevelgunj Ahganj—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The population is given under the article **BENGAL**.

This district formed part of the kingdom of Magadha, the monarch of which is represented to have been paramount ruler of India long previously to the Christian era. On the overthrow in 1193, of the kingdom of Kunnorj, by Shahab-uddin Muhammad, king of Ghor the victor, following up his success, subdued the kingdom of Behar of which Saran formed part. Subsequently, in the early part of the sixteenth century, it was subdued by Baber, and in 1765 it was included in the grant of the dewanny made to the East-India Company by Shah Akm, the padshah of Delhi.

**SARUNGHUR**.—A town in the native state of Saranghur, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 68 miles W from Bumbulpoor and 84 miles S.S.W from Odeipoor. The native state of which this town is the chief

place, contains an area of 200 square miles, and a population of 35,000. Lat. 21° 30', long. 82° 50'.

**SARUNGKOT** in the district of Dewas division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Swan river, 70 miles S.S.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° 15' N, long. 73° 15' E.

**SARUNGPOOR**, in Malwa, in the territory of Dewas, a town on the route from Goona to Mow, 97 miles S.W. of former, 88 N.E. of latter. It is situated on the right or east bank of the Kallee Shudh river, here crossed by a ford 400 yards wide. bottom of rock in lodges and sand water shallow during the dry season. Distant N.E. from Oogen 58 miles. Lat. 23° 31' long. 76° 30'.

**SARWAPALLI**.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 12 miles S. by W of Nellore. Lat. 14° 17', long. 80° 1'.

**SARWUR**.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 10 miles S.W. of Bejapoor. Lat. 15° 48', long. 75° 41'.

**SASA**, a river of the Muttack country in Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 36' long. 95° 16' and flowing westerly for forty five miles falls into the Booree Deling river in lat. 27° 15', long. 94° 43'.

**SASOOKHA**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 110 miles N from Gualpara, and 141 miles N.W. from Durrang. Lat. 27° 44', long. 90° 40'.

**SASOORAHULLY**.—A town in the Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Toonga river, and 138 miles N.W. by N from Seringapatam. Lat. 14° 9', long. 75° 45'.

**SASPANTEE**, in the British territory of Sargur and Narbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor, 39 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 23° 39', long. 79° 49'.

**SASRAN**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Soodia, 43 miles S.W. by W from Gwalior, and 70 miles W.N.W. from Jhannoe. Lat. 25° 55' long. 77° 40'.

**SASSERAM** in the British district of Shahabad, lieut.-gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Hazarabagh to Benares, 117 miles N.W. of former 72 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and is of considerable size but the greater part of its extent is occupied by ruinous mosques and tombs of Mussulmans. The town has a few rude manufactures in hardware and jewellery, and there are many weavers, principally Mussulmans. There is an endowed school, supported by lands formerly granted for the purpose. The population is estimated by Jacquemont at 10,000 but according to Buchanan the number of houses is 3600 and assuming the usually received average of inmates, the number of inhabitants would appear to be 15,000. Lat. 24° 57', long. 84° 4'.

**SASSOOR**.—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.E. of Poona. Lat. 18° 20', long. 74° 8'.

**SASURER**, in the British district of Allypore, head. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to the cantonment of Allypore, and 14 miles S. of the latter. It has a large bazar. In 1803, the conduct of a refractory sardar rendered necessary the employment of force for the reduction of the fortress, which was consequently attacked by the British, under General Lake, and captured, though not without severe loss on the part of the victors. Sasurer contains a population of 5,524. Lat. 27° 42', long. 78° 9'.

**SATA**, or **SETTA**, in Sind the greatest eastern branch of the Indus, or rather the continuation of the main stream, which formerly sent off to the west a large arm called the Bugaur. This last, however, is now almost completely closed during the season when the river is low becoming then little else than a succession of *desads*, or fresh water pools. The Sata below the diversion is generally about 1,000 yards wide. It sends off on the left or eastern side, two branches,—the Mull and Moutsee, once great streams, but now during the dry season, shallow rivulets. At the time that Charles wrote in 1837 the Hujamree and Kedywarree mouths, which gave exit to two other branches sent off by the Sata on the right side, were navigable but in 1839 the Hujamree mouth was closed by a great alteration in the course of the stream. Having thrown off these branches on the right and left side, the Sata, still the main stream of the Indus, and known in the lower part of its course by the names Munneyah and Wanyanee, falls into the Indian Ocean by the Kookwaree mouth, in lat. 24° 2' long. 67° 32'.

**SATAHUNG**.—A town in Nepal 102 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo, and 102 miles N. by E. from Gorakhpore. Lat. 28° 7', long. 85° 44'.

**SATAK**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 160 miles E.S.E. from Birmagur and 100 miles N.E. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 5', long. 77° 30'.

**SATHEEKA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore 53 miles N. by E. from Jodhpore and 97 miles W.N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 2', long. 73° 15'.

**SATHEWALY**.—A town in Hyderabad, situate on the right bank of the Manjara river, and 64 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 9' long. 78° 3'.

**SATIGHAT**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Marshangdi river and 70 miles W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 46', long. 84° 10'.

**SATKOONEEA**.—A town in the British district of Chittagong head. gov. of Bengal, 27 miles S.E. of Chittagong. Lat. 22° 1', long. 92° 9'.

**SATPOORA** in the territory of Indore, or

possessions of Holkar's family, a small town on a tributary of the Nerbudda, 75 miles S.E. of Indore. It gives name to a range of mountains, which, running east and west, divides the valley of the Taptae from that of the Nerbudda. This range may be considered as extending between lat. 21°—23°, from long. 73° 40' to long. 78° where it becomes confounded with the Vindhya range. The south declivity towards the Taptae is abrupt, the north towards the Nerbudda very gentle. Its elevation does not appear to have been accurately determined. Asseerghur, one of its summits, is probably about 1,200 feet above the sea. Fraser an eye-witness, estimates the elevation of the highest points at about 2,500 feet above the sea. The Satpore differ extremely in appearance from the Vindhya mountains being bold and romantic in the outlines, rising into lofty peaks, and swelling into shapes that would induce the beholder from a distance to consider them as primitive. They however consist of amygdaloid and greenstone, and on the summits, of overlying trap and are altogether of volcanic formation. Satpore is in lat. 21° 48', long. 76° 27'.

**SATTARA**, so denominated from the fort of that name is a British province within the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the British collectorate of Poona, on the north-east and east by that of Sholapore, on the south by the collectorate of Belgaum the southern Mahratta jaghires, and the state of Colapore and on the west by the collectorates of Ratnagerry and Tanmah. It lies between lat. 16° 22'—18° 32' long. 73° 24'—76° 20' is 215 miles in length from south-east to north-west and ninety in breadth. The area is about 10,222 square miles. The culminating range of the Ghadri Mountains, or Western Ghats, extend along its west frontier for about ninety miles, separating it from the Concan. Those mountains, which rise so precipitously on the west side, or towards the Concan have a more gradual declivity on the Deccan side, or towards the east and in that direction, though the surface is generally very rugged and diversified by many considerable ranges and isolated mountains, it sinks gradually to the plains of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam. All the streams hold a south easterly direction, and ultimately joining the Krishna, which rises in this territory are conveyed by the channel of that great river to the Bay of Bengal. Of the remaining rivers, the chief is the Nera. In addition to the Krishna and the Nera, are the Mar the Yena, the Nandhar the Yaria, the Wurra, and the Quina, over which last-mentioned river a bridge is about to be constructed.

The climate of the higher parts in the west of this territory is characterized by extreme moisture, the annual fall of rain exceeding that registered in many other places, and

having been known to amount to nearly 800 inches in the year. On the eastern declivity of the Ghats in the Deccan, and in the lower parts still farther east, "the rains are light, uncertain, and in all years barely sufficient for the wants of the husbandman and a slight failure occasions much distress." The mean annual fall of rain in the less-elevated parts is stated not to exceed twenty three and a half inches. In the upper parts of the Ghats, the heat is much moderated by the elevation, the mean annual temperature being 65°. April is found to be the hottest month, the mean temperature being 74°, the extreme maximum also occurred in the same month, reaching in 1896-90. In the Deccan, at an elevation of 1,700 or 1,800 feet, the maximum temperature of the whole year is stated to be 94° the minimum 87°. In the upper part of the Ghats, the monsoons during autumn are violent in the extreme, in the less-elevated parts eastward of the Ghats they are in general scarcely felt, though the extreme east is sometimes slightly visited by the monsoon from the northwest, or that from the Coromandel coast. The climate is considered very salubrious.

The great majority of the population is Mahratia, and this part of India appears from time immemorial to have been the head quarters of that race which held the widely extended region of Maharashtra. In the hills adjoining the Ghats southward of Sattara, there are a considerable number of Ramooses, a predatory tribe, in physical aspect resembling the Bhils, but more subdued and civilized. They have no language of their own, and in dress and manners are more like the Mahratias. The total population of Sattara has been returned at 1,005,771, which affords density to the square mile. Such a great density may be regarded as ample for a mountainous tract, in general barren, and subject to frequently recurring droughts. The principal towns—Sattara the capital, Furdapur and Bejapoor—are noticed under their respective names.

During the administration of the country by the last rajah, a good carriage-road had been made from Sattara to Mahabulishwar, a distance of thirty miles, which was continued for twenty-seven miles to Mahar on the navigable river Savitree. There was also a good road continued from the Neera bridge at Sattara, thus completing the communication between that city and Poona. Since the lapse of the territory to the British, many excellent roads have been added. Among them may be noticed one connecting Bejapoor with Sattara, another from the town of Kurat, over the Koombaries Ghaut, to the Goman; a third over the Pusurnee Ghaut, between the town of Wase and Mahabul Peth, on the Mahabulishwar Hills.

Sevaje, who founded the state of Sattara and the Mahratia confederation, was the second son of Shaljee, a Mahratia leader of

some note, under the Nizam Shah dynasty of Ahmednuggur, and subsequently under that of Bejapoor. Sevaje began his predatory career about 1644, and in 1646 acquired his first stronghold, the hill-fort of Toran, by the treachery of the governor holding it on the part of the king of Bejapoor against whom he, in 1648, openly revolted. From that time his course of successful aggression against both Aurangzebe, then king of Delhi, and the king of Bejapoor was rapid. In 1659 he in person annihilated the general of the army of Bejapoor, and attacked the forces, which, thus surprised and deprived of a leader were for the most part slain the Mahratias among the survivors entering the service of their conqueror. In 1662 he had acquired a tract of country 250 miles in length northwards from Goa, and at its widest part 100 miles in breadth, and in this small territory the hardness and predatory habits of his soldiers enabled him to maintain an army of 7,000 horse and 50,000 foot. In 1664 he extended his predatory expeditions so far that he plundered the rich city of Surat, and with his spoil returned unmolested to his fastnesses. In 1665 he collected a fleet, and commenced a course of piratical depredations against the Mussulmans, who were especially enraged by the capture of the ships which according to annual usage, were conveying pilgrims from India to the Red Sea. In the same year, however Sevaje accepted service in the army of Aurangzebe, by whom he was soon after placed in confinement. From this distance he escaped, and returned to his fastness at Raecurg after an absence of nearly a year. He there became so formidable that Aurangzebe admitted him to terms, or rather concluded with him a treaty by which he was acknowledged as jaghiredar or subordinate proprietor of a territory much larger than that which he had formerly held. An attempt, made by order of Aurangzebe to seize Sevaje, caused him to recommence hostilities in which he was eminently successful ravaging to a great extent the territories of the sovereign of Delhi, exacting the tribute or black mail of a fourth of the revenues from such districts as were spared, and in a field action defeating an army of 20,000 men. In rivalry of the king of Delhi, he was, in 1674, crowned at Raecurg, with great splendour, adopting in all their extent, the ceremonies used by that gorgeous court on such occasions. He soon after marched towards the Coromandel coast, and, passing by Madras, took the strong fort of Jinji, one of the possessions of Bejapoor, but in the midst of his triumphs and greatness he was cut off by illness, in 1680, in the fifty-third year of his age. His son Sambhaje succeeded to his possessions, but being devoid of talent, energy and perseverance, and becoming incompetent from drunkenness and debauchery, was, in 1688, made prisoner by the Moguls, and in the following year cruelly put to death, by order of Aurangzebe. Not

withstanding, however, all the talents, resources, and perseverance of the emperor, the Mussulman cause rapidly waned, and that of the Marhattas prospered. They "seemed to multiply as the Mogul armies decayed. After reducing the Deccan to a desert, they had spread over Malwa, and made a powerful incursion into Guzerat, leaving their traces everywhere, in pillaged towns, ravaged fields, and smoking villages." Aurangzebe, after many campaigns, in which he vainly attempted to retrieve his sinking affairs, died in 1707 at Ahmednugur whither he had with difficulty fled the shattered relics of his ruined host. The rapid decay of the kingdom of Delhi accelerated the progress of the Marhatta power. The officers of the king left in charge of the Deccan, first faintly opposed and then concluded the Marhattas a truce was concluded about 1710, by which they yielded the chauth and thus, or the confirmation of the agreement, together with a formal grant of their territorial possessions by the emperor (Padshah) in 1719 may be considered as the final establishment of the Marhatta government, after a struggle of at least sixty years. The office of Peshwa, leader "or 'prime minister'" of the Marhatta empire had always been a place of importance, and Baji Rao who attained that dignity succeeded in 1749 in engrossing the whole powers of the state. Thenceforward the descendants of Serajee were mere pensioned captives. From that humiliating state Pertaub Singh the titular rajah was released in 1813, when the army of the Peshwa, in its rapid flight was surprised and routed by a British force at Ashti. On that occasion the rajah, with his mother and brothers were rescued and set at liberty after the family had been nearly seventy years in durance. To the rajah was assigned the territory of Satara, producing an annual revenue of 187,500*l* besides jaghires or feudal grants, and other alienations from the rent roll making in the aggregate about 200,000*l* for the gross annual income of the raj. The sovereignty of the territory thus assigned was to be held by the rajah "in subordinate co-operation with the British government, which engaged to defend the rajah's territories, and give him protection from all injury and aggression. The Marhatta prince having been always retained in a state of pillage, it was apprehended that to invest him at once with the full measure of power which he was ultimately to enjoy might be mischievous, the following stipulation therefore formed part of the treaty—"The rajah shall ultimately have the entire management of the country now ceded to him, but as it is necessary on account of the recent conquests of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration for the present will remain in the hands of the British political agent. That officer will, however, conduct the government in the

rajah's name, and in consultation with his highness, and in proportion as his highness and his officers shall acquire experience, and evince their ability to govern the country, the British government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British political agent shall offer him for the good of his state, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity." The management of the raj remained with the British political agent until April 1822 and an official report of that date records "the general prosperity and good order that prevailed throughout the rajah's districts, and the satisfaction which was shown by all classes of the people towards his highness's government and the existing system of management." At this prosperous time the government was transferred to the rajah, then twenty four years of age and the British functionary hitherto denominated political agent, was thenceforth styled Resident. Contentions, however subsequently arose between the rajah and the government of Bombay which soon increased to alienation. The rajah made demands which the government thought unwarranted by the treaty and being led into proceedings inconsistent with the position which he occupied he was, in 1839 deposed, and his brother elevated to his place. The deposed rajah was sent to Benares, where he died in the month of October, 1847. A treaty was concluded with the new rajah under which a competent revenue was secured to Pertaub Singh and certain modifications of the terms of the original treaty were effected in regard to certain jaghiredars of the Satara raj who, to obviate disputes, were formally declared under the direct control of the British government, though their contingent and pecuniary payments were reserved to the rajah, as previously fixed. Under this arrangement, capital sentences passed by these jaghiredars are made subject to confirmation by the British government.

Under the rule of the new rajah, the condition of the country was highly satisfactory. The British authorities, ever anxious for improvement, found in the prince a willing coadjutor. Not only were substantial reforms introduced but matters little heeded for the most part by native rulers received some measure of attention. Steps were taken to repair and preserve the fine relics of Mahometan architecture at Badajpore, while the great interests of humanity were advanced by the encouragement of vaccination, the abolition of suttee, and the suppression of trade in slaves.

The second rajah under the protection of the East-India Company died in 1848, without issue, but adopted, a few hours previously to his death, a boy distantly related to his family. It was obvious, however that by the general law and custom of India, a dependent principality could not pass to an adopted heir.

without the consent of the paramount power, yet, plain as this was, the decision of the British government was not given without deliberation. That government was under no pledge, direct or constructive, to give such consent, and it was deemed expedient, in reference to the general interests committed to its charge, to withhold it. The territory accordingly lapsed, by the extinction of the race of Sevajee, to the power which bestowed it, and was formally annexed to the British dominions. The revenue derived from all sources in 1850 amounted to 271,304*l*.

**SATTARA**—The principal place of the British province of the same name, in the presidency of Bombay. It is situated amidst the highlands of the Deccan, east of the culminating range of the Ghats, and where the country, though very rugged, inclines generally to the eastward. The site of the fort is the summit of a mountain having an area extending about 1100 yards in its greatest length, and 500 in breadth. The mountain is of no great height, but very steep. "Its defences consist of a scarp, upwards of forty feet in perpendicular black rock, on the top of which is a stone wall" and bastions of it have suffered dreadfully from huge stones precipitated on them from the fort above. Its most striking feature is "the north-east angle, which assumes nearly the shape of a tower, and is one of the strongest points, the rock being forty-two feet high, and the bastion now on the top of it consists of twenty-five feet of masonry, making a total of sixty-seven feet." The town of Sattara lies immediately under the fort, in a deep hollow, nearly surrounded on three sides by hills cut off from the west by the Syhadra Mountains (Western Ghats), and from every other quarter by the Yana, Kistna, and Oornocoree rivers." When the fort was attacked by the British at the close of the war with the Peshwa in 1818, it mounted only twenty-five guns, of various calibre, and was garrisoned by 400 men, who surrendered, having made scarcely any resistance, after a few shells had been thrown into the place. The British soldiers were immediately housed, but next day lowered, and the standard of Sevajee raised in their place, proclamation being made of the restoration of the titular chief to his dignity, and a portion of the territory held by his ancestors. Previously to the rise of Sevajee, this place had been held by the Mummukhan government of Bejapoor, it was taken by that celebrated chieftain in 1675, and made the seat of government by his successors in 1698. In 1706, being besieged by Aurangzebe in person it was taken by blockade after a vigorous resistance of about two months. In 1765 it was retaken by the Mahattes by stratagem and during the ascendancy of the Peshwa, was used ostensibly as the state residence, but actually as the prison of the rajah. After the deposit of the Peshwa, the titular rajah con-

tinued to reside here under the protection and control of the British authorities, till the race of Sevajee failed, by the death of his last descendant in 1848. A new church has been erected in the town by the British government. Distance from Bombay S.E. 115 miles, from Poona, S, 55. Lat. 17° 45', long. 74° 4'.

**SATTAVADE**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles NW of Madras. Lat. 13° 27', long. 80° 1'.

**SATTENAPATTI**—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 21 miles WNW of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 25', long. 80° 12'.

**SATTENWARREE** in the territory of Bhopal a fort on the northern frontier towards the Gwalior territory. In 1818 it was held by a garrison on the part of the rajah of Nagpore or Berar, and on the 8th of June was invested by a British force under Major Lamb, and on the 9th the rampart having been breached an attempt was made to storm, but the advancing party was received with so destructive a fire that thirty-two men of those near the head of the advancing column were unhappily cut down. The rear thereupon fled in panic to seek shelter, and were of necessity followed by the rest. All efforts to bring the men to renew the attack were unsuccessful and under cover of darkness, the party retired from the spot, having suffered the loss of eighty-six of their number in killed and wounded. On the following night, however, the garrison evacuated the fort, somewhere about half their number effecting their escape the remainder being killed or made prisoners. Sattenwarree appears to have been granted with other possessions by treaty of 1818 by the British government to the nawaab of Bhopal, 'in order to mark its approbation of his conduct, and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent.' Distance NW of Bhopal 30 miles, N.E. of Ogan 95. Lat. 23° 38' long. 77° 10'.

**SATTIYAMANGALAM**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 40 miles NNE of Coimbatore. Lat. 11° 30', long. 77° 15'.

**SATULA**, in the British hill state of Kotgarh, a village on a mountain rising steeply over the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea 6,771 feet. Lat. 31° 19' long. 77° 31'.

**SAUBIE NULIA**—A river rising in lat. 27° 12', long. 76° 19' and flowing in a north-easterly direction for eighty miles through Alwar and Kot Kassim, and for thirty through the British district of Goozagoon and the native territory of Jhukpur, falls into the Hamrootee river on the right side, in lat. 23° 25', long. 76° 38'.

**SAUCKRA**—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of

Sambalpoor, 84 miles W by S. of Sambalpoor Lat. 21° 19', long 82° 43'

SAUDERVEL.—A town of Bombay, in the territory of the Daung rajahs, 50 miles E. by S. from Surat, and 66 miles N.W. by W from Malligam. Lat. 21°, long 78° 37'

SAURKLA.—A town in Gujarat, or dooms of the Gulowar, 42 miles E.N.E. from Rajkote, and 83 miles W.S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 51', long. 71° 25'

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.—The country thus designated comprises an extensive tract, bounded on the north by Bundelcund and the British districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore on the east by Mirzapore and Kora on the south by the territory of Nagpore or Berar, and the territory of the Nizam and on the west by the territory of Gwalior or the possessions of the Scindia family and the territory of Bhopal. It lies between lat. 21° 16' and 25° 15', long 76° 53' and 82° 51', is 380 miles in length from east to west, and 190 in breadth from north to south, and has an area of 82,114 square miles. Within these boundaries are comprehended the independent state of Rewah, whose rajah is bound to the British government by a treaty of alliance. The other native chieftains are mere feudatories of the East India Company under whose grants they hold their possessions, within which, however, they exercise all the powers of government, subject to the interference, when necessary, of the paramount authority. Of the petty states thus situated, there are four—Kotee, Myhr Oocheyra, and Sohawal but the larger portion of the country known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territory is directly British. This portion comprises the districts of Saugor Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Seoni, Dumoh, Nurangpore, Baitool, Ramghur, and Sohajpore. Its outline is very irregular, but it may be described generally as extending from lat. 21° 16' to 24° 30' and from long 76° 53' to 82° 15', and comprehending an area of about 20,000 square miles.

The Saugor and Nerbudda is, with little exception, a considerably elevated tract, its limits embracing a portion of the ranges of the Vindhya and of the Mahadeo Mountains. The eastern part is an elevated table-land, having at its south-eastern angle the summit of Amarakantak, 8,463 feet above the sea, but declining towards the west into the more depressed tract called the valley of the Nerbudda, that great river holding its course along it westward towards the Indian Ocean. The Mahadeo Mountains form the southern inclining range of this valley the Vindhya, the northern. At the distance of about thirty miles south of the Nerbudda, the culminating ridge of the Mahadeo Mountains forms the line of water-head, dividing the streams flowing northward towards the Nerbudda from those flowing southward and south-eastward towards the Godavery. The

Mahadeo range appears to have an average elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea, one summit is judged to rise as high as 2,500, and two or three others are vaguely conjectured to have a still greater altitude. The elevation above the sea of the Vindhya forming the northern inclining range of the valley of the Nerbudda, is but moderate. This range is little more than the southern brow of a sort of plateau, of very irregular surface, but for the most part declining northward and sending off numerous streams in that direction. Few elevations exceed 2,000 feet, that of the Residency at Saugor, one of the most considerable ascertained, is only 2,050. Down this declivity, towards the north and north-east, flow the numerous feeders of the Betwa, the Cana, the Tons, and many others in their course towards the Jumna and the Ganges. The Sone, rising two or three miles east of the source of the Nerbudda, flows eastward the Taptee, rising in the Mahadeo range, in the south-west of the territory, flowing westward, holds a course parallel to the Nerbudda, but on an average fifty miles more to the southward, and, like that river, it falls into the Arabian Sea. The mineral productions do not present many varieties, but they are highly important, consisting principally of iron and of coal. Iron-ore is found to the north-eastward of Sohagpoor and the eastward of the river Sone, but the most important site is a tract extending from twenty to thirty miles north-east of Jubbulpore, where it is largely raised and smelted. A considerable quantity is manufactured at Poonasse, Chhindgurbh and some other places in this district. At Tendukheri also fifty miles south of Saugor and ten miles north of the right bank of the Nerbudda, is abundance of iron-ore of excellent quality which has been fully tested, as it is the material used in the construction of the excellent suspension-bridge over the Bootee, near the town of Saugor. The inexhaustible supply of iron-ore is the more important from there being abundance of excellent coal at many places in the vicinity as in the Rivan pergunnah of Chandia Kanria, which adjoins Kumbi on the north-east, and again in the Hoshungabad district, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, also about seven or eight miles below Jubbulpore, and at Sohagpoore, on the left bank of the Sone. Limestone abounds in many places, and the sandstone of the northern part of the district is remarkably fine-grained, strong and may be quarried of any quality desired. Little mention appears to be made of any other mineral produce in this district.

A considerable portion of the population appear to be of the stock of the Ghonda, perhaps the aboriginal race of this part of India. Some of the Ghond tribes are nearly in what is called a state of nature, lurking in the gloomiest recesses of the thickest forests, and subsisting for the most part on wild roots and fruits, wild honey, and game, which they kill with

their arrows. It is even alleged that they are cannibals, eating the carcasses of such of their number as they consider irrecoverably ill, and devouring their bodies. However this may be, it is beyond doubt that they offer human sacrifices to their idols. Notwithstanding their barbarism, they are, however, allowed to claim themselves under the second caste of Hindoos. Allied in origin and habits to these savages are the Kolat, Kolia, and Panwars, inhabiting the eastern part of the district. The remaining Hindoo population are Brahmans, Bundelas, various tribes of Rajpoots, and Mahrattas. The Mahomedan population consisting of Pathans and others, is not inconsiderable. This territory belonging to what are called the non-regulation provinces, the statistical information regarding it is somewhat loose, but under the names of the several districts—Saugor, Jabulpore, Hoshungabad, Seoni, Baitool, Sohappur, Belhary, Mandla, Dumoh, and Dhameoni. Of the earlier history of this territory little is known. It was probably long ruled by princes of the Ghoud race. It seems to have been at least partially conquered by Akbar about the year 1598. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, this tract became nominally subject to the Peshwa, but in the latter part of the eighteenth century Raghoojee Bhonsla, rajah of Bernar or Nagpore, having received from that potentate grants of the greater part of the territory made himself master of it. In 1818 this portion was ceded to the British government, in commutation of subsidy and contingent stipulated for by the treaty of 1816, and the cession was confirmed by the treaty of 1826. The claims of the Peshwa in Saugor had been previously surrendered, being included in the "rights, interests, and pretensions, feudal, territorial, and pecuniary," ceded by that prince to the East-India Company under the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1817. Serious disturbances continued in several portions of these provinces after the termination of the Afghan-war, which it was found necessary to quell by concentrating a military force in the disaffected territory.

**SAUGOR** the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situated in a hilly tract, considerably elevated above the surrounding country. The town is built along the west, the north, and the north-east sides of a lake nearly a mile in length and three-quarters in breadth, which occupies the lowest part of a valley, or rather a basin, surrounded by hills of trap formation, interspersed with a few sandstone. Here are military cantonments situated on an undulating plain north-east of the lake, and extending from north to south in a continuous line about a mile and a half. The

ground, however, it is said, has been judiciously selected, being in many places low, swampy and consequently unhealthy. The parade-ground is in front of the lines, and adjoining it is the European burial-ground, the extent and crowded state of which give an unfavourable impression as to the qualities of the atmosphere. The mint occupied a handsome building, situate about a mile to the east of the lake, and here, formerly 400 men were employed, but the establishment was some years since broken up and its business transferred to Calcutta. There is a large fort here, which now serves as an ordnance depot.

In consequence of the considerable elevation of the mts, the temperature at Saugor is rather moderate in proportion to the latitude, the thermometer rarely falls below 50 in the cold season or rises above 95° in the hot. The quantity of rain which falls during the year varies from thirty-four to forty-six inches. Here is a sort of collegiate school, under the management of three members, a secretary, a head master an assistant master, and a Hindoo master. There is an English and vernacular department. In the latter instruction is given in Persian, Hindoo, and Mahratta. The scenery of the beautiful lake well suited for pleasure-boats, and the abundance of fish and wild-fowl on its waters, or on its shores, render it a great source of recreation to the European residents. Saugor is the station of the civil establishment. The European population of the town and its vicinity, vaguely stated as "numbering some hundreds," have the services of a chaplain and a convenient church has recently been erected in the Gothic style. The total population of the town has been conjectured to amount to 60 000 the majority being Mahrattas.

Over the Beas or Beo, a river running near the town, was constructed, in 1830 an iron suspension-bridge of the metal obtained at Tendukheri, about fifty miles to the southward. The bridge is 200 feet in span and was erected by native workmen, at a cost of £ 8000, increased by a gratuity of 5000 £ to Major Frazer, army master of the Saugor mint, under whose superintendence the work was carried on. Elevations above the sea 1 940 feet distance N W from Jabulpore 90 miles, N from Nagpore 135, S W from Allahabad 225, S from Agra 255 W from Calcutta, by Allahabad 308 N E from Mhow 215 N E from Bombay 500 Lat. 23° 50', long 75° 49'.

**SAUGOR ISLAND** bounds the great entrance of the river Hoogly on the east side. It is seven or eight miles in length, and half that in breadth. On the east side is an ancient pagoda, and a large tank of fresh water, held in great veneration by the Hindoos, who go there in great numbers once every year to sacrifice. The island is held under a lease of ninety-nine years from government by a company which engaged at the end of twenty years to pay land-tax to the government on the

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cleared lands. It was subsequently found necessary to extend the term of rent-free tenure. The population in 1882 was estimated at 10,000. The system of manufacturing salt formerly carried on here by individuals under a system of license, has been discontinued. An iron lighthouse, to be erected on Middleton Point, was shipped from this country some few years ago. Lat. 21° 42', long. 88° 5'

**SAUMUND.**—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay 17 miles W by S of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 59', long. 72° 20'

**SAUNGI,** in the district of Sultanpore territory of Onda, a town 90 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 4,000 all Hindus, of the military class, and cultivators. Lat. 26° 8' long. 81° 58'

**SAUNTE.**—See SAOUTH

**SAUTNAIR,** in the British district of Baitool, Saugar and Nerbudda territory, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Ellichpore 22 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 21° 33' long. 77° 50'

**SAUTURRA.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore 166 miles E. from Nagpore, and 135 miles S.E. from Raipur. Lat. 20° 59', long. 81° 41'

**SAVAN DROOG** in the territory of Mysore a celebrated hill fort, situated on a vast and bare rock of granite, amidst dense forests and thickets. A small river rushing through a deep ravine, washes the south base of the rock which is divided by an intervening chain into two great summits each surmounted by a fortress independent of each other and both abundantly supplied with water. The circuit of the base is about eight miles, and the sides are so precipitous as to appear inaccessible when viewed from below. In the year 1791 it was invested by the British army under Lord Cornwallis, and the defences, though formidable by position, were soon breached. The garrison also appears to have been weak and pusillanimous, and both forts were carried by assault without the loss of a single life on the part of the British. After the final overthrow of Tipoo Sultan in 1799 it was garrisoned by a small native force, which was subsequently withdrawn on account of the insubordination of the place. Elevation above the sea 4,004 feet, distance from Bangalore W 19 miles, Srirangapatam N.E., 53 Lat. 12° 55' long. 77° 21'

**SAVANOOR.**—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles S by E. of Dharwar. Lat. 14° 55', long. 75° 19'

**SAVANTACUTTA.**—A town in the Mysore, 173 miles N.W. from Srirangapatam, and 85 miles N. from Mangalore. Lat. 14° 6' long. 74° 51'

**SAVITERRE,** a river in the collectorate of Buntagherry, Southern Concan, presidency of Bombay rises on the western declivity of the Mahabaleshwar range, about lat. 15° 17', long.

73° 27'. It flows west by the town of Mhar, and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bankote, in lat. 17° 58' long. 73° 5', its total length of course being about seventy miles. It is navigable as far as Mhar thirty miles from its mouth, and was formerly accessible at all times for large ships; but a sandbank at the mouth constantly increasing during the south-western monsoon, its facilities for navigation are greatly diminished. The bar has ten feet of water at low tide, and twenty-one at high water, spring tides, and ships may anchor inside in five fathoms. It abounds with fish, and abounds with alligators and other reptiles.

**SAWA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore, 55 miles E.N.E. from Oodeypore, and 26 miles N.W. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 45', long. 74° 39'

**SAWAN.**—A river of the Deccan division of the Punjab, rising in lat. 31° 41', long. 69° 40' and flowing easterly for fifty-five miles loses itself in the desert, about lat. 31° 41' long. 70° 30'.

**SAWAR,** in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Gooma to Nussurahad, 177 miles N.W. of former 52 S.E. of latter. The town of Sawar has a good basin, and water is plentiful. Lat. 25° 49' long. 75° 31'

**SAWNAIR.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore 21 miles N.W. from Nagpore, and 91 miles E. by N. from Ellichpore. Lat. 21° 25', long. 78° 57'

**SAWOTTEE.**—A town of Barmah situated on the right bank of the Iraddy river and 58 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 37', long. 94° 55'

**SAWUNTGURH.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee 19 miles N.E. by N. from Boondee, and 94 miles S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 39', long. 75° 54'

**SAWUNT WARREE.**—A small state under the political management of the presidency of Bombay. It forms the southern part of the tract known by the name of the 'Concan' or the territory lying between the Sydras range of ghats and the sea. It is bounded on the north by the Car river, on the east by the line of ghats, on the south by the Tiracol creek and the Portuguese territory of Goa, and on the west by the Vingaria mahal and the Salce mahal of the Malwar talooka, in the British collectorate of Buntagherry. It lies between lat. 15° 38'—18° 15' long. 73° 40'—74° 22' its greatest length from north to south is nearly fifty miles, its greatest breadth rather more than thirty, and it contains an area of 800 square miles.

The physical character of the country, like that of the Concan in general, is 'remarkably rugged and broken, interspersed with huge mountains and thick jungles, intersected by rivers and numberless rivulets, rocky and clear until they descend on the level, where they are affected by the tides, when they are



very deep and muddy." The more eastern part, consisting of a strip of land of no great width extends along the western side of the Ghats, and over their ridges into the Deccan. Of the scenery which presents itself from the summit of these passes, some idea may be formed by imagining mountains succeeding mountains, 3 000 or 4 000 feet high covered with trees, except in places where the huge black barren rocks are so solid as to prevent the hardiest shrub from finding root in their clefts. The monsoon rains on the declivities and ridges of the Ghats are heavier perhaps, than in any other part of the world, and 297 inches of rain have been known to fall in this elevated region in one year. Tigers, leopards, hyenas, and other wild beasts lurk in the more fertile tracts, where the great number of torrents and brooks give rise to luxuriant vegetation. Snakes and other reptiles also abound and the rivers near the sea swarm with alligators which prey on the fish, that exist in vast numbers. The staple crops are rice and jowar (*Holcus sorghum*), but wheat gram (*Cicer arietinum*) and other pulses, as well as excellent vegetables, thrive well in the milder season of the year. The soil is principally a light sand, full of stones and gravel and incapable of yielding the superior kinds of produce such as cotton, tobacco and sugarcane. Cocoanuts are exported largely. The principal manufactures are gold and silver embroidery worked on saddle-cloths and horse-appointments, native guns, swords and spear heads.

The principal road through this state is the great military route made by the British government from Belgaum down the Ram Ghant to the port of Vingoria. Besides this there are native roads from the Deccan, by the Tulikut Ghant, to Banda and the Goa territory down the Parpoles Ghant, to Warree and Vingoria, with a branch road through Dowint and Banda into the Portuguese possessions, down the Hunmunt Ghant by Neror Warree, and Mangaon, to Vingoria and Path, and by the Gottha Ghant to the port of Malwan. There are also cross-roads leading into the Goa territory on one side, and the Company's on the other and numerous small passes in the line of ghats from the upper to the lower country.

The chief rivers are the Gundnaddie the Karlee, the Banda, the Tullovn the Tillaree, called also Koodawee and the Kulna. There are also a number of small streams, which in the rainy season swell into considerable rivers.

The annual revenues of the Warree state amount to about 2 25 000 rupees the expenditure is fixed at something under 2,00 000 rupees leaving a small surplus revenue for the liquidation of debt. The Warree state is not tributary to the British government or to any foreign power but in 1836 the customs leviable on the military road passing through this state from the port of Vingoria to the Ram Ghant, were transferred to the British govern-

ment and in 1838 an agreement was concluded with the chieftain under which the whole of the customs of Sawunt Warree became the property of the British government, and the levy of transit-duties was abolished.

A corps was raised in 1839 by order of the British government, for service within the limits of this principality. It received the name of the Sawunt Warree local corps and is officered from the hrs. It is paid from the revenues of the state and is not bound to serve in foreign territory. This levy consists of 520 rank and file, eighty native officers, and two European commissioned officers. It is disciplined armed and clothed in the same way as the Company's irregular corps, and is maintained at an annual cost of about 45 620 rupees, which forms a debit on the revenues of the state.

A census of the population of Sawunt Warree state was taken in 1844. From this it appears that the total population of the district amounted to 143 733 in the proportion of 74 562 males to 69 171 females.

The Mahratta family Sawunt, from whom as possessors of Warree, the name of the territory originated appears to have first come into notice in the person of Sawunt Bahadur the deshmook or chief of the town and district of Warree, under the Mussulman monarchy of Bejapoor and a member of the Bolea family. In the year 1659, the Sawunt deshmook of Warree formed a treaty with the renowned Mahratta leader Sevajee by which he agreed to transfer his allegiance from the monarch of Bejapoor to that chief to whom he engaged to pay half the revenue of the district, and on his account to garrison the forts, and maintain a force of 300 infantry but this treaty proving unsatisfactory to both parties, it was soon broken, and the deshmook resumed his allegiance to Bejapoor. In 1662, however he was subjugated by the Mahratta chief, who subsequently restored to him his deshmooke rights, and found in him a faithful ally.

In the reign of Phoud Sawunt the first treaty with the East-India Company was negotiated. It appears to have been occasioned by the piracies on British commerce committed by Kanjee Angria and his successors on the gulf of Colaba, and bears date 13th April 1780. It consists of seven articles and after stipulating for perpetual peace and friendship between Phoud Sawunt Bhenabab the Sir Desesayee, and the Company and providing for their mutually assisting each other's ships at sea, proceeds to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance against the son of Kanjee Angria, who is characterized as the mutual enemy of both powers, and engages on behalf of the East India Company to give up all the conquests made during the war to the Sir Desesayee (the ruler of Sawunt Warree), with the exception of Gherah (the fort of Vizadroog) and the island Kennery which are to be retained by the British government.

# SAW—SEC

British commerce having suffered much from the pirates of Sawunt Warree, an expedition was despatched from Bombay early in the year 1765 under the command of Major Gordon and Captain Watson of the Bombay marine. They took the fort of Eastwuntghur or Rauree and changed its name to Fort Augustus but on the 7th April of the same year a treaty was concluded with the chieftain of Sawunt Warree, by which the British government agreed to restore the fort of Rauree on conditions. These conditions do not appear to have been fulfilled the result was the renewal of negotiation terminating in another treaty concluded 24th day of October 1766 by which the restoration of the fort of Rauree was confirmed subject to a certain payment. The consequences were natural and obvious depredations continued to be perpetrated and as Duff observes it is no slight stigma on the British administration that this system of piracy was not finally suppressed until the year 1812. In that year a treaty was concluded between the chief of Sawunt Warree and the East-India Company whereby the fort of Vingoria was surrendered to the latter and very stringent clauses for the suppression of piracy were agreed to. The aggressive and predatory spirit of the rulers of Sawunt Warree was however, not subdued. Demonstration having failed, armed interference became necessary and in 1819 the state was reduced by a British force but given up again with certain exceptions, the forts of Eastwuntghur (Rauree) and Newtee together with the lands round those forts and belonging to their jurisdiction comprehending the districts of Panti and Agraum and the whole line of seacoast from the Charles river to Vingoria, and from Vingoria to the Portuguese territory being ceded to the English. The treaty under which this cession took place was modified by another concluded in 1820 by which the inland villages were restored the British government retaining only the forts and villages forming the line of the seacoast. These two treaties proved equally inefficient with those formerly concluded and a succession of blundering diplomacy and unskilful military arrangements ensued, which appear to have left the country as before, a thorough social and political chaos. This state of things continued until 1838 when on the breaking out of another formidable rebellion it was considered inexpedient again to employ British troops in merely suppressing resistance to a chief to whom like and had already frequently been afforded and who had proved himself utterly unfit to rule. The removal of the Sir Desaijee from all authority was therefore considered to be an indispensable part of the new arrangement now rendered necessary. The country was temporarily placed under British management to be hereafter restored to the Sir Desaijee or his family when there should appear a sufficient prospect of good government. Two invasions of the Warree territory organized by certain malcon-

tents who had found shelter in the Goa territories followed but on both occasions the disturbances were with little difficulty put down. But in 1844 a more formidable insurrection broke out and Anna Sahib, the hereditary, having joined the insurgents, his right to the succession was declared forfeited. The country was taken under the permanent management of the British government and upon the death of its chief will be at the disposal of the paramount power. Since this period the tranquillity of this principality has not again been disturbed. Justice has been abolished and measures have been adopted to afford to all classes of the community protection from oppression and the ready redress of grievances.

**SAWUNTWARRI F**—A town of Bombay in the native state of Sawuntwarree 83 miles W by N from Belgaula and 2 1/2 miles E by N from Vingoria. Lat. 16° 56', long. 74° 1'

**SAWUR** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor a hill fort and large populous village on the route from Agra to Noemuch 147 miles S W of former 182 N E of latter. Lat. 26° 8' long. 76° 9'

**SAWURDE**—A town in the British district of Rutnagerah, lieut. gov. of Bombay 33 miles N E of Rutnagerah. Lat. 17° 24', long. 73° 34'

**SAWURGAUM**—A town in the British district of Unadnuggur, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles E. by N of Nank. Lat. 20° 7' long. 74° 30'

**SAWUTSIR** in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer a village on the route from Rutnagerah to the town of Beekaneer and 33 miles E. of the latter it contains sixty houses. Lat. 27° 54' long. 73° 52'

**SAYGEWUN**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 61 miles N W by W from Jaulnah and 47 miles E by S from Malgaum. Lat. 20° 35' long. 75° 11'

**SFAL** a river of Bombaypore rises in lat. 21° 31' long. 84° 18' and flowing south west ends for twenty six miles falls into the Mahanuddy river in lat. 21° 28' long. 84° 1'

**SEAI KOTE** in the Reechan Doosh division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab 63 miles N N F of the town of Lahore. The population amounts to 19,249. A church has been recently erected here. The district of which this town is the chief place has an area of 1,360 square miles and a population of 641,782. Lat. 32° 28' long. 74° 33'

**SEATAKOUND**—A town in the British district of Barua, lieut. gov. of Lachal, 86 miles S E by E of Bettiah. Lat. 20° 30' long. 8° 4'

**SEPLIAN**—A town of Lurrah situated on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 79 miles S W by W from Ava. Lat. 21° 13', long. 94° 59'

**SECLOR F**, in the British district of Benares, 865

## SEC

under the bent-gov of the N W Province, a small town adjoining the city of Benares on the west. It contains the civil establishments, the military cantonments and the residences of the British population whose avocations are connected with the great city in the vicinity. The bungalows or lodges of the British engaged in civil pursuits are rather widely scattered outside the military cantonment, or to the west of it, and among numerous groves and gardens, the only ornaments of a scene otherwise not very attractive. The residences, however, are substantial well finished, and well appointed and rank among the best possessed by Europeans in this part of India. In the midst is the church surmounted by a steeple, and well fitted up in the interior. There is besides a neat chapel, built by subscription and open for divine service in Hindostanee. The other principal establishments are the Courts of Justice, the Treasury and the Jail, plain brick built structures. The best of the government buildings is the Mint erected under the superintendence of Mr James Prinsep formerly manager of that department at Benares. It was scarcely finished, however when the process of coinage within it was stopped, and the entire business removed to Calcutta.

The military cantonment is traversed by the small stream the Burneh Nuddy which, in the middle of the assemblage of lodges and regimental buildings, is crossed, by means of a bridge, by the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares. The cantonment is the head quarters for the Benares division of the Bengal army. Lat 25 18', long 88 2'

**SECUNDERA** in the British district of Agra, bent-gov of the N W Province, a village on the route from the city of Muttra to that of Agra. Here is an asylum for the children of slaves who perished in the dreadful famines of A.D. 1837-1838. The number, originally 350 was in 1841 reduced by death to less than 300 boys and girls, in nearly equal proportion the former are taught gardening and handicrafts the latter, spinning sewing, and similar pursuits suitable to their sex, and both are educated in the Christian faith. When of age, they intermarry and are located in a contiguous village, formed of houses provided for their accommodation. Secundera is celebrated for containing the mausoleum of Akbar who with great prosperity and renown, reigned over India and Afghanistan from A.D. 1555 to 1605. The mausoleum is situate in the midst of a square embattled inclosure, said to contain forty acres, and entered by four vast and superb gateways, one being in the middle of each side of the square. They are built of red sandstone, each surmounted by four minarets, with numerous tablets, mouldings, and other ornaments of white marble, and inscriptions in black marble. That on the west side is in tolerable preservation, the rest are in ruins. The remains of Akbar lie in a deep vault,

under the centre of the building, and beneath an unornamented slab of marble. This building is generally supposed to have been erected by Akbar for the reception of his own body. However Akbar's son and successor Jehangir states that he himself built it, in honour of his father's memory. Lat 27° 18', long 78 1'

**SECUNDERA** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a town on the route from Agra to Ajmer, 88 miles W of former 135 E of latter. It is situate on the right or south bank of the Beengunga, a torrent having a channel several hundred yards wide, devoid of water in the dry season but having a wide and rapid stream during the periodical rains. The town is surrounded by a mud rampart. Lat. 26 57' long 76 35'

**SECUNDERABAD** in the territory of the Nizam a British military cantonment, advantageously situate on the north-east side of the Hoosain Sagur, a tank or artificial piece of water about three miles in length from north to south and two in breadth, lying amidst a number of smaller tanks, with which the surrounding country singularly abounds. To the west, and distant three miles, is a range of hills, consisting of granite rocks heaped on each other in a variety of strange and fantastic shapes and two miles to the north east are two very remarkable and large granitic hills, of an hemispherical shape each completely isolated. Their summits which are considerably elevated above the adjacent country are surmounted by the tombs of Mussulman ascetics regarded as saints, and hence numerous pilgrimages are annually performed to them. The cantonment extends in a line from east to west nearly three miles forming a curved irregular street, having the officers houses ranged on either side, in moderately-sized inclosures. This street is intersected in different parts by others, running north and south which afford a facility of communication with the bazars, the sepoy lines, and the parade-ground. The sepoy lines face the north, and behind them are the bazars, extending three-fourths of the length of the cantonment. At the right, or eastern extremity of the cantonment, are the European infantry barracks, and a short distance to the north of Saint John's Church, a large and handsome building, situate on the highest ground in the cantonment in consequence, however, of the unhealthiness of the spot, orders have been issued for the erection of new infantry barracks on a more eligible site. North of the sepoy lines are the hospitals and arsenal. On the western extremity of the barracks are the horse-artillery lines, and north of it, and separated from it by the spacious parade are the foot-artillery barracks. The cavalry lines are two miles north of the cantonment, at Bownepally in an open country, on a rising ground, remarkably healthy. In the town, around the bazars of the cantonment, the streets are crooked, narrow and irregular, and the ground being uneven, pools

# SEC—SEE.

of dirty water and accumulations of filth are formed causing during the hot season miasma and pestilential exhalations. Much attention however has lately been given to remedy these evils by the formation of sewers and the inhabitants are held responsible for the clearing and cleansing of the streets before their respective houses. There is an abundant supply of good water, from numerous wells and fountains. The south-west monsoon commences generally at Secunderabad in the beginning of June, and continues at intervals till about the middle of October. During November and December the sky is frequently cloudy and the winds easterly and sometimes also in the north-east monsoon a considerable quantity of rain falls. From the beginning of January to the end of May the sky is generally clear and the weather dry. Dews are not unfrequent in January and the early part of February and in some years light showers of rain occur during these months. The annual fall of rain is estimated at thirty-two inches, but in years when the monsoon fails, it does not amount to half that quantity. The mean temperature in the house for one year deduced from observations made at sunrise at two o'clock in the afternoon and at sunset, was in January 74½, February, 76½, March 84, April, 91½, May 98, June, 88, July 81, August, 80½, September 79, October 80, November 76, December 74½, giving as the annual mean 81½. The most muggy times of the year are the wet and cold seasons. The prevalent diseases are fever, dysentery, and rheumatism. According to the latest accounts, there are in the town 5,000 houses, containing a population of 34,357. Elevation above the sea 1,337 feet. Distance from Mangalore, N.E. 498 miles. Madras, N.W., 393. Bombay S.E. 449. Calcutta, S.W., 962. Lat. 17° 26' long 78° 35'.

**SECUNDERPOOR**, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Meerutpoor 56 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° long 84° 6'.

**SECUNDERPOOR**.—A town in Oude situated on the left bank of the Ganges river and 33 miles S.W. by W. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 34' long 80° 39'.

**SEDASHVAGHUR**, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the north side of the Cauvery Nuddy and a mile east of its mouth. The Cauvery Nuddy descending from the Ghats, here discharges itself into an inlet of the sea opposite the town, about a mile wide and twenty-five feet deep at high tide but the entrance is hazardous and intricate and ships frequenting this part of the coast anchor outside in Carwar Bay a roadstead sheltered by several islets, of which the principal are Karmaguda and Sedashvaghur, the latter indicates here a fort, founded by Sedashwa Rao, one of the

rajahs of Soonda, who grew into importance on the overthrow of the great kingdom of Vijayanagar at the battle of Talikota, in the year 1564. Distance N.W. from Mangalore 145 miles, S.E. from Bombay 290. Lat. 14° 52', long 74° 12'.

**SEELAPUNT** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Tibet 60 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 53' long 80° 39'.

**SEELANUR**, in the British district of Noolandahur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Noolandahur to Vondabed 20 miles N.N.E. of the former. It contains a population of 5,841 inhabitants. Lat. 28° 37' long 78° 9'.

**SEELAU KA CUR**, in the Sindh Sagor Division of the Punjab a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Chenab, 33 miles N.N.E. of the town of Multan. Lat. 30° 54' long 71° 50'.

**SEEMUNJE**, in the British district of Bograh, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal a town on the river Surrat, a considerable stream flowing from north to south and navigable throughout the year for small craft and during the periodical rains for those of great burden. Lat. 25° long 89° 20'.

**SEEBGUNIE**.—A town in the British district of Maldah, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 36 miles S. of Maldah. Lat. 24° 40' long 88° 10'.

**SEEBPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 46 miles S. by E. of Midnapoor. Lat. 21° 47', long 87° 30'.

**SEEBPOOR**.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seebpoor 46 miles S.E. by E. of Loochinpoor. Lat. 27° long 94° 40'.

**SEEBPOUR**.—A town of Assam in the British district of Seebpoor two miles N. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27° 2', long 94° 30'.

**SEEDTM**.—A town in the lapsed territory of Odempoor on the south-western frontier of Bengal, 20 miles N. from Odempoor and 74 miles S.W. by S. from Palanow. Lat. 23° 57', long 83° 24'.

**SEEHIA**, in the British district of Goochraon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village close to the western frontier, towards the jaghirs of Jajhur. Lat. 25° 15' long 76° 29'.

**SEHLIN HOU**.—A town of Burma, situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river and 109 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 51', long 84° 41'.

**SEERAR**, in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawtee, a town the residence of a thakoor or chief one of the five principal leaders of that country. His revenues according to Tod, amount to 8,00,000 rupees annually. On the invasion by the British troops in 1835 it was occupied by them having been surrendered without resistance. Distance S.W. from Delhi 847.

## SEE

143 miles NW from Agra 180 Lat.  
27 36 long 75 20'

**SEEKREE**, in the British district of Budaon  
 1st-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on  
 the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 35 miles  
 W of the former It has a bazar and is  
 supplied with water from wells Lat. 28 26  
 long 78 59'

**SEELDHURRUMPORE**—A town of Assam, in the British district of Nowgong 80 miles S.E. by E of Nowgong Lat 26° 7' long 93 10'

**SEENA.**—A river rising in the British col-  
lectorate of Ahmednuggur in lat 19° 8' long  
74° 37'. It flows south east through this  
collectorate and that of Sholapore, and falls  
into the Beemah river in lat 17° 22' long  
75° 58'.

**SEENGURH** in the British district of  
Muzaffurnugger, lieut.-gov. of the N W Pro-  
vinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to  
Meerut, and 17 miles S E of the former. Lat.  
29 33' long 77 14'

**SLEPAH**—A town in the British district of baron lieut.-gov of Bengal 80 miles S. by W of Bettiah Lat. 26 21 long 84 30

**SEEPPOW**—A town in the native state of Dholpoor 18 miles N W from Dholpoor and 83 miles S W by S. from Agra. Lat 26 47, long 77 50.

**SEEPRA**.—A river of Malwa, rising on the north side of the Vindhya range, 11 miles E of the small town of Preppada, and in lat. 22 37 long 76 12'. It has a winding course generally north westerly through a fertile country and forty miles from its source recedes on the left side the small river Kaund and passing subsequently by the towns of Ojeyn and Mahadpoor falls into the Chambal on the right side in lat. 23 54 long 75 29' after a total course of 120 miles. So numerous is its progress, that in a distance of twenty-six miles it is thrice crossed by the route from Mhow to Mahadpoor, by Ojeyn being in each instance fordable in fair weather. At the point of passage, six miles north of Ojeyn or lower down the stream than that city and fifty five miles from the source the passage is made by a rugged rocky ford of about 100 yards in width. Higher up the stream, and four miles south of Ojeyn it is crossed on the route from Agra to Mhow and there has a bed rocky for 100 yards banks steep and cut into ravines at the ghat (ford) width of the stream in dry season twenty yards, and from one to one and a half feet deep. Still higher at Bowles, about twenty miles from the source it is crossed, on the route from Mhow to Sangur by a ford fifteen yards wide with little water, and a sandy bed. Close to Mahadpoor, it is crossed on the route from Neemuch to that town by ferry or otherwise by a deep ford higher up. During the rains, the river swells and overflows many places on its banks. In 1831 it rose to such

a height as to wash away part of the town of Mahipour. In the Ayen Akbery it is gravely stated. It is astonishing that sometimes this river flows with milk. A similar belief according to Jaquemont, is still entertained by devotees respecting the water of a small deep tank close to the bank of the river, at Oojein. The water of this basin notwithstanding its uninviting appearance has, for devotees of competent faith, varied and delicious tastes according to the various seasons of the year. In summer the taste is that of sherbet in autumn of milk in winter of honey &c &c. It is not drunk unless it has passed through the hands of the Brahmins who frequent the place, and hve by the credulity of the devotees.

**SEER**, in Sunda the mouth of the Goongroo or Pinyaree branch of the Indus, which in its lower part is in consequence of the dam thrown across it at Maghissee, deserted by the stream except during the highest state of the inundation. This estuary is navigable for boats of forty tons. The Seer mouth is in lat. 23 46', long 68 7'

**SEERAMPOOR**—A town in the territory inhabited by the independent hill tribes of Orissa 49 miles W from Goomsoor and 120 miles S from Sambulpoor Lat 19 45', long 83 57'

**SEI RHUTTER.**—A town in the native Mahratta jaghure of Sauglee, presidency of Bombay 41 miles ESE from Dharwar and 90 miles W from Bellary Lat 15 18' long 75 38'

SEERMOW in the territory of Bhopal a town on the route from Hooshangabad to Saugor 76 miles N E of former 88 S W of latter It is situated at the south base of a ghat or passage over a ridge of trap amidst stupendous hills and cliffs of the same formation It has a bazar and is supplied with water from wells Lat. 23 24 long 78 34

**SEERMOWA** in the British district of Furruckabad, Rent-gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futtogh and 14 miles NW of the latter Lat. 27° 26', long 79° 29'.

SEEROCKE.—See SKROH.

**SEERPAHDKE.**—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge, on the south west frontier of Bengal 70 miles W by 9 from Midnapoor and 57 miles S. from Burraboom. Lat. 23° 16, long 86 20'

**SEERPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 164 miles N N E. from Hyderabad, and 128 miles S.E. from Ellich poor Lat. 19 30' long. 79 35'

**SEERPORE**, in the British district of Patna, *leut. gov of Bengal* a town on the right or south bank of the Ganges. It has about 1,000 houses, and a population of 5 000. The town is distant W from Patna 15 miles.

## SEE-SEH

**E** from Benares, by way of Ghazipur 140  
Lat. 25 40' long 85 2'

**SEERPOR**—A town in the British district of Moorshedabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 18 miles W by S. of Moorshedabad Lat. 24 8' long 85 1'

**SEERPORE** in the British district of Bogra, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town near the south frontier towards the British district of Pubna. It is situated on the right bank of the great river Curattee, and is of rather considerable size. Distant 8 from the town of Bogra 12 miles, N F from Murhampoor 82 from Calcutta 200 Lat. 24 40' long. 89 24'

**SEERSONDIE**—A town in the territory of Nagpur 100 miles S E. by E from Nagpur and 122 miles S E. by E from Seoni Lat. 20 27' long 80 30'

**SEETABULFEE**—An eminence in the outskirts of the town of Nagpur the chief place in the British territory of the same name. This spot has been rendered memorable by an action which took place there on the 26th November 1817 when a treacherous attack upon the British made by order of the rajah of Nagpur with a body of 20 000 men was gallantly met and defeated by a force of not more than 1 400. A noble charge made by Captain Fitzgerald with a small party of cavalry upon a large body of the enemy's horse, decided the fortune of the day. The resident, Mr. Jenkins was on the field throughout the day as was also his assistant Mr. Sotheby who was there killed. Distant 10½ miles F from Ellichpore and 60 miles E. by E from Raibool Lat. 21 10' long 79 9'

**SEETA MOW** in Malwa a town the principal place of a small raj of the same name. It is held by a petty rajah a descendant of a scion of the family of Joudpore. The annual revenue paid to the rajah is estimated at 90 000 rupees out of which he pays 60 000 Salim Shye rupees, or 47 250 Company's rupees, to Scindia. The rajah some time since claimed a reduction of tribute, on the ground of the insufficiency of the resources of the country to meet the claim, and compliance with his request has been made dependent upon the result of a survey of his territory. Population of the town about 10 000. Distant N W of Oojein 66 miles S W of Gwalior fort 230 Lat. 24 8' long 75 27'

**SEETE LEKH** in the British district of Kumaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a peak of the main range of the Himalaya, on the right bank of the Kali (Eastern) and forming part of the ridge separating the mahall or subdivision of Buns from that of Dharma. Elevation above the sea 16 833 feet. Lat. 30 8', long 80 52'

**SEETULGUREE** in the British district of Munshiganj lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 11 miles S E of the former Lat. 29 30', long 77 10'

**SEFWANA**—A town in the Raypoot state of Jodhpoor, nine miles N of the left bank of the Loonee river and 62 miles S W from Jodhpoor Lat. 25 40' long 72 20'

**SECAON**—A town in the territory of Nagpur 68 miles S from Nagpur and 123 miles S E by E from Ellichpore Lat. 20 20' long 79 13'

**SEGOR CUNGE**—A town in the jaghire of Rampoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, Lat. 28 40' long 79 1'

**SEGOWLEE**, in the British district of Sarun lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Coochpore cantonment to that of Mulye 38 miles E of former 51 W of latter. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26 44' long 84 47'

**SEGU**—A village in the British district of Boodlandsbuhur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, 45 miles E of Daulta Lat. 23 25', long 78 1'

**SEHAI** in the British district of Futtahpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Daulana, and 18 miles N E of the town of Futtahpore. Lat. 2 long 81'

**SEHAI KA SAIKAE** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore and 1½ mile W of the former Lat. 27 9' long 77 58'

**SEHMBILL**—A town in the Raypoot state of Oodey, 33 miles N W from Oodey and 90 miles N by E from Jodhpoor Lat. 25 3' long 73 30'

**SEHOOI**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 30 miles N W from Ikutabad, and 63 miles N from Ahmednuggur Lat. 20 3' long 74 50'

**SEHORE**—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad presidency, of Kumbay 103 miles S S W of Ahmedabad, Lat. 21 40' long 71 55'

**SEHORE**, in Malwa, a town of Bhopal on the route from Sangor to Ausergureh 132 miles S W of former 152 N E of latter. It is situated on a bold rising rock of quartz, and is a considerable town the residence of the British political agent for Bhopal. Around it is a large grove of mangoes and other trees. There is a considerable manufacture of printed muslins. There is a good bazar and water is abundant, the town being situated on the right bank of the Seven a small river tributary to the Parbutty. Distant S W of Bhopal 22 miles, N W of Hoshangabad 66 Lat. 23 15' long 77 5'

**SEHRA**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, situated on the left bank of the Pir Panyal river and 67 miles S W by W from Srinagar Lat. 33 38' long 74 6'

**SEHUL** in the British district of Moradabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and five miles N of the former Lat. 28 04', long 78 05'

# SEH-SEM

**SEHURKE**, in the British district of Goruck poor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Buraesh 63 miles N W by W of the former Lat. 27 8 long 63 31

**SEHWAN** in Sindh a town situate on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right or south west bank of the Arul, which flows from the Lake Manchar into the Indus, and which at present of the town is about 100 yards wide and when lowest twelve feet deep The Indus a few years ago flowed close to the town but is now two miles distant from it Ruined houses mosques and sepulchres cover here a wide space, and bear evidence of the greatness of this city before it was ruined by the Kalora princes of Sindh The houses of the present town are of mud often several stories high and arched. They are superior to those usually to be seen in the towns of Sindh but the bazar long crooked narrow and covered with mats to exclude the scorching beams of the sun, is ill supplied with goods and has little trade The manufactures are inconsiderable, consisting of caps, shoes and petty silken fabrics. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen or beggars, which last class are supported by the pilgrims who flock to the shrine of Lal Shah Bas whose memory stands high for sanctity not only with Muslims but also with Hindus The remains of this reputed saint, who was originally from Khorasan, lie in a tomb inclosed in a quadrangular edifice, covered with a dome and lantern, ornamented with smaller domes and spires, and with glazed porcelain tiles, bearing numerous inscriptions in Arabic characters. The gate is of hammered silver, as is the balustrade round the tomb, which is covered with rich cloths. The sepulchre is reputed to contain a considerable treasure, and its keepers are endowed with the gardens of Sehwan and several villages. Great numbers of pilgrims flock to this spot from all parts of Sindh and the neighbouring countries but neither the possession of so sacred a deposit, nor the example of so much devotion, has any beneficial effect on the morals of the population who are remarkable for idleness and profligacy North west of the town and separated from it by a deep channel is an eminence about eighty feet high having its sides encased with a brick wall The summit is oval, and is 1,200 feet long and 750 wide. It is covered with ruins and fragments of pottery, the remains of towers are visible along the circuit of the wall, and two fine arched gateways are in tolerable preservation. The population of Sehwan is estimated by Buraesh at about 2,000 Lat. 26 24 long 67 55

**SEIK STATES**.—See **SEIKH**

**SEILGOMNA**.—A town in the native state of Koraon, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 68 miles E N E. from Sobagpoor and 101 miles W by S. from Palamou Lat. 23 40, long 82° 25'

**SEIRRA**.—A town in the British district

of Midnapoor lieut. gov. of Bengal 61 miles W by N of Calcutta. Lat 22° 40', long. 87 30'

**SEKAYGAHDO**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 66 miles S W by W from Ava. Lat 21 22, long 95 8

**SEKKAYBEEN**.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river, and 69 miles W by N from Pegu. Lat. 17 48, long 95 16'

**SEKRORA** in the territory of Oude a British cantonment three miles E of the left bank of the Eastern Sarjoo, a feeder of the Ghaghra, 56 miles N E of Lucknow 115 N of Allahabad The Sarjoo is crossed by a ferry the road towards Lucknow is good in dry weather Lat. 27 7 long 81 44

**SEKSURA**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Arun river and 101 miles E by N from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 54, long 86 55'

**SEKUNDRA** in the British district of Cawnpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Jalloun, 48 miles W of the former Lat 26 27 long 79 41'

**SELA GUNGA**, a river of independent Tipperah rises in lat 23 55 long 92 8, and flowing first westerly for thirty five miles, then south for eighteen falls into the Goomtee river in lat 23 34 long 91 37'

**SEIIMABAD**.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, lieut. gov. of Bengal 11 miles S E by S of Burdwan Lat. 23 4, long 88 1

**SELLEEGOREE**.—A town in the British district of Dinajpore lieut. gov. of Bengal, 77 miles N by W of Dinajpore Lat 26° 39', long 88 25'

**SELON**.—A town in Oude, situate on the right bank of the Saee Nuddee and 68 miles S E by S from Lucknow Lat. 26 1, long 81 31'

**SEMARÁ**.—A town in Nepal, situate at the source of one of the branches of the Raptree river and 153 miles W from Khatmandoo Lat. 27 40' long 82 50

**SEMARREEA**.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor 156 miles E N E. from Nagpoor and 77 miles S S E. from Rangurh Lat 21 49' long 81 29'

**SEMBREW GHAWN**.—A town of Burmah situate on the right bank of the Irrawady river and 123 miles S W from Ava. Lat. 20° 38' long 94 36'

**SEMKUR**.—A town of Eastern India, in the territory lately belonging to Toola Ram Semahputtee, 74 miles E from Jyntahpore, and 89 miles S S E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25 17, long 93 14

**SEMOOWLEE**.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Soudia, situate on 870

# SEM-SER

the right bank of the Asua river and 19 miles N W from Gwalior Lat 26 25 long 73

**SEMULBAREE**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieut. gov of Bengal 20 miles N E of Purneah. Lat. 25 57, long 87 47

**SENDAHAT**—A town of Burmah situated on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 46 miles W from Ava. Lat. 21 54 long 95 20

**SENEE**—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situated on the left bank of the Monas river and 103 miles N by W from Gowhaty Lat. 27 38 long 91 87

**SENGE KHABAB, or INDUS RIVER.**—See INDUS.

**SENOWRA** in the British district of Mysore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alighur to that of Ktawa, and 40 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27 12, long 78 38

**SENTULGURH** in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a small town on the route from Dohin to the town of Jeypore, 26 miles N E of latter. It is surrounded by a mud rampart, and is situated in a sandy plain little capable of production and consequently scantily cultivated. Lat. 27 5 long 78 23

**SEOLURH**—A town in Orissa 63 miles N E from Lucknow and 120 miles E. from Shahjehanpore Lat. 27 43 long 81 54

**SEOHARA** in the British district of Dijnour, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Dehra to Moradabad and 29 miles N W of the latter. The surrounding country is in general sandy and overrun with jungle. Elevation above the sea 701 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 917 miles. It contains a population of 6 414 inhabitants. Lat. 28 18 long 78 39

**SEONDA** in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Banda to Kalleenjur 25 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 25 18 long 80 25

**SEON DARA**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Badaoon 19 miles S by E. of the former. Lat. 28 38 long 78 56

**SEOTIE**—A river rising in Mirzapoor about lat. 24 44 long 82 15 close to the Bujhat Ghat, and at an elevation above the sea of probably about 1 000 feet. It holds a northerly course of about fifteen miles and then turning to the north west, flows by the northern base of the Kutra Pass, and receiving several small streams, falls into the Bilund, on its left side in Lat. 24 55 long 82 8, having flowed altogether a distance of about forty miles.

**SEOWLA**, in the British district of Futtah-

pore, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Caswore to the town of Futtahpore and nine miles N W of the latter. Lat. 26 2 long 80 44

**SERA**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 43 miles N W of the former. Lat. 29 24, long 78 31

**SERA** in the territory of Mysore, a town situated on a tributary of the river Veilarati. It has a fort wall built of stone of considerable size and regular construction. Within are the remains of the residence of the former nawab or Mussulman governor. There is likewise a large mosque besides some others of less importance, this having been formerly a very populous place, but it suffered dreadfully from the predatory attacks of the Mah rattas, and Tippu Sultan further urged its ruin by taking away 1,000 families to re-people the town of Shahr Ganjam which he built on the island of Seringapatam. It has, however, since the establishment of British supremacy in some degree revived and contains a few good streets. 2 000 houses having been built in the first year after the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan. Here are two extensive tanks, but in few years is the rain sufficient to replenish them; the climate of this part of Mysore being very dry. The overthrow of the monarchy of Vijayanagar by a Mussulman confederacy at the great battle of Falkote, took place in 1564 and about eighty years later Sera was subjugated by the king of Bejapoor and granted in jaghire to Shajjee, the father of Surjee. The town became the seat of an extensive provincial government. On the overthrow of the state of Bejapoor by Aurungzebe it appears to have become part of the soubah or province of the Deccan and was held as a sort of fief, ostensibly subordinate to the Nizam after that officer had attained independence. In 1757 it was captured by the Mahrattas and though still in their possession, it was in 1761 nominally conferred on Hyder Ali the formidable adventurer of Mysore, by Basalat Jung the brother of Nizam Ali. Hyder found little difficulty in making himself master of the place. In 1767 it came into the possession of the Mahrattas, but was immediately restored for a pecuniary compensation. In 1773 it was again wrested from that potentate by the Mahrattas, but retaken in the following year by his son Tippoo Sultan. In 1791, when Lord Cornwallis advanced into Mysore, it was occupied by the British. Its elevation above the sea has been estimated at 2 223 feet. Distance from Seringapatam, N, 92 miles, Bangalore N W, 73. Madras W., 234. Mangalore, N E. 150. Lat. 18° 45', long 76° 57'

**SERAEN**—A town in the British district of Pooree, one of the divisions of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 17 miles N W by N of Juggurnaut. Lat. 20, long 85 45



India

# SER.

**SERAI**, in the British district of Bundel-  
cund, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a  
town on the route from Tehree to Saugur 30  
miles S of the former Lat. 24° 7' long 78° 50'

**SERAI GUNGON** in the British district  
of Saharunpoor a village on the route from  
Kurnal to Saharunpoor and 23 miles N.E. of  
the former town. Distance N W from Calcutta  
988 miles. Lat. 29° 46' long 77° 20'

**SERAMPORE**, in the British district of  
Hoogly lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a town on the  
right or western bank of the river Hoogly  
Heber describes it as a handsome place, kept  
beautifully clean and looking more like a  
European town than Calcutta, or any of its  
neighbouring cantonments; and viewed from  
the opposite side of the river, it has a peculiarly  
pleasing appearance. Here are a court-house,  
and a large building which was the govern-  
ment house during Danish rule. The place  
acquired some celebrity as being the spot  
where, in the latter part of the last century  
the Baptist missionaries established themselves  
and where they prosecuted their labours for  
the advancement of Christianity in India, and  
for the acquisition by Europeans of a know-  
ledge of the languages of the East. The in-  
stitution which they reared attracted to the  
place a degree of attention which otherwise it  
certainly would never have commanded.

Serampore was at one time the Alsatia of  
Calcutta, and afforded refuge to schemers, in-  
solvent debtors, and reckless adventurers, who  
had found it prudent to disappear from that  
metropolis. It was in consequence a bustling  
lively gay dissipated place, but the state of  
affairs has been changed by the loss of its in-  
sources, which having been found very trou-  
blesome to the jurisdiction of the East India  
Company the place has been purchased from  
the Danes, and formally transferred to the  
British. The pecuniary equivalent was calcu-  
lated at twenty five years' purchase of the net  
revenue. Serampore is noted for its manufac-  
ture of paper. The supply required for the  
impressions of the *Calcutta Gazette* is furnished  
from hence, and the coarser quality denomi-  
nated cartridge-paper is said to be equal in  
every respect to that of England. Population  
of town, exclusive of that of the suburbs,  
13,000 distant from Calcutta, N 18 miles  
Lat 22° 46' long 88° 24'

**SERAMPORE**—A town in the British  
district of Rangpur lieut.-gov. of Bengal,  
61 miles E by N of Hazareebagh Lat.  
24° 6' long 86° 20'

**SERAN**—A town in the native hill pro-  
vince of Koonawar situate on the left bank of  
the Sulej river and 48 miles N.E. by E from  
Simla. Lat. 31° 30', long 77° 51'

**SERAO** in Gurwhal a small town in the  
valley of the Budeear and on the left bank of  
the river of that name. It is situate amidst a  
large extent of terraces, formed on the decli-  
vity of the mountains rising behind it, and

carefully cultivated. Serao is 7 885 feet above  
the sea. Lat. 30° 57', long 78° 17'

**SERGOONG**—A town in the native state  
of Bhutan, 62 miles N by E from Durrung  
and 73 miles N W from Bishnath Lat. 27° 18',  
long 92° 17'

**SERIEKALA**.—A town in the British  
district of Singboon on the south west frontier  
of Bengal 18 miles N.E. from Chalbassa, and  
36 miles S W by W from Burraboom Lat.  
22° 46' long 85° 58'

**SERINAGUR**—See **SIRINAGUR**.

**SERINGAPATAM**, a celebrated fortress  
and town formerly the capital of the territory  
of Mysore is situate on the western extremity  
of an island in the river Cauvery. The island  
is about three miles in length and one in  
breadth, and the writer by whom these dimen-  
sions are furnished, describes it as having a  
most dreary ugly appearance, inasmuch as  
naked rock and dirty mud walls are its most  
predominant features. The town of Seringa-  
patam is an ill built, mean place with narrow  
streets, and houses ill ventilated, hot, and ex-  
cessively inconvenient for Europeans. It is  
described by the author already quoted as  
altogether a sink of nastiness. Water is,  
however, abundantly supplied from the river  
Cauvery, which washes the walls on the  
northern and south west sides. The ramparts  
rising from the banks on those sides were the  
weakest parts of the defences, Tippoo Sultan  
judiciously confiding in the difficulties which  
the river presented to assaults though it  
may be forded during the dry season. In the  
rainy season however, it is a great torrent,  
utterly unfordable, and at all times, the  
rapidity of the current and roughness of  
the bed, filled with rocks and fragments  
of granite, render the fording it a matter of  
some difficulty. The ground plan of the in-  
closed space is an irregular pentagon measur-  
ing in diameter from south east to the north  
west angle, about one and a half mile and  
three-quarters of a mile in breadth. On the  
east and south sides, which are not washed by  
the river, Tippoo Sultan erected defences very  
massive and heavy and though not skilfully  
planned, offering such resistance to an attack,  
that the final and conclusive one in 1799 was  
made across the Cauvery in preference to an  
attempt to breach those enormous masses.  
The palace of Tippoo Sultan is within the fort  
and is a very large building formerly sur-  
rounded by a strong and lofty wall of stone  
and mud. It is however of very mean  
appearance but has some spacious apartments  
which after the place was taken were used for  
barracks but, in consequence of defective  
ventilation, they were but indifferently suited  
for the purpose. The inclosing rampart of  
this inner work has been destroyed, and the  
space has been planted with trees. Contiguous  
to the fine and lofty temple of Sriranga, the  
tutelary deity and at no great distance the  
ancient palace of the Hindoo rajahs of Mysore

The *Shahr Gagan* a considerable suburb detached from the fortified town and east of it was demolished by Tipoo Sultan on the eve of the investment of the place, lest it might afford shelter to the besiegers but after the capture it was rebuilt with considerable regularity. The population of the island in the reign of Tipoo has been conjectured to have amounted to 150 000 all supported by the court and army scarcely any manufactures having been established. This estimate can hardly however be assumed as approaching to correctness as in 1806 the population, exclusive of the garrison and its followers, was taken to be only 31 895. The number is now only 12,744 the place having been abandoned as a military station in consequence of the deadly character of an endemic fever which prevailed there and which for several years carried off vast numbers both of Europeans and natives and it is now fast falling into decay and becoming every year more and more deserted. Srirangapatna, the name of which has by British usage passed into Seringapatam, is said to have been founded by Sri Rang an ancient prince, who called it Sri Rang, Patna, or the town of Sri Rang but according to another account, it was founded as late as 1454 by a devotee who named it the city of Sri Ranga, or the Holy Ranga which is considered to be one of the names of Vishnu. Native legends again ascribe its foundation to the wives of Ravana the giant tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon who, foreseeing his approaching destruction by Rama, caused the females of his family to escape by flying northward. No historical records however trace its existence earlier than 1610 when it was acquired by the Ray Wodegar a chief of Mysore and made the seat of his government, though there is some reason to believe it to have been previously the residence of the viceroy of the great rajah of Vijayanagar. In 1697 it was besieged by a tumultuary army of Mahrattas, who were repulsed with great slaughter. In 1755 it was besieged by the army of M. Bussy acting on behalf of Salabut Jung, claiming to be son-in-law of the Deccan whose hostility was bought off by the payment of a large sum as arrears of tribute. In 1765 it was chosen by the formidable adventurer Hyder Ali as the seat of his government. In 1773 it was again besieged by the Mahrattas, who departed on receiving from Hyder Ali 15,00,000 rupees, with the promise of a like sum at a future period. In 1791 the British government being engaged in war with Tipoo Sultan, son and successor of Hyder Ali Lord Cornwallis governor-general and commander-in-chief after having without opposition succeeded the gharis by the Mugh Pann, and stormed Bangalore, arrived before Seringapatam but from want of provisions he was obliged to relinquish the siege, and retrace his course in the direction of Bangalore. Resuming his operations in the beginning of 1793 when an army better appointed and provisioned

he signally defeated the forces of Tipoo Sultan on the north bank of the Cauvery, and having succeeded in establishing a considerable force on the island the town and its environs nearly invested on all sides, when further hostilities were averted by the arrangement of a treaty under which the ruler of Mysore ceded one-half of his dominions, paid 3 300 000*l.* to defray the expenses of the war and gave up to the custody of Lord Cornwallis two of his sons, to be detained as hostages till the conditions were fulfilled. In 1793 Tipoo Sultan was so infatuated as to seek the aid of France to overthrow the British power in India. Thereupon in the following year a British army amounting to 26 802 men with the addition of the subsidiary force of the Nizam of 10 157 and 6 000 irregular horse in the service of the same potentate, proceeded to chastise the insolent contriver of this insane design. On the 5th April Seringapatam was invested with an ordnance train of forty battering guns fifty-seven field pieces, and seven howitzers. On the 3rd of May the British batteries had made a practicable breach and at one in the afternoon of the succeeding day a storming party of 4 376 men mounted the rampart and wheeling one party to the right, the other to the left after a long and desperate conflict accompanied with dreadful carnage, became masters of the place. Tipoo Sultan himself falling by the hand it is believed of a private soldier. The territory of the fallen despot, already greatly diminished by the results of the former war with the English was divided, and a portion allotted to the titular rajah of Mysore the representative of the race which Hyder Ali had supplanted. The island, town and fort of Seringapatam were retained by the British as a military station but being found unwholesome, the place was subsequently, on account of malaria, abandoned for that purpose, but still remains a possession of the British government. Elevation above the sea 2 412 feet distance from Madras W. 248 miles, from Bangalore S.W. 70 Mangalore E. 130 Bombay S.E. 515, Hyderabad N. 360 Calcutta, S.W. 1 045 Lat. 12° 25' long 76 45'

**SERINGHAM**.—A town on an island formed by the division of the river Cauvery into two streams. The island is fourteen miles long from east to west and nearly two in breadth the town is one mile and a half N. from Trichinopoly Lat 10 51 long 78 45'

**SERNAL** in Gorwal, a village on the left bank of the Buhar a leader of the Jannas. It is situated amidst groves of mulberry and apricot-trees, on a fertile expanse rising gently up the side of a mountain. Elevation above the sea 7 255 feet. Lat. 30° 54', long 78 18

**SEROHEE**.—A small raj or state of Rajpootana, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west by the territory of Joudpore on the north-east by Godwar, on the east by the territory of Mawar or Odeypore, and on the south by the dominions

# SER-SES.

of the Gulpoovar. It lies between lat. 24° 23'—25° 16', long. 73° 10'—75° 12' and the area is estimated at 2,024 square miles. The eastern and north-eastern parts of the territory are hilly extending over the north western slope of the Aravalli, and inclining towards the desert of Marwar towards which numerous streams flow in a north westerly direction, pursuing their course to the river Loni, by the channel of which they find their way into the Gulf of Cutch. The southern and south eastern part is very mountainous and rugged, containing the lofty mountain Aboo and the various ridges branching from it. The elevation of the summit of Mount Aboo has been estimated at nearly 5,000 feet above the sea. Many splendid ruins, especially at Chandravati and on Mount Aboo indicate the former prosperity and civilization of this state, now greatly declined. An important commercial route lying through this country from Guzerat to the great mart of Pales, in the territory of Joudpore, contributes to its reviving welfare. The annual revenue of the rao or prince is estimated at 70,000 rupees, out of which a tribute has been claimed by the state of Joudpore. The military force consists of 200 cavalry and 600 infantry exclusive of the feudal troops of the jaghedars but the whole population consisting principally of the predatory tribes Minna, Graenas and Bheels, are armed. The rao is of the Deora subdivision of the Chauhan tribe of Rajpoots.

This state was for some time considered a district of Joudpore. Tod says, "For a few thousand rupees annually paid to the British government by Serohes, who however, protested against being a party to its ultimate disposition, which might otherwise at some future period have again involved her independence, she was enfranchised for ever from the claims of Marwar, and now looks to the British government alone." A treaty was formally concluded, October 31st, 1828, between that government and the rao of Serohes. The country has been greatly misgoverned and in compliance with the solicitations of its ruler the administration has been assumed for a term of years by the British government.

**SEROHEE**—A town of Rajpootana, on the route from Nussurnabad to Deesa, 188 miles S.W. of the former and 67 N.E. of the latter. The present town is supposed to have been founded in 1424 and to have been named originally Sheopooras. It superseded the original city of Serohes the ruins of which are still perceptible at no great distance. Since taken under British protection, Serohes has become a place of some commerce and wealth though not many years ago it was merely an expanse of ruins. The extent of the town is rather considerable, the houses are good, and built of brick, but many are still unoccupied. The palace of the rao or chief which stands on a slightly-elevated site, has no architectural beauty to attract notice. The sword blades

manufactured at Serohes are celebrated for their excellence now as formerly. On this point, Ali Mohammed Khan affirms "the swords of Sirahi are celebrated everywhere, and adds, 'there are no better reeds than such as are procured in this country so that they are carried to Hindoostan, Persia, and other countries for the manufacture of arrows.' Distance from Mhow N.W. 248 miles from Ojasa, N.W. 220, from Deemuch, W. 180, Agra, S.W. 360. Lat. 24° 59', long. 72° 56'.

**SEROHEE**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal 59 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 25' long. 86° 57'.

**SERONCHA**—A town in Hyderabad or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Wain Gunga river, and 142 miles N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 55' long. 79° 56'.

**SERONGE**—See SUMOR.

**SEROOR**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 30 miles S.W. by W. of Ahmednuggur. A road connecting the two towns was constructed in 1836 at a cost of 1,200 rupees per mile. Lat. 18° 50' long. 74° 25'.

**SEROWLEE** in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad 20 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 30', long. 79° 10'.

**SERRAW**, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat a town in the grant or subdivision of Rajkote situate 41 miles N.E. by N. from the town of Rajkote, and 94 miles S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 47', long. 71° 10'.

**SERRUVIAL**—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 38 miles E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 55' long. 78° 45'.

**SERRYAH**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town with a fort, in the grant or division of Hallar on a stream called the River of Serryah. The town and fort are two miles and a half from the mouth of the river which not admitting large ships, they are compelled to anchor in a channel between two reefs about three miles off. Notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, it is a place of considerable traffic. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 190 miles, Baroda, W., 220. Lat. 22° 18' long. 69° 47'.

**SERUMOGAY**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N. by E. of Coimbatore. Lat. 11° 20', long. 77° 4'.

**SERWA**, in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Banda to Sangor by the Hira-poor Pass, 110 miles S.W. of the former 62 N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and water from wells, but supplies are rather scarce. Lat. 24° 25' long. 78° 20'.

**SESSARUH**—A town in the native state of Bhawalpoor 57 miles S.E. from Bhawalpoor, and 70 miles N.W. from Beekaneer. Lat. 25° 45', long. 73° 37'.

**SETAPOOR**, in the territory of Oude a British cantonment on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow 105 miles S.E. of the former 61 N.W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 35' long 80° 44'

**SETROONJEE**, a river rising in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, in lat 21° 15' long 70° 45' and, flowing easterly for sixty miles, falls into the Gulf of Cambay in lat 21° 16' long 72° 5'

**SECNI** in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor 82 miles S. by W. of the former. The district of which this town is the principal place is inhabited by Goonds, and appears to have been less skilfully managed than the other districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. Measures have been suggested for its amelioration. Lat. 23° 1' long 79° 40'

**SEVERNDROOG**—See **SOOWUNDROOG**  
**SEVUR**—A town in the British district of Combaator presidency of Madras, 25 miles N.E. of Combaator. Lat. 11° 15', long 77° 18'

**SEWAGANJ** in the parghies of Myhr territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a village on the route from Mirzapoor to Jubbulpoor 171 miles S.W. of former 74 N.E. of latter. It has water from wells and tanks, but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 24° 2' long 80° 32'

**SEWALIK MOUNTAINS**—A low but extensive range bounding on the north-east the plain of Sirhind and that of the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges. The name Sewalik is applied to that series of summits or ridges which extend in a north-west direction from the right bank of the Ganges. Hills, however of similar character to the Sewalik range on the left bank are continuous with the mountains of Kumaon and diverging from them a little farther south-east, inclose the Patlee Doon. Trail describes this part, south-west of Patlee Doon "as a low range of hills, which contains numerous passes, some of them practicable for wheel carriages." Royle indeed, states that this low range of recent formation may be traced from Roopoor on the Sutlej in lat. 30° 53' long 70° 38' to the bottom of the Sikhim hills, in lat. 26° 34' long 88° 30' a distance of about 800 miles. It decreases in elevation to the east of the Ganges, and as already observed, the name Sewalik is applied to that portion which at its south-eastern extremity near Hurdwar in lat. 29° 55', long 78° 14' forms the right side of the gorge through which the Ganges flows into the plain of Hindoostan. Its length from Hurdwar to Roopoor in a direction from south-east to north-west, is about 155 miles in breadth where widest about ten. In the northern part, towards the

Sutlej the range is little more than a succession of sandhills. According to Jacquemont, "the Pinjor valley is separated from the plains by a sort of downs, from sixty metres to eighty in height, and composed of sand scarcely consolidated." The highest part is about lat. 30° 17', long 77° 50' between the Timb and Lal Derwase passes, and in that vicinity some of the peaks have an elevation of about 3,500 feet above the sea. The Sewalik hills have a direction parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas, with nearly a similar dip, the slope being towards the north, and the abutment to the south. In this part they rise at once in an abrupt mural front from the plain extending to the south-west, but slope gradually on the north-east side towards the Dhona, or valley lying between them and the base of the Himalayas, the strata of which they are composed dipping in that direction at an angle of from 20° to 33°. As they run in a direction from south-east to north-west, the numerous gorges by which they are crossed have a direction generally from south-west to north-east. Those gorges cut the ranges into a succession of parallel ridges, the ends of which are steep towards the plain and sloping towards the Doons. They are thus described by Dr Royle—"In many places each hill if separated might be represented by a right-angled triangle the base resting on the pass the perpendicular facing towards the south-west and the hypotenuse sloping towards the north-east, and corresponding in dip with the strata. This side is sometimes continued to the level of the pass at others another hill, with its perpendicular side, seems to arise from the middle of the last, and in itself in like manner succeeded by a third forming a succession of abrupt and sloping sides like the teeth of a saw." In the phraseology of geologists they are of tertiary or alluvial formation consisting of subordinate beds of clay loam-grained sandstone, with much mica interposing conglomerate cemented by calcareous matter beds of gravel and rolled stones, consisting of various kinds of rock granite trap limestone, claystone, gneiss, micaceous schists, and all other formations which enter into the composition of the Himalayas, thus offering an explanation plausible at least of the origin of the range in the supposition that it was originally the debris swept down from the Himalayas, and subsequently upheaved by an earthquake of great extent and force. Parallel in some degree to the Sewalik Mountains, and inclosed between them and the Himalayas, is a succession of valleys—north-west the Pinjor Doon south-east that of the Khynda Doon and south-east of this last the Dehra Doon. The line of direction of the range is crossed by the Ganges, the Jumna, the Markunda, an offset of the Soomutry the Gagar, and some other streams of less importance but in general the drainage of the Doons is parallel to the direction of the range, and either to the north-west or south-east. Thus

# SEW—SEA

the Fnyor Doon is drained by the Surma, flowing north west, the Kyarda Doon by the Patta or Bhuta, flowing south east, the Dehra Doon by the Asun flowing north west the Saswa flowing south east. The geology of the Sewalik is characterized by the occurrence of enormous quantities of fossil remains of animals, especially mammals. Of those the most remarkable is the Sivatherium, an extinct ruminant of gigantic dimensions, exceeding those of the rhinoceros. It was horned and provided like the tapir with a short trunk. Here also have been discovered fossil remains of the family of quadrumana, the existence of which in a fossilized state had previously been generally denied. The Sewalik is in many places covered with forests of saul fir, cotton tree and various other kinds. Jascement represents it as presenting a very varied field of research to the botanist, but of uninteresting appearance, being little more than an extensive copse, dense with underwood and herbage of large growth above which timber trees grow at considerable intervals.

**SEWAR.**—A town in the British district of Barun, bent. gov of Bengal 41 miles S. by W of Bettiah. Lat 26 11, long 84 25

**SEWABRA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 147 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor and 42 miles N. from Deesa. Lat. 24 50', long 72

**SEWEHUT,** in the British district of Allahabad Bent gov of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Futtehgurh in Oude eight miles N. of the former 23 S. of the latter. Lat 25 36 long 81 55

**SEWNA.**—A town in the British district of Poonah presidency of Bombay 24 miles N.W. by W of Poonah. Lat 18 42 long 73 35

**SEWNEE** in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-east frontier towards Nagpore situate on a small river tributary to the Pengunga. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N 200 miles from the city of Nagpore, S.W 80 Lat. 20 15 long 75° 28

**SEWUNGAON.**—A town in one of the sequestered districts of Hyderabad 36 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpore and 20 miles N.E. from Omraouttee. Lat. 20 58, long 78 3

**SEWUNWARRAH.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore 111 miles E.S.E. from Nagpore, and 145 miles S. from Bamgurb. Lat. 20 45, long 80 50'

**SEYHUJ.**—A river of Malwa, rising in lat. 24 27, long 78 25 and, flowing through Scindia's territory for about forty miles, falls into the Betwa, on the right bank, in lat 25 long 78 28'

**SEYLOO.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore 34 miles S.W. from Nagpore and 81 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpore. Lat. 20 50', long 78 48'

**SEYMREE** in the British district of Muttra, bent. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 18 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 40', long 77 38'

**SEYNGUR,** called also Kuroon, a small river of the Doab rises in the British district of Allygurh, lat. 27 50' long 78 12. As its source is on the south western side of the great or slightly elevated tract which stretches down the middle of the Doab, its course, though very tortuous, generally in a south easterly direction, tends towards the river Jumna, into which it falls, on the left side, about fifteen miles below Calpee. About sixty miles from its source, it is crossed by the route from Etawah to Futtehgurh, and is there fordable. It is also fordable where it is crossed, about thirty miles lower down by the route from Etawah to Cawnpore and also fifteen miles still farther down, where it is crossed by the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh in lat 26 28' long 78 34 and is also fordable where crossed, thirty-six miles lower down by the route from Calpee to Cawnpore. Its total length of course is about 210 miles.

**SEYRAH,** in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guccowai, a town on a small river tributary to the Muhi or Mbi. Distance from the city of Ahmedabad, E., 56 miles. Lat. 23 58' long 73 37'

**SHABAZPORE RIVER.**—One of the mouths of the Megna, flowing east of the island of Deccan Shabazpore into the sea, in lat. 22 27' long 91 8'

**SHADAUTPOOR,** in Sindh a town on the route from Larkhana to Gundava, and 26 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in a barren tract, nearly destitute of population and described by Kennedy as 'more like the bed of a salt lagoon in an interval of spring tides, than an inland district. To the north west stretches the dreary tract called the Paz or desert of Shikarpore noticed by the same writer as a boundless level plain of indurated clay of a dull earthen colour and showing signs of being sometimes under water. At first a few bushes were apparent here and there, growing gradually more and more distant, until at last not a sign of vegetable life was to be recognised.' Lat. 27 46', long 67 55

**SHADREABAD** in the British district of Ghazepore, a town situate on the Busu, a small river tributary to the Ganges, distant 12 miles N.W. from Ghazepore cantonment, 32 N.E. from Benares. Lat 25 40', long 83 22'

**SHADIPOOR.**—A town within the domains of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, nine miles N.W. from Srinagar and 11" miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 34° 7' long 74 53

**SHADOWRA.**—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, 117 miles S.S.W. from Gwalior and 22 miles N.W. by N. from Sangur. Lat. 24 37 long 77 40

**SHAGURH.**—A town of Sindh, in the ter

territory belonging to Ali Moorad, 36 miles S E by E from Bakkur and 53 miles W by N from Jessulmer Lat. 27, long 70° 6'

**SHAHABAD**, in Cashmere, a town formerly a favourite residence of the Mogul emperors, but now ruinous and neglected. It is situate in a long narrow valley bounded on the south-west by the Panyal of Banihal and on the north-east by a ridge of green hills several miles in length, dividing it from the valley of Bureng or Breng. The valley in some places has a width not exceeding 1 000 yards. It is watered by a stream flowing from the celebrated spring of Vernag and which lower down, where increased by several small feeders, is called the river Sandaran. Accounts received by Vigne represented the valley to be very rich in mines of iron and copper.

The neighbourhood of Shahabad is celebrated for its fruits especially apples, and for its wheat, considered the finest in Cashmere. The town, when visited by Mouton, had a bazar and a few shops, at which provisions, coarse cloth and very fine honey were sold. It was formerly the residence of the most powerful of the seven hereditary maleks, or wardens appointed by the emperor Akbar to watch over the passes of Cashmere. The malek of Shahabad had charge of the pass of Banihal and enjoyed a considerable income from lands held in jaghire. Shahabad has an elevation of 5 600 feet above the sea. Lat. 33 32, long 75 16.

**SHAHABAD**, in the Rappoot territory of Jhalawar, a town on the route from Calpee to the town of Kotah 226 miles S W of former 96 E of latter. It has a good bazar and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25 13 long 77 12.

**SHAHABAD** in Sirhind, a town on the left bank of the Sutroodi, here nearly devoid of water in winter but sometimes in summer a deep and violent torrent. It is described by Jacquemont as a heap of filth and ruins. The population is returned at 10 852. There is a bazar and supplies are abundant, as the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. Distance N W from Calcutta 1,002 miles. Lat. 30 10 long 76° 56'.

**SHAHABAD**—A town in the jaghire of Rampoor, head gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 28 24, long 79 4.

**SHAHABAD** in the territory of Oude a town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur 15 miles S. of the latter and 30 miles N E of Fatehgarh. Tiefenthaler describes it, about A.D. 1770 of considerable circuit and nearly in the middle is a palace of brick strengthened with towers like a fortress, with a vestibule and spacious covered colonnade. Most of the houses are of brick, and there is a fine mosque built of the same material, and inclosed by a wall. The town extends a mile from north to south its breadth is something less but of its flourishing state little remains. When visited by Tennant, A.D. 1799 it was an

expanse of ruins, 'that appeared in the form of hills and broken walls crumbling to dust;' yet Heber found it, 1824 a considerable town or almost city with the remains of fortifications and many large houses. According to Tiefenthaler it was founded by Angror, the nephew of Rama, king of Oude and it so, must be of high antiquity, as Rama is considered to have reigned 1 800 years A.D. hence it is sometimes called Angotpur. It was renovated by Dilawar Khan an Afghan chief contemporary with Aurangzebe. At present it has a bazar and encamping-ground close to which are two tanks lined with brick. The road to the north or towards Shahjahanpur, is good, to the south-east, or towards Lucknow, very bad. Lat. 27 39, long 80° 1'.

**SHAHABAD** in the head-gov. of Bengal, a British district, bounded on the north by the British districts of Ghazeeপুর and Baran on the south-east by the British districts of Patna and Behar on the south by the British district of Behar on the west by the British district of Mirzapore and on the north-west by the British districts of Benares and Ghazeeপুর. It lies between lat. 24 30'—25 40' long 83 20'—84 56' is 106 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifty-six in breadth the area is stated at 4 405 square miles. About a third of the entire district, situate in its south-western part, is rough and elevated forming a sort of highland rising on the surface into small detached hills nearly equal in height. The average elevation of this irregular plateau is probably about 500 feet above the more depressed country on the banks of the Ganges or the Son, or about 700 feet above the level of the sea.

The climate is very sultry in the latter part of spring and the early part of summer and the succeeding rains are usually heavy. The winters are generally mild yet frosts are not unknown. West winds prevail for half the year from the middle of October to that of April. There are some peculiarities in parts of the district as to winds, the notice of which would require too much minuteness.

The Carumnassa rises a few miles from the southern frontier of the district, of which it forms the western boundary for ten miles, and subsequently the north-western for sixty miles, dividing it from the districts Mirzapoor, Benares, and Ghazeeপুর. It does not appear to be navigable. The Ganges forms the north-western and northern boundaries for eighty-eight miles, dividing the district from those of Ghazeeপুর and Baran. It is navigable for craft of considerable burthen, and in the lower part of its course in this district is generally a mile wide. The Son flowing eastward from the district of Mirzapoor touches on this district at its south-western extremity and taking a direction north-easterly forms for 110 miles its southern and south-eastern boundary dividing it from the district of Behar, and for twenty-five miles more its eastern boundary

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dividing it from the district of Patna. In the rainy season, it is too rapid for navigation above the mouth of its tributary the Kiyul, 108 miles from its confluence with the Ganges and in the dry season is too shallow in that part of its course for boats of any considerable burthen though floats are then conveyed downwards, being pushed over the shoals. Below the mouth of the Kiyul it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen. Thus the total river navigation of the district is about 200 miles. Those principal rivers receive numerous small streams and torrents, flowing during the rainy season but dry in some parts at other times of the year. The low country forming the greater part of the district, is very level especially to the north and west, and parts are liable annually to be inundated. The portion of soil unfit for the plough is very trifling close to the hills it is excellent. The soil may be divided into two kinds, one consisting of fine sand mixed with loose mould the other of a tenacious clay intermixed with coarse sand the latter on the whole, is reckoned the most valuable, producing wheat, barley and all winter crops, without irrigation. In the northern portion of the district the soil is of the utmost richness and consists of land regularly flooded by the Ganges. It forms the most valuable part of the district, and the crops there never fail. The river deposits a fine mould, and scarcely ever covers a field with sand.

The lands best suited for irrigation are cropped with rice which is considered the staple crop where it can be successfully cultivated. It is both a rubber, or crop sown at the commencement of winter and reaped in spring, and kurruf or that sown in the beginning of summer and reaped in autumn. Besides these already mentioned crops of various kinds are produced for aliment or condiment as maize, millet, murraya (*Eleusine coracana*) gram (*Cicer aricturum*), lentils, various sorts of kidney beans or phaseol, till erysime mirtus or castor-oil weed, and some other oil-seeds, melons and other cucurbitaceous plants most of the European garden vegetables, which thrive well in the cool season ginger turmeric, and capsicum. Sugar is raised to considerable extent. Of commercial crops, an important one is cotton, though attempts to introduce the profitable culture of American cotton have not been successful. Of the rest, the chief are indigo, opium, tobacco and betel-leaf. There are several hundred square miles of jungle and forest, but the trees are stunted, and Buchanan states that in the whole district there are not ten fine trees of natural growth. Hence timber cannot be obtained of sufficient size for houses suited for accommodating Europeans and in the large buildings constructed by the natives, stone is exclusively used. The principal manufactures are cotton cloths, threads, tapes, strings, fabric of silk, and of mixed silk and cotton, paper, spirits, oil, the extraction of salt from brine drawn from wells, sugar and the extraction of sulphate of iron from

native mineral. The exports are principally silk, paper cotton, and cotton cloths, wheat, millet, rice, barley pulses, bamboos, paper, oil seeds opium, and some other articles of less importance the imports are tobacco, sugar iron copper, lead tin, zinc, salt, coconuts, and betel leaf. The population is given under the article BURGAL.

The principal towns Arrah Sasaram, Jehanabad, Buxar, and Bhogpoor are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The route from Calcutta to Allahabad traverses this district in a direction from south-east to north west. The only other important route is from east to west, from Dinapore to Ghaseepoor.

The district of Shahabad formerly part of the great empire of Magadha appears to have been subjected to the sway of the Patan Muslims towards the close of the twelfth century as it is recorded that Shahabuddin Muhammad sultan of Ghor subdued the country as far as the confines of Chhna, and his lieutenant, Muhammad Bakhtyar consolidated the Mussulman power in Behar. Shahabad subsequently acquired some note in consequence of being the scene of the early military operations of Sher Shah who wrested the empire of India from Humayun the son of Babar. It afterwards became a part of the subah of Behar according to the division of the empire of Delhi and down in the Ayacu Akbery. The right of the East-India Company to the southern part of this district is derived from Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi to the northern part, from Asaf ud Dowlat vizier of Oude under a treaty dated 21st May 1775. This treaty was the consequence of a memorable engagement which took place at Buxar in the north eastern part of this district when a decisive victory was gained by the British forces, commanded by General Munro, over the combined armies of Cossam Ali and the Vizier.

**SHAH ALUM** in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Indus river, 176 miles W by N of the town of Lahore Lat 32° 2' long 71° 17'

**SHAHAPPOOR**—A town in the British district of Poonaah presidency of Bombay 82 miles W N W of Poonaah Lat 18° 40' long 73° 28'

**SHAHBAZAR**, in the British district of Hoogly lent.-gov of Bengal, a town near the north west frontier towards the British district of Bardwan, four miles from the right or east bank of the Damooda. Distance from Bardwan S.E., 16 miles, Calcutta, N W, 38. Lat 22° 59' long 88° 4'

**SHAHBAZGARHI** in the district of the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated 26 miles N W from the right bank of the Indus, 35 miles N E of the town of Peshawar Lat 34° 15', long 72° 12'

**SHAH BUNDER**, in Sindh, in the delta of the Indus, a small place on the east bank of the channel which discharges its water into the sea by the Mulla mouth. Hither the English factory was removed from Aurangabunder or Dehrajanka, in consequence of this latter place being deserted by the water of the Indus. Previously to the dissolution of the factory here in 1776 its establishment for navigating the Indus consisted of fourteen small vessels, each of about forty tons burthen. Subsequently this place also was deserted by the stream, and on the re-establishment of the factory in 1799 Laboreabunder thirty five miles north west, on the Buggar or western branch of the Indus, was selected as its site. **SHAH Bunder** is in lat 24 6 long 67 57.

**SHADERA**, in the British district of Agra, a village and halting place on the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree and five miles N E of the former. Lat. 27 12, long 78 8.

**SHADERAH** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Meerut, and six miles E of the former. It is situated near the left or eastern bank of the Doh Canal there crossed by a brick built bridge. Lat. 28 40, long 77 21.

**SHAEKE**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 19 miles N of the former. It is situated near the right bank of the river Bhagel, here having a bed 220 yards wide, with steep banks and a sandy bottom, and in the dry season a stream sixty yards wide, and two and a half to three feet deep. There is a bazar with a market. Lat. 28 33 long 79 23.

**SHAHGARH**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Pilibhoet to that of Nageenah, and 25 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28 47, long 79 34.

**SHAHGHER** — A town the principal place of a raj or petty native state in the province of Sagar and Nerbudda. The territory has an area of 676 square miles, and a population of 30 000. The chief maintains a military force consisting of 150 cavalry and 800 infantry. Lat of town 24 19' long 79 10'.

**SHAH GUNJ** — A town in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant gov. N W P. 41 miles S.E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 24 41, long 83° 1.

**SHAHGURH** in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Almora, 30 miles N of the former. Lat. 28 49, long 79 35.

**SHAHJEHANABAD** — A name given to the city of Delhi by Shahjehan, its founder. — See **DELHI**.

**SHAHJEHANPOOR**, in the territory of

Gwallior or possessions of the family of Seindia, a town of Malwa, on the route from Gwalior to Mow 114 miles S W of former 72 N E. of latter. Malcom, who designates it a large city mentions that a considerable degree of civilization, refinement, and domestic comfort has been introduced into this place from the European settlements in Guzerat, by the Borahs, an intelligent and wealthy class of Mussulman merchants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tili, and just above the town is ground for encampment supplies are abundant. It received its name from its founder Shahjehan, emperor of Delhi, who reigned from the year 1628 to the year 1659. Distance S W from Agra 235 miles. Lat. 23 24 long 76 18.

**SHAHJEHANPOOR** in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradabad, and 21 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazar and a small mud-built fort, now fallen to decay. Lat. 28 52, long 78 1.

**SHAHJEHANPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and 12 miles N of the former. There is a bazar and water is obtained from wells. Lat. 26° 16' long 79 49'.

**SHAHJEHANPORE** — A British district under the lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, deriving its name from its principal place. It is bounded on the north east, east, and south-east, by the territory of Oude, on the south by the district of Farrukhabad and on the west by the British districts Dudhna and Bareilly. It lies between lat. 27 15'—28 45, long 79 23'—80 30' and contains an area of 2 483 square miles. The shape is very irregular but partially resembles a crescent, the concavity being towards the west. The north eastern frontier is formed by the river Sarjo or Gogra, the south western for a short distance by the Ganges and the descent of both rivers towards the south-east proves the inclination of the surface in that direction towards which also flow the intervening rivers the Goomtee, Gurrak, Ramganga, and some others of less magnitude. The greatest elevation is at the most northern point Barindee twenty miles above that point, and situated on the right bank of the Gogra, having an elevation above the sea of 788 feet, and Elilheri, about ten miles lower down 741. The southern part of the district is considerably below this, being traversed by the Gurrak, the stream of which, at Pilibhoet, sixty miles higher up, has an elevation of only 517 feet. The elevation of the bed of the Ganges, where it washes the northern frontier in all probability falls short of 500 feet.

The most northern part, adjoining the base of the Sub-Himalaya, forms a strongly characterized portion of the Terai or tract of marshy forest and jungle stretching along the



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foot of the mountains. Numerous small streams, issuing from the hills, or rising from beneath stagnate, in consequence of the inclination of the surface being too slight to allow the escape of their waters, and their own want of force to cut channels. These, saturating the deep and fertile soil give growth to gigantic trees, woven together by immense creepers enumbered above with air-plants, and below with impenetrable underwood. Grasses and other herbage, attaining a height of ten feet, overrun the more open parts, and are annually fired to allow the spring of a more succulent growth which is depastured by numerous herds of kine and buffaloes for about two months, after which they cease to be penetrable or suitable for grazing. Throughout the entire region broods a malaria, almost inevitably fatal to the human race and to domestic animals, but not incompatible with the constitution of the elephant, the rhinoceros, wild buffalo, stag, tiger, panther, leopard, and other wild creatures, which in the densest recesses of the forest and jungle attain extraordinary size and vigour. This tract gives rise to the Gomtee a large river which, pursuing a southerly course crosses the frontier into the territory of Oude. As there is a general slope to the south east this 'region of death' might obviously be made productive by drainage and cultivation but the first steps in the operation would be marked by a frightful sacrifice of human life. At present the tract is available only for pasturage during a very brief period as already mentioned, or to yield timber and other forest and jungle produce.

Bishop Heber states that including the wooded part of the Terra there is a large forest along the whole eastern southern and northern frontiers. He found the southern part of the district to have a fine climate little incommoded by the hot winds, with a well wooded, fertile and highly-cultivated soil producing in profusion rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, pulses, mangoes, dates, plantains, walnuts, strawberries, grapes, apples, and pears. The people, though in general skilful and industrious agriculturists, are much annoyed by a set of 'landless resolute,' the descendants of Rohilla chiefs, and at once too lazy to work, and too proud to enlist in the East-India Company's service. The land revenue of this district has been fixed for a term of years, which will expire in 1868. The latest official returns (1848) give to this district a population enumerated as follows—Hindoo, agricultural 436 166, non agricultural, 124 420, Mahomedan and other classes, agricultural 124 520, non-agricultural, 117 482 total, 812 588. The relative proportion of the two great divisions therefore is between three and four Hindoos to one of any other class. Of the whole population 812 588 the children numbered 279 392 leaving an adult population of 533 196 the children having been counted as such up to

twelve or thirteen years of age, if unmarried if married below that age, they were considered as adults. The number of houses was stated to be 160 481 which gives an average per house, on the total population, something above five persons.

The principal towns are Shahjehanpore, Powain, Tilber and Jalalabad, which will be found noticed in their proper places. The following is a classification of the towns and villages in the district—Number containing less than 1 000 inhabitants, 2 062, ditto more than 1 000 and less than 5,000 108, ditto more than 5 000 and less than 10,000, 3 ditto more than 50,000 1.

Shahjehanpore formed part of the possessions of the Rohilla Patans previously to 1774 when their dominion was overthrown by the signal defeat which they received at Teesnau from the British army supporting the cause of Shooja-ud Dowlah the nawab of Oude. The country about Shahjehanpore with a much more extensive portion of Rohilkund was then transferred to the nawab, and ultimately in 1801 ceded in commutation of subsidy to the East-India Company.

**SHAHJEHANPORE**—The principal place of the British district of the same name. It is situated on the left bank of the Gurnah which, near the town in dry weather may be forded, but in the rains can be crossed only by ferry. Bishop Heber describes this town as a large place, with some stately old mosques and a castle. These are mostly ruinous, but the houses are in good plight. The bazars show marks of activity and opulence. The population according to a recent census, amounts to 62,785. Shahjehanpore is in lat 27 52', long 79 58'.

**SHAHJUHAPPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, sent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Goruckpoor to the Sarun collectorate 30 miles E of the former. Lat 26 40' long 83 53.

**SHAHJUHANPOOR**, in the British district of Goorgaon, sent gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, situate 62 miles S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28 long. 76 32'.

**SHAH JUMBAU**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 56 miles S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29 37', long 70 49'.

**SHANLIMAR**—A splendid pleasure-ground, about three miles east of Lahore made by order of the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan. Here were numbers of pavilions and other buildings for ornament and pleasure but many of them were demolished or defaced by Runjeet Singh to obtain the marble materials for the embellishment of his residence in Lahore and the construction of his religious capital of Amritsar, and of the neighbouring

# SHA

fortress of Govindghar. Still there is much to cause admiration. Lat. 31° 35' long 74° 23'

**SHAH NUHUR CANAL** flows out of the Ferozshah Canal in lat. 29° 23' long 76° 54' and joins it again in lat. 28° 50', long 77° 4'

**SHAHPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 40 miles W of the city of Allahabad. Lat. 26° 23', long 81° 15'

**SHAHPOOR** in the Bareilly division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee, 16 miles S. S. W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 24' long 74° 12'

**SHAHPOOR**, in the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum. The district of which this town is the chief place has an area of 3,500 square miles and a population of 261,092. The town is in lat. 32° 20', long 73° 10'

**SHAHPOOR**—A town within the dominions of Ghulab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, eight miles E. of the left bank of the Jhelum river and 93 miles S. W. from Srinagar. Lat. 33° 5' long 73° 53'

**SHAHPOOR** in Sirhind, a village on the route from Subarnapur to Subathoo and 31 miles N. W. of the former place. Here was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 1,228 feet. Lat. 30° 17' long 77° 23'

**SHAHPOOR or PADSHAHPUR** in the British collectorate of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town situated on the river Guitpurba, 50 miles N. W. of the town of Dharwar. The population is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. Lat. 16° 8' long 74° 45'

**SHAHPOOR**—A town in the native principality of Rajkote in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, 84 miles N. E. by E. from Rajkote, and 43 miles W. W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 51' long 71° 59'

**SHAHPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Ammargh, 25 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 21' long 83° 17'

**SHAHPOOR**, in the British district of Ramgarh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgarh to Rewah, 18 miles N. by E. of the former. Lat. 23° 3', long 81° 3'

**SHAHPOORA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 125 miles S. W. of former, 352 N. E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a rampart. Lat. 27° 25' long 75° 12'

**SHAHPOORAH**, in the British district of Ramgarh, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgarh to Bijnawar, 32 miles N. W. of the former. Lat. 23° 11', long 80° 45'

**SHAHPOOR KURRA** in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Ammargh, 12 miles S. of the former. Lat. 26° 31' long 83° 23'

**SHAHBUH**—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Sandia, 160 miles S. E. by S. from Gogain, and 82 miles N. W. by W. from Ellschoor. Lat. 21° 51' long 78° 31'

**SHAHZADAHNUGAR**, in the British district of Budaon, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Bareilly and 34 miles S. W. of the latter. There is abundance of water from the river Yarwuffadar or Soh, and from wells. Lat. 28° 7' long 79° 7'

**SHAHZADPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore and 26 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 22' long 80° 2'

**SHAILGAON**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 124 miles N. W. from Hyderabad and 122 miles E. from Ahmednagar. Lat. 19° 4' long 76° 58'

**SHAIRMADAVY**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 10 miles W. S. W. of Tinnevely. Lat. 8° 40' long 77° 36'

**SHAKAPORE**, in Sindh, a town on the great route from Cutch to Hyderabad. About a mile north east of the town are the ruins of a large city, built of excellent burnt brick and still in such a state of preservation that the walls and bastions are plainly discernible. To the north east of these ruins is the large bed of a great branch of the Indus, now completely devoid of water. Lat. 24° 34' long 68° 24'

**SHALKUR**, in Buzasir, a fort near the northern boundary of Koonawar, where the valley of the Spiti river has a less inclination of slope. It is situated on the right bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti; the site being the summit of a diluvial deposit and elevated 400 feet above the stream which here, 92 feet wide is crossed by a wattle or rude wooden bridge made of trunks of the fir tree. Inside are houses all round the walls, with a small space in the middle. The population consists of Tartar families and a few monks and nuns of the Lamaic mode of belief residing in their respective communities. Elevation above the sea 10,413 feet. Lat. 32°, long 78° 34'

**SHALLEE** in the hill state of Bhuggee, a lofty peak about four miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej is very difficult of access on account of its steepness. On the summit is a wooden temple, in which human sacrifices were formerly offered to the Hindoo goddess Kalas, and some maintain that the horrible rite is secretly continued notwithstanding its prohibition by the British government. Elevation above the sea 9,623 feet. Lat. 31° 11', long 77° 20'

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**SHALWI** in the hill state of Jubbah a river having its sources on the south eastern declivity of the great range stretching from the peak of Ohar to that of Warton, and in about lat 31 3, long 77 86 Holding its way in a south easterly direction through an elevated and densely wooded valley and being swollen with numerous feeders right and left, it after a course of about twenty five miles falls into the Tonne river in lat 30 48 long 77° 49 In the upper part of its course where it is called the Koti Nala, it is described by Fraser as a fine copious stream

**SHAMGHUR**, in Srinil a village on the route from Kurnul to Loodiana, and five miles N W of the former town It is situate on the edge of a jungle which stretches the whole distance to Kurnul. Though the greater part of the population are Mussulmans or Hindoos of the Jat denomination the village with the surrounding country belongs to a chief of the protected Sikhs, to whom it yields an annual revenue estimated at 5500 sterling Shamghur is distant N W from Calcutta 970 miles Lat 29 45 long 76 57

**SHAMGULH** in the British district of Marwar, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jussagarbad to Jallor 24 miles S W by W of the former Lat. 26 8 long 74 82

**SHAMLEE** in the British district of Musaffurnugur, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Musaffurnugur to Jheend 22 miles W of the former Shamlee has a population of 11 816 inhabitants Lat 29 26 long 77 28

**SHANDAMANGATUM**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 24 miles S. by E of Salem Lat 11 19 long 78 18

**SHAPOOREE**—An island off the coast of Arracan, fronting the entrance of the Naaf river The centre of the island is in lat. 20 46', long 92° 24 This island in 1623 was in the occupation of the British, when the Burmese, who then possessed Arracan, demanded its surrender The requisition was followed up by the despatch of troops under the rajah of Ramree, who attacked and captured the island on the 24th September Thus, with other encroachments on the part of the Burmese, led to the first British war with that nation, in 1824

**SHAPORAH**—A town in the Raypoot state of Oodeypoor 104 miles N E from Oodeypoor and 62 miles S S E from Ajmeer Lat. 25 37', long 75

**SHARA**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere situate on the right bank of the Senghe Khabab or Indus river and 192 miles N E by E from Jammu, Lat. 33 50', long 77 57

**SHARGODA**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 32

miles W N W of Ganjam Lat 19 32, long 84 40

**SHATUL PASS**, in Buzmahur on the route from Choosar to Koonawar over the most southern ridge of the Himalaya, here running in a direction from east-south-east to west-north west It is excessively dangerous not only on account of the deep snow from which it is never free, but also the furious cold winds which so refrigerate the surface of the body and the lungs as to cause the death of many who attempt the passage The formations at the summit are chiefly mica-slate gneiss, and granite Gerard, who encamped on the crest of the ridge found the thermometer there at sunrise on June 9th, eight degrees below the freezing point The snow was covered with a species of musquito apparently dead but restored to life and activity when exposed to the rays of the sun The elevation of the pass is 16 655 feet above the sea Lat 31 23 long 78 8

**SHAWCOTTA**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 44 miles E N E. of Madras Lat 10 7 long 78 47

**SHAWPOOR**—A town in the British district of Tannah presidency of Bombay 46 miles N E. of Bombay Lat 19 27 long 73 21

**SHAWPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 119 miles S W by W from Hyderabad and 93 miles S E. from Shalapor Lat. 16 40' long 76 56

**SHAYAK**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere 187 miles E by N from Sonmugur and 186 miles N E. by N from Kangra Lat. 34 13 long 78 17

**SHAYLODE**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras 50 miles E S E of Cannanore Lat 11 84 long 76 6

**SHAZADAPPOOR**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Allahabad to that of Futehpore, and 35 miles N W of the former It is half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges and is described by Tiefenthaler a century ago as consisting of one long street, and having at its north western extremity a serai or public lodging house for travellers, strongly and well built, resembling a quadrangular fort, with a tower at each corner Lat. 25 40' long 81 28

**SHAZADPORE** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpore 73 miles S W of the former 37 N E. of the latter It is situate on the river Tons (North-eastern), here crossed by a brick built bridge 400 yards long Lat. 26 24 long 82° 28

**SHAZADPORE**—A town in the British district of Pubna, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 28

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miles N E. by E. of Puba. Lat. 24 12', long 89° 38'

**SHEALBA** in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Juma, is situated near the confluence of the Buddear a feeder of that river Lat. 30 50 long 78 20'

**SHEALLY**—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 61 miles N E of Tanjore. Lat. 11 15 long 79 45

**SHEANKRA**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk 11 miles S S W from Tonk, and 81 miles E S E from Ajmeer Lat. 26 long 75 54

**SHEBEE** in Bussahir a village of the district of Koonawar is situated in the valley of Baskulung near the left bank of the river Darbung Close to the village is a copper mine, but it has not been worked for some years. The village is inhabited by a few monks and nuns of the Lamaic religion. Elevation above the sea 9 800 feet. Lat. 31 47' long 78 29

**SHEEDIAL**, one of the southern Mahratta jaghires, the centre of which is in lat 16 30' long 74 47' Its chief derives from it a revenue of 12,300 and maintains a force consisting of sixty eight cavalry and 212 infantry He was formerly bound to furnish a contingent of cavalry for the service of the British government, but has now commuted the obligation for a money payment His jurisdiction is not put at issue has been rejected

**SHEEKUR** in the Rajpootana of Jessulmere a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere and 17 miles N E of the latter place It is situated in a wooded undulating country and contains fifty houses, supplied with water from a well 220 feet deep The road in this part of the route is alternately stony and sandy Lat. 27 6' long 72 10'

**SHEET GANWA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore 58 miles N E. by N from Jodhpore and 10 miles W N W from Ajmeer Lat. 26 56 long 73 42'

**SHEEMOGA** or **SIMOGA** in the territory of Mysore a town on the left or north west bank of the river Tungri here broad and navigable downwards during the rainy season In 1793 it was besieged by the Mahrattas, aided by an auxiliary force of the British army commanded by Captain Little As a Mysorean force, commanded by Muhammed Reza, a relative of Nijmoo Sultan was posted in the vicinity ready to attack the besiegers as soon as engaged by active operations, Captain Little advanced against them at the head of 750 sepoy, and completely defeated them though very strongly posted and greatly superior in force which was estimated at 10 000 foot, 1 000 horse ten guns and thirteen elephants The Mysorean army was quite dispersed, having lost a great number of men and all their guns ammunition baggage and quantity of small arms, and in a few days the

town and fort surrendered. At this period the east side of the fort was during the rains washed by the Tungri, and the other three sides had an indifferent ditch twenty feet wide and twelve deep the other defences being likewise injudiciously constructed The town was then estimated to contain 6 000 houses, and according to the usually received ratio of inmates to houses, above 30 000 inhabitants. The town was destroyed by the Mahrattas At the time of Buchanan's visit, the town was estimated to contain 500 houses and was said to be screwing fast. Distant from Bangalore, N W 150 miles from Seringapatam N W, 180 Mangalore, N E. 90 Madras W 325 Lat. 13 56 long 75 37

**SHEERKULI** in the British district of Muthra head of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Muthra to Delhi 30 miles N by W of the former Lat. 27 46', long 74 40'

**SHEETWAT**—A town in the British province of Bhatina presidency of Bombay 32 miles N of Bhatina Lat. 18 3 long 74 1

**SHEFENKUR** in the British district Bareilly head of the N W Provinces a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almorah and 34 miles N of the former It is situated on an insupportable and has been seen in this level country and rendered more conspicuous by a ruinous fort on its summit It is well supplied with water and has a bazar and market the country pen and well cultivated Lat. 23 43, long 73 23

**SHEFVAROY HILLY**—See SHELW

**SHEHARI DILLON** in the Bham division of the Punjab a town situated 15 miles W from the right bank of the Indus 130 miles S S W of the town of Lashawar Lat. 32 18' long 70 56

**SHEKAPPOORA** in the British district of Munghyr head of Bengal a town situated at the foot of a hill on the route from the city of Munghyr to that of Bohar 40 miles S W of former 20 E of latter Here is a thana or station for a police division of the same name It is a filthy ugly place inhabited by a very bad set of natives, who commit crimes and wickedness of every kind Lat. 25 10 long 85 07

**SHEKAWUTTEE** in Rajpootana, a state, or rather collection of small states, dependent upon Jeypore. It is bounded in the north west by Jekamer on the north east by Joharoor and Jhujhur on the south east by Jeypore and Laiton and on the south west by Jeypore It lies between lat. 27 20'—29 3' long. 74 52'—76 11' It is ninety five miles in length from north to south west, and sixty three in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles the area is 8 595 square miles It is an arid barren tract occupied with little except either of sandy

...of rocky hills and mountains. The latter, in the south and south-eastern parts of the territory, being a continuation of the hills extending a short distance south west of them. They are in some parts rock-strewn, especially in the vicinity of Singhan, where copper-mines have been worked from time immemorial. The sands are not totally unproductive, being sprinkled with tufts of babul (*Acacia vera*) kurl (*Capparis sphylla*) and phok. The Katurae, which is almost the only river, crosses the south frontier from the territory of Jeypore, traverses Shekawattie from south to north, flowing into the territory of Bikaner and is there lost in the sands. The most productive parts of the territory are the valleys among the rocky hills in the south eastern part. There the soil is rather fertile, and the wells being of no great depth, the rubber, or crop reaped in spring, is abundant. It consists of wheat, barley, and some other grain pulse, red pepper and bharg or hemp, yielding an intoxicating resin. The sandy part of the country produces so little vegetation suitable for human sustenance, that great numbers of the people are obliged to subsist occasionally on the seeds of blurt, a species of strong bar.

The population though of Rajpoot descent, appear to follow a mongrel religion and to have grafted some Mahomedan points of belief, or at least of observance on their original Brahminism. Hog's flesh is considered unclean food, and on the birth of every male child the Musulman profession of faith is repeated but on the same occasion a goat is sacrificed and the infant sprinkled with the blood. This hybrid and semi-barbarous population have been inveterate freebooters, and the avocation seems to have thriven with them, as though their country is little productive. It contains several towns. The most important of these are Sikur, Khundhalla, Futtehpoor, Lunkarwah, Khedi, Goodah, Jamkhana, and Singana. The revenue of Shekawattie according to Tod, was 23 00 000 rupees.

Before the firm and regulating influence of British authority was recognised here, there appears to have been little or nothing deserving the name of government. The territory was partitioned among many thakors or petty chiefs, the highest influence being exerted by five, who claimed to be descended from Shekji, a son of the Rajpoot family reigning at Amber. Shekji, about the beginning of the fifteenth century succeeded in wresting the greater part of Shekawattie from the ruler of Amber, to whom it had previously belonged, but in the early part of the eighteenth it was recovered by the celebrated Jay Singh founder of the city of Jeypore. Subsequently the disturbed state of the country required the intervention of the British government, and after some movements of less importance, an adequate force was in 1834, sent into the country the most important forts and posts taken, and efficient means adopted for enforcing order. Towards the

close of the year the British force having effected its object, was withdrawn, but the freebooters again proving occasionally troublesome, further measures became necessary, and with a view to the preservation of order as well as of providing honest employment for part of the predatory population, a body of irregular cavalry was raised, and for some time maintained at the expense of the chiefs. This body known as the Shekawattie brigade, is now a British force and the native chiefs have been for some years relieved from any charge on account of it. Its cavalry and artillery branches have been disbanded.

**SHEKHASIR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeemmeer, a decayed village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jeemmeer, and 96 miles N.E. of the latter. It is important merely on account of a good supply of water from a tank. The road in this part of the route is good, through an open country. Lat. 27° 12' long. 72° 14'

**SHEKHPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore. Hout-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and nine miles N. of the former. Lat. 26° 18', long. 79° 48'

**SHEKOABAD** in the British district of Mynpooria, a town on the route from Agra to Etawa, and 32 miles N.W. of the latter. It has a good bazar and is supplied with water from wells. Lat. 27° 6' long. 78° 39'

**SHEKUL**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 60 miles S.E. of Madras. Lat. 9° 15', long. 78° 45'

**SHEMAR**, in the British district of Kumaon. Hout-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the Ramganga (Eastern) from Potoragurh to the Unta Dhura Pass, 14 miles N. of Potoragurh half a mile E. of the left bank of the Ramganga. Lat. 29° 47' long. 80° 12'

**SHEM DEO** in the British district of Kumaon. Hout-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a Hindoo temple on a summit of the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain system south of the main range, east of Almora cantonment 11 miles. Elevation above the sea, 6,760 feet. Lat. 29° 37' long. 79° 52'

**SHEENCOTTA**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.E. by N. of Tinnevely. Lat. 9° 17', long. 78° 10'

**SHEO** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Jeemmeer to Bikaner, and 36 miles N. of the latter. It is the capital of an extensive but barren district, subdivided among numerous thakors or feudatories, who pay little deference to the rajah of Jodhpoor's governor stationed here with four guns and a small detachment of soldiers. There are 200 houses, and a thakur or police-office. Water is obtained from a fine tank on the north west side of the town, and from seven wells forty feet deep. Lat. 28° 12' long. 71° 14'

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**SHEOGANGUNJE**, in the British district of Jounpoor, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Jounpoor to Futehgarh, 26 miles W of the former, 22 E. of the latter. It has a bazar and is well provided with water. Lat. 25 46', long 82 14

**SHEOPOOR**, in the British district of Benares, a town on the route from Benares to Jounpoor three miles N W of the former 34 S.E. of the latter five N W of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 25 21, long 83 1

**SHEOPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town near the western boundary, towards the Jeypore territory. It is the principal place of a pergunnah the annual revenue of which is estimated at 3,25,000 rupees. It was formerly the capital of a small Rajpoot principality but in the early part of the present century was subjugated by the forces of Doulut Rao Scindia. In 1816 when garrisoned by Scindia's general Baptiste with 200 men it was surprised and taken by escalade by the celebrated Rajpoot chief Jey Singh who had only sixty men. The captor seized a large amount of treasure and made the family of Baptiste prisoners. Lat. 25 33, long 76 48

**SHEOPOOR DEAR**, in the British district of Ghazepoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town two miles from the northern bank of the Ganges, and five miles S E from Bullish. Sheopoor contains a population of 6,382. Lat. 25 40', long 84 18

**SHEOPORE**, in the British district of Benares lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Jounpoor three miles N W of the former. Lat. 25° 21' long 83° 1'

**SHEORAJPOOR**, a small town, with a bazar on the route from Cawnpore to Futehgarh, and 21 miles N W of the former. Lat. 26 41' long 80 12'

**SHERADONE**.—A town in one of the sequestered districts of Hyderabad, 172 miles W N W from Hyderabad, and 60 miles N from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 31' long 76 18'

**SHERBAL**.—See **SHERDAL**.

**SHERBOOTE**, in the British district of Bynour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated on the river Koh. Elevation above the sea 658 feet distance N W from Calcutta 920 miles, from Miradabad 44. It contains a population of 12,084 inhabitants. Lat. 29 20' long 78 33

**SHERBURGH**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Almorah, 26 miles N of the former. Lat. 28° 40' long 79 27'

**SHERGHOTTY**, in the British district of Behar, a town, the principal place of a thana or police-division of the same name. It lies on the route from Hazareebagh to Benares, 66

miles N W of former, 181 S.E. of latter. It is situated on a small island formed by a tributary of the river Poonpun. There are several bungalows or lodges, formerly occupied by officers of the government when the place was a civil station. The number of houses is estimated at 1,019 and admitting the usually received ratio of inmates to houses, the population may be assumed at 5,100 persons. The town is distant 20 miles S.W. of Gaya. Lat. 24 53' long 84 31

**SHERGURH**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 74 miles S E by S. from Jeypoor and 121 miles E. by S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26 2' long 76° 35'

**SHERGURH** (Fort of), in the British district of Shahabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal 20 miles W.S.W. of Samsaram. Lat. 24 50', long 83 49'

**SHERKHANWALA**, in Sirhind a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpoor and nine miles E. of the latter town. It contains a few shops and has an abundant supply of good water from three brick lined wells, each about thirty feet deep. The surrounding country is barren wild, and overran with jungle. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munnuk, 1,169 miles. Lat. 30 56' long 74 42'

**SHETTYKAIRA**.—A town in the Mysore, 62 miles S. by E. from Chittel Droog and 60 miles N from Seringapatam. Lat. 13 21, long 76 38

**SHEU** in Ruamahir a pass on a ridge projecting northwards from the most southerly range of the Himalaya, and subordinate to it. The route from the Burenda Pass, northwards, into Koonawur lies over the Sheu. The extreme elevation at which birches were found to grow was 12,800 feet, and pines 12,000. The highest cultivation, which was that of buck-wheat, was 10,650 feet above the sea. The elevation of the pass itself is 13,350 feet. Lat. 31 24' long 78 13'

**SHEVAGUNGA**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 38 miles E by S. of Madras. Lat. 9 51, long. 78° 33'

**SHEVLY**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 130 miles S W from Ellchpoor and 111 miles E.N.E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19 46' long 76 16'

**SHEWAR**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 806 miles by water N W of Calcutta, or 843 by the Sunderbund passage three miles N of the city of Benares, or lower down the stream. Lat. 25 21, long. 83 5'

**SHEWE ZUTO**.—A town of Burmah, 18 miles W from the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and 151 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 14', long 94 25'

**SHEWHUR**.—A town in the British dis-

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trict of Berar, East gov of Bengal 23 miles N by W. of Musuffurpoor Lat. 26° 30', long. 85° 51'

**SHEWLEE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, East gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Mynpoore, 21 miles W N W of the former Lat. 26° 54', long. 80° 7'

**SHEYL**, in Buzabir, a village at the south-eastern base of the Wurtu Mountain. Its site is very pleasant, amidst much cultivation, and surrounded by picturesque mountains. Here is a mine of excellent iron ore, easily extracted and smelted with the charcoal of the surrounding forests. Elevation 8 000 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 14', long. 77° 37'

**SHIAB**, in Buzabir, a pass over a ridge proceeding southwards from the great range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawar on the south. On the highest part of the pass is a small piece of level ground about 100 feet across consisting of a swampy turf yielding to the foot. The prospect from this spot is vast and magnificent, comprehending the Chur Mountain to the south west on the east the flanks of Boorenda, but not the pass itself, to the south-east the peaks of Jumnotry rising one above the other in majestic disorder and covered with perpetual snow and beyond, the Goonnan Pam, one of the huge Ruldum peaks, upwards of 21 000 feet high. Shiar Pass has an elevation of 18 720 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 19' long. 77° 28'

**SHIKARPOOR**.—A town in the Mysore 160 miles N W by N from Seringapatam, and 162 miles N N E from Mangalore. Lat. 14° 26', long. 76° 28'

**SHIKARPOOR**, in the British district of Belandshur East gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshur to Mynpoore 14 miles S. E. of the former. It contains a population of 11,065 inhabitants. Lat. 28° 16' long. 76° 6'

**SHIKARPOOR**, in the British district of Musuffurungur, East gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Musuffurungur to Rahtak, 14 miles W S. W. of the former. Lat. 29° 23' long. 77° 33'

**SHIKARPOOR**, in Sude, a town, the most important in the country in a commercial point of view, and probably the most populous, though not possessing the distinction of being regarded as the capital. It is situated 20 miles due W of the Indus, in a country so low and level, that, by means of canals from that river it is, during the inundation extensively flooded and so completely is the soil saturated with moisture, that, by digging to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, water may at any time be obtained in quantity almost without limit. A branch from the Sude canal, dug from the Indus, passes within a mile of the town, and is navigable for large boats during four months of the year. Though the inundation leaves extensive tracts covered with stagnant water,

and the heat is excessive, the climate is not considered insalubrious, except towards the end of September, when agues prevail. The soil is alluvial, being the deposit of the waters of the canals and channels. It is so rich as to require no manure producing very great crops, in return of culture and irrigation. The town is surrounded by flourishing groves and orchards, yielding in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries, and other fruits the usual produce of this country. Sugarcane is cultivated more with a view to its consumption as a sweetmeat than for producing sugar. The wall by which Shikarpoor was once fortified is now in ruins but eight gates may still be traced the circuit of the wall is 3 831 yards. The approaches to the town are bad and when reached it exhibits nothing attractive. Much waste ground is interspersed among the houses in the inhabited part, the streets are narrow and the houses in general small. The mansions of the opulent Hindoo merchants are large, massy gloomy piles enclosed and secluded by high brick walls. Shikarpoor contains no public edifice worthy of notice. The character of the place is thoroughly commercial, almost every house having a shop attached to it. The bazar extends for about 800 yards through the centre of the city and is covered with rafters thatched with palm leaves. This arrangement is intended to afford protection against the rays of the sun, but it renders the air stagnant, oppressive, and injurious to health. Improvements in the town are, however, about to take place, under the proposed application of the provisions of the Legislative Act of the government of India, No. 26 of 1850. Trade meanwhile appears to thrive. Conolly observes, that the shops seemed to be well filled with the necessaries of life and various merchandises, and the people had that busy air which characterizes men engaged in active trade. Burnes states the number of the shops in the bazar in 1837 at 884. Postans, in 1841 represents the number of Hindoo shops as 923. The laborious trades and handicrafts are followed exclusively by Mahometans. The transit-trade is important, as the town is situated on one of the great routes from Sude to Khoreman and Afghanistan, through the Bolan Pam, and also on that which leads northward to the Derajat, by the western side of the Indus. There is likewise a route to Kurrachee, by way of Sehwan and one to Hindostan and the eastern side of the Indus, by the ferry at Koros and Sukkur besides others of less importance. 'The direct trade of the town of Shikarpoor itself,' Burnes observes is not extensive its port is Kurrachee. The trade with Khoreman and Kandahar is considerable, but there is scarcely any with Northern Afghanistan that being conducted through the Panjab and Bhawalpoor. The transit-trade is principally that from Marwar and the adjacent parts of Hindostan to Khoreman and Persia, but banking and other branches of monetary traffic constitute the more important departments of the commercial

operations of Shikarpoor. There are several Hindoos possessing large capitals, which appear to have been accumulated under the supremacy of the Afghans. The improvidence of the latter left the management of money matters to these acute financiers, who, by farming the revenues, and exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private, have amassed immense wealth. These capitalists are represented as enterprising, vigilant, and ravenous for gain, living impersonations of heartless avarice, but at the same time specious, civil and intelligent to an extraordinary degree. Their lingual acquirements are extensive, as they usually understand Persian, Baloochee, Pushtoo, Hindostanee and Sindhee. Their credit stands so high that their bills can be negotiated in every part of India and Central and Western Asia, from Astracan to Calcutta. In every important town throughout this vast extent they have agents, whose families remaining at Shikarpoor are a sort of hostages for their fidelity. The commerce and general prosperity of the town, which had rapidly declined under the power of Scindian rulers, are reviving under the lately established supremacy of the British. So much diversified had society become when Masson visited the place a few years ago that to pass the walls was almost to incur the certainty of being robbed.

The population of the town is estimated at 30,000. Of these 20,000 are Hindoos characterized by great laxity in respect to their peculiar tenets. The remaining 10,000 are Mahometans, of whom 1,000 are Afghans. These share in the general character of the population being considered ignorant, crafty, contentions, and cowardly. It may be hoped that the prevalence of evil is but the result of the long course of oppression, extortion and cruelty to which the people have been subjected by their rulers, and that under better auspices the tone of morals will be raised, while increased security will be afforded to life and property. Shikarpoor is the principal place of one of the three territorial divisions of Sindh, having an area of 6,120 square miles, and a population of 850,401. The town was founded in 1617. Lat. 25° long. 68° 39'.

**SHINGR.**—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Tenasserim, 116 miles S.E. of Moulemy. Lat. 14° 50' long. 98° 10'.

**SHIPKEE.** In Chinese Tartary lies close on the north eastern boundary of Bussahir, and is usually the limit of the exploratory travels of Europeans in the Celestial Empire, all beyond being guarded from intrusion with the most vigilant jealousy. In proceeding to it from Dabing there is a choice of two routes: one by Peemung Ghat, having an elevation above the sea of 18,518 feet, the other a little to the south of the former, by the Kungma Pass, having an elevation of 16,000 feet, but, notwithstanding its greater height, easier than the former. The village is situated a mile from the

left bank of the Sutley, and three miles south of its great fissure, where, having thus far from its source held a north-westerly course, it turns to the south west. The ridge traversed by the passes just described, stretches in a direction from north to south about three miles west of the town and forms not only the boundary between the British and Chinese empires, but also the physical limit between the craggy wilds of Koonawur and the more open waste of Chinese Tartary. Here," observes Gerard, "the scene was entirely changed: a more marked difference can scarcely exist. The mountains to the eastward were quite of another nature from those we before met with: they are of granite, broken into gravel, forming regular slopes, and neither abrupt nor rocky. The country in that direction has a most desolate and dreary aspect, not a single tree or blade of green grass was distinguishable for nearly thirty miles the ground being covered with a very prickly plant, which greatly resembled furze in its withered state. This shrub was almost black, seeming as if burnt, and the leaves were so much parched from the arid wind of Tartary that they might be ground to powder by rubbing them between the hands. The brownish tint of the furze together with the bleakness of the country gave the appearance of an extensive heath and would strongly remind a Scotch Highlander of his native land." The wind, during the visit of the (Gerards), blew a hurricane and it is said to blow with almost equal violence throughout the year: its aridity is great, and everything exposed to its influence is dried up. The collection of dwellings called Shipkee consists of six hamlets, scattered over the declivity of a bare and brown mountain sloping northwards to the Sutley, and presenting everywhere a surface of rocky barrenness except in the immediate vicinity of the houses, where persevering industry has succeeded in establishing some extent of cultivation. The crops are wheat, barley, buckwheat, and turnips, besides the never-failing apricots. The houses are built of stone, flat roofed, and have a neat appearance: gardens, hedged in with gooseberry bushes appear in front of each and the scene is enlivened by herds of huge yaks, and of shawl goats and flocks of Tartar sheep, unrivalled for size, heavily and the richness of their wool. These animals are guarded by large native dogs which, like one of the objects of their charge, the shawl-goats, have fine wool under their coat of hair affording a defence against the rigour of the climate. The Gerards found the Chinese officers determined to stop their further progress by withholding provisions the most effectual mode that could be adopted but they were courteous, either out of regard to the numbers which followed in the train of the travellers (nearly 100 persons), or from a better motive. Gerard says of the inhabitants, "The Tartars pleased us much. They have none of that ferocity of character so commonly ascribed to them. They have



something of the Chinese features, and their eyes are small, they go bareheaded, even in the cold weather, and have their hair plaited into a number of folds, ending in a tail two or three feet long. Their dress consists of a garment of blanket, trousers of striped woollen stuff, resembling tartan and stockings or boots of red blanket, to which are sewed leather shoes, most wear necklaces upon which are strung pieces of quartz or bone. They have also knives in brass or silver cases, and all carry iron tobacco-pipes, of the same shape as those used by labourers at home, and the higher classes have them ornamented with silver. In common with the inhabitants of Komanur the greater part of them have a flint and steel for striking fire, attached to their apparel by a metal chain. The women, whose dress resembles that of the men, wear generally grooving under a load of ornaments, which are mostly of iron or brass, mixed with silver or tin and beads round their necks, wrists, and ankles and affixed to almost every part of their clothes. The elevation of Shipken above the sea is 10,597 feet. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 48'$  long.  $78^{\circ} 48'$

**SHIPPOOR**, in Gurwal, a lofty peak on the north-east frontier, towards Chinese Tartary is situated six miles N. E. of Gangotri, and in the bifurcation between the rivers Bhagorettee and Jahnovi. Elevation above the sea 18,681 feet. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 1'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 4'$

**SHITABGURH**, in the Barce Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 16 miles N. W. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 39 miles E. by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 8'$

**SHIVANASUNDRUM**—An island in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, formed by the river Coavery. It is three miles in length by one in breadth, and upon it are the ruins of an ancient city of the same name. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 17'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 14'$

**SHIVILPUTUR**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 55 miles N. of Tinnevely. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 39'$

**SHORDOWN**—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situated on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 10 miles S. by W. from Prome. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $95^{\circ}$

**SHOLANGHUR**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 14 miles N. N. E. of Arcot. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 4'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 39'$

**SHOLAPADI**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 27 miles N. W. of Salem. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 53'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 56'$

**SHOLAPPOOR**—A town in the British district of the same name, in the presidency of Bombay, 124 miles E. of Sattara. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 58'$

**SHOLAPUR**, a British collectorate in the presidency of Bombay, is composed of three

separate divisions, the two largest lying north and south of each other, and the smaller division situate to the north-east of the other two. These districts are bounded on the north by the collectorate of Ahmednuggur and the dominions of the Nizam on the south by Sattara and the Belgaum collectorate, on the east by the Nizam's dominions and on the west by the collectorates of Ahmednuggur, Poona, and by Sattara. The collectorate extends from lat.  $16^{\circ} 10'$  to  $18^{\circ} 34'$ , and from long.  $75^{\circ}$  to  $76^{\circ} 28'$  its greatest length, from north west to south east, is 170 miles its greatest breadth from east to west, fifty miles. In 1838 this district, then a portion of the principal collectorate of Poona, was formed into a separate collectorate.

The general face of the district is described as undulating, and presenting a succession of upland and valley and, with the exception of some mango-trees and other plantations in the talooks of Barase Mungolee, and Mondebehall the country is stated to be nearly devoid of trees. The Kistna forms the southern limit of the district which is also traversed by the Bhema, and its confluent the Sena. The climate is dry and healthy the average fall of the monsoon rains averaging twenty-two inches.

Cotton is the staple product. The experimental cotton farms are stated to have succeeded beyond expectation and the soil to be admirably adapted to the growth of the New Orleans species but the district is represented as suffering from the want of roads. There is no metalled or made road through any part of this collectorate all traffic and communication are carried on by means of the ordinary country roads, which are nothing more than tracks, hardened by long use to a degree that, especially in the hot season, renders them quite sufficient to answer all the purposes of the best cross roads. There is a cleared road from Sholapore through Wyrag Barase, and Kurnulla, to Patna, within forty miles of Poona, which has been rendered passable for all kinds of carriage since 1844 and a continuation of the whole line to Poona, as a fair-weather road, was sanctioned by the home authorities in 1847 but a more substantial road from Sholapore to Poona is highly desirable. The amount of traffic which passes in this direction is exceedingly large and as the produce of the whole of the western part of the Nizam's dominions is brought to Barase for transshipment to Bombay there are few lines where a good made road would be more desirable. There are no passes or ghats in this collectorate. The two rivers, Sena and Bhema, are the only natural obstacles to regular internal communication, and it is only during the season that they offer any serious impediment. The population is given under the article BOMBAY Compared with their former condition, the people are said to possess a larger amount of competence among them great wealth is more rare than formerly, but a

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medium degree of easy circumstances is also much more common. Many attempts have been made to introduce European implements of husbandry in this collectorate, but with little success. Agricultural skill is by no means at a low standard, and many estates give proof of the greatest care having been taken in their cultivation, but the means of performing many of the most ordinary operations are exceedingly defective and the same may be said of the mechanical arts, in which the productions are out of all proportion superior to the means of producing them.

The lands of this collectorate have been surveyed, classified, and assessed, and the government demand thereupon fixed under the new settlement for a term of thirty years. The district was acquired by the East-India Company in 1818, on the fall of the Peshwa.

**SHOLAPORE**, in the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay, a town in the lower tract at the eastern extremity of that collectorate. Its ground plan is an oblong of a considerable area, with a wall and fosse-trace of substantial masonry, flanked by spacious round towers. A broad and deep wet ditch surrounds the place, and the north and east sides are covered by an extensive pettah or exterior town, surrounded by a good wall, and divided in the same manner into two parts. To the southward, communicating with the ditch, is a tank, surrounded on three sides by a mound, which, on occasion of the attack by the British force, formed a good breastwork to the Peshwa's army posted outside the place. Sholapore though having no natural strength was early a fortress of importance in the Deccan being mentioned in 1478 as one of the principal strongholds of the Bahmanid sovereigns. Long afterwards, its possession was a frequent subject of content between the sultans of Ahmednuggur and Bejapoor and so continued until it was taken by Aurangzeb in 1688. During the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the early part of the eighteenth century Sholapore fell into the hands of the Marhattas, and after the defeat of the Peshwa and his flight from Poona, in 1818, was invested by a British force under General Pringle. At that time the number of guns in the fort amounted to thirty-seven, including eleven field guns besides which, there were thirty nine wall pieces. The defending force consisted of 850 horse and 5,560 foot, stationed in the town, outside the fort, besides the garrison estimated at 1,000 men. The town was taken by escalade, and the defenses of the fort being breached the place surrendered in four days. A church has been erected in the town. Distance from Poona, S.E. 165 miles from Satara, E., 135, from Bombay, S.E., 230. Lat. 17° 46', long. 76°

**SHOLAVANDAN**—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madura, 12 miles N W of Madura. Lat. 10° S, long. 78° S

**SHOOGONG**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor, situate on the left bank of the Nashikha Khyong river, and 80 miles S. from Munseepoor. Lat. 24° 15', long. 93° 59'

**SHOOLJUL**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor situate on the left bank of the Rairee river, and 46 miles S.E. by R. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 56', long. 73° 44'

**SHOOK**—A town in Nepal, 148 miles N W by W from Khatmandoo, and 145 miles N from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28° 47', long. 83° 15'

**SHOOKRABAD**—A town within the dominions of Ghoolab Bugh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 65 miles W from Sarinagar and 78 miles N N E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33° 53', long. 74° 14'

**SHORAPORE**—A small subordinate state situate in the south-west angle of the territory of the Nizam. It is bounded on the south by the river Krishna separating it from the Raikasee Doab and on the north by the territories of Hyderabad. In 1842, the rajah of Shorapore having fallen into pecuniary difficulties, found himself unable to fulfil his engagements to the Nizam, his superior. This necessitated the interference of the paramount power by whose authority an arrangement was effected, under which the rajah ceded certain possessions south of the Krishna, in commutation of the Nizam's tribute. Rajah Kuntappa Naik dying shortly after an arrangement was made by the British government for the cession of the administration during the minority of his successor, by his uncle, Pidd Naik. It was, however, unsuccessful, and the British government found it necessary to assume the direct management of the raj. Through their agency, a thorough reform was effected in every department of the previous vicious system of administration, and the country handed over to the young chief in a flourishing condition. Its revenue in 1842 was estimated at five lacs of rupees. The withdrawal of the British agency took place in 1853. No sooner however, was the government made over to its native ruler, than a system of maladministration recommenced, and the consequences of the relinquishment of British control over the affairs of this petty state are stated to have proved most disastrous. Shorapore, the principal place, is in lat 16° 37', long 75° 32'

**SHORE KOTE**, in the Punjab, a small town situate on the route from Jung to Tulamba, and 26 miles N W of the latter town. Here are some ruins, which Purana states to be similar to those of Sehwan, but more extensive. In the Ayce Akbari, mention is made of Syakrote and of Moorat, two towns in this part of the Punjab, and Shorapote may, perhaps, be the ruins of one of them. Lat. 30° 50', long. 73° 1'

**SHORAPUR CHECKI**, in the British district of Dehra Doon, East-gov of the N.W. 889

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Provinces, a halting place on the route from Delhi to Buharnspoor, and seven miles S W of the former town. It is situated on the crest of the Khara Pass, across the Sewalik Mountains. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 040 miles. Lat. 30 14, long 78 1'

SHOBON, in the British district of Musuf furnugur, a town on the route from Musufurnugur to Reware, 18 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 29 19' long 77 39'

SHOULAH or BURA SHOULAH in the British district of Bynour, a town of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Mousuffurnugur and 81 miles N W of the former place. It is situated in an open country partially cultivated, and supplies and water are plentiful. Distant N W from Calcutta 918 miles. Lat. 29 8 long 78 36

SHOYLAGOODY—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 57 miles S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9 10', long 78 30'

SHUBERNAGHERRY—A town in the territory inhabited by the hill tribes of Orissa, 51 miles W from Goomsoor and 113 miles S from Sambalpur. Lat. 19 50 long 83 54

SHUBKUDIR in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Lundy river, 18 miles N of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34 15 long 71 40'

SHUHEKABAD in the British district of Panesput, a town on the route from the city of Delhi to Kuranaul and 18 miles N W of the former. Lat. 28 53, long 77 8'

SHUHUL, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nussacabad 92 miles S.W. of former, 129 N E of latter. It has a hill fort, water is plentiful, as well as supplies of all kinds except wood. Lat. 26 37, long 76 47'

SHUJAGANJ, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow 110 miles W of the former, 56 E of the latter. Provisions and water are plentiful and good, but firewood rather scarce. Lat. 26 50, long 81 35

SHUJANPOOR—A town in the Jullunder Doab of the Punjab, situated 74 miles N E by N of Ludhiana. Lat. 31° 50', long 76 33'

SHUJAWULPORE—See SOOJAWULPORE.

SHUKURPOOR, in the British district of Meerut, a town on the route from Meerut to Reware, 38 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28 57, long 77 21

SHUMSABAD—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia's family, 29 miles N W from Bhilsa and 81 miles W by S. from Saugur. Lat. 23 49', long 77 31'

SHUMSGURH—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 12 miles W S W from Bhopal and 37 miles N W from Hoosangabad. Lat. 23 5', long 77° 20'

SHUMSHABAD in the British district of Furruckabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situated in the marshy tract on the right of the Ganges, and eight miles from its western bank. It must have been formerly more important than at present, as Baber who wrested it from the Patana, estimated the annual revenue derived from it at nearly 20 000*l*. In the Ayceen Akbery the revenue derived from it is estimated at 7 138 458 dams or 1 78 460 rupees. Distant N W from Furruckabad 12 miles N E from Agra 88 miles. A recent return gives Shumshabad a population of 6 920 inhabitants. Lat. 27 32' long 79 30'

SHUMSHUR NUGGUR.—A town in the British district of Behar, head gov. of Bengal, 41 miles N N W of Sherghotty. Lat. 25 4, long 84 31

SHUNKERNACOIL—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 32 miles N by W of Tinnevely. Lat. 9 10' long 77 37'

SHUNTHAPA.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N E. by E. of Tinnevely. Lat. 8 47' long 77° 55'

SHUPIEN—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situated 26 miles S from Srinagar, and 84 miles N E. by E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33 43, long 74 56

SHUREEARE—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore, 62 miles S E from Jodhpore and 78 miles S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 40' long 73 53

SHURUFOODEENPOOR—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, head gov. of Bengal, nine miles E of Morufferpore. Lat. 26 6', long 85 35

SHUSHABAD in the British district of Agra, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 14 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27 1 long 78 12'

SHUTENEE, in the British district of Cawnpore, head gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 14 miles N E of the latter. Lat. 26 16' long 79 57'

SHWAYGREEN—A town in the British province of Pegu, situated on the left bank of the Sittang river and 44 miles N E. from Pegu. Lat. 18 6', long 96 46

SHWELY, a river of Burmah rises in lat 23 51 long 98 30, and flowing westerly for about 180 miles, falls into the Irawaddy, in lat. 25° 50' long 96 10'

SIAM—An independent kingdom of Eastern India, bounded on the north by Laos,

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on the east by Laos, Cambodia, and the Gulf of Siam on the south by the Gulf of Siam and the Malay peninsula, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and the Tenasserim provinces. It extends from lat.  $6^{\circ} 30'$  to  $18^{\circ} 2'$ , and from long  $93^{\circ} 25'$  to  $103^{\circ} 45'$  is about 800 miles in length from north to south and 370 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Menam and the Me-Ping flowing north and south. The chief products are rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, and teak wood. The earliest connection between this state and the British government appears to have taken place towards the close of the seventeenth century when the Siamese envoys who had been deputed on an embassy to Louis XIV. visited London and concluded a commercial treaty with the government of Charles II. This treaty was superseded by one dated in 1715 and from this time to the year 1821 little intercourse seems to have subsisted between the two governments. During this long interval Siam had been subjected to frequent revolutions and had carried on constant war with Burmah. In the last-mentioned year (1821) Mr. John Crawford was deputed from India by the Marquis of Hastings on a mission to Siam the chief object of which was the establishment of commercial intercourse but it was received with distrust. On the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1824 the Siamese volunteered their alliance against their hereditary enemies but substantially rendered little assistance. The war being terminated a new treaty was concluded with Siam in June, 1826, and an arrangement agreed to for the regulation of British trade with its ports. An amicable understanding between the two countries has been the result. In the year in which the treaty was concluded the Siamese had invaded Quada, and expelled the rajah who took refuge in Penang where his residence was permitted on condition of his abstaining there from any hostile proceeding against Siam. The condition was violated and on the failure of all attempts to effect a reconciliation between the parties an article was inserted in the treaty above mentioned binding the English government to exclude the ex-rajah from his place of refuge and from certain other localities. By the same article, the English government engaged to prevent any attack upon Quada or any part of the Siamese territory from the exiled rajah or his followers and it was compelled twice to interfere for this purpose. In 1842, however, the king of Siam reinstated the rajah on his submission and at the request of the king the clause of the treaty relating to the rajah was annulled. The death of the king of Siam occurred in 1851. A new treaty has been recently concluded with his successor which promises to open an extensive sphere for British commerce and enterprise.

**SIANEYGUA**—A town in the British district of Tavoy one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 139 miles N N W of

Tenasserim and eight S. of Tavoy Lat.  $13^{\circ} 58'$ , long  $98^{\circ} 21'$

**SIAPRI**—A town in Nepal, situate at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, and 64 miles N N F from Khatmandoo Lat.  $28^{\circ} 35'$ , long  $85^{\circ} 37'$

**SICKINDRABAD** in the Barce Doab division of the Punjab a town situated on the left bank of the Chenab 13 miles S W of the town of Multan Lat.  $29^{\circ} 58'$  long  $71^{\circ} 28'$

**SIDDAPPOOR**—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 81 miles E of Honahwar Lat.  $14^{\circ} 21'$  long  $74^{\circ} 53'$

**SIDDAWATTAM**—See SIDHOUT

**SIDHAM** or **SIDHUA** in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ludhiana to Ferozpoor and 30 miles W of the former place. It is situate in a level fertile country partially cultivated, and about half a mile from the left bank of the Sutley crossed here by a ferry. It is within the British district of Ludhiana. Population about 1,500. Distance N W from Calcutta 1106 miles Lat.  $30^{\circ} 55'$ , long  $75^{\circ} 25'$

**SIDHOUT** in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras a town on the north or left bank of the Northern Penna or Pennar river. Here are the remains of the fort which though of inconceivable strength was the place of refuge of the last chief of Cuddapah who was here obliged to surrender to Hyder Ali the adventurer who succeeded in acquiring the sovereignty of Mysore. It subsequently was the locality of a British civil establishment on the removal of which to the town of Cuddapah this place sank into insignificance. Distance from the town of Cuddapah E. 10 miles Madras, N W 180 Lat.  $14^{\circ} 28'$  long  $79^{\circ} 2'$

**SIDHPOOR** in Cuzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar a town on the route from Mhow to Deesa. It is eligibly situated on the river baraswah which being esteemed a sacred river many rich Brahmins and Mussulmans have fixed their dwelling places here. There is a Math or sacred college where instruction is given to disciples and hospitality afforded to travellers qualified to receive it. Weaving is carried on extensively many Mussulman merchants of the denomination called Khoras are engaged in trade here. Distance from Deesa, S E 32 miles from Ahmedabad N 58 from Baroda, N W 125 from Mhow N W, 230 Lat.  $23^{\circ} 50'$  long  $74^{\circ} 20'$

**SIDHAWAH** in the jaghirs of Loharoo (rent-gov. of the N W Provinces) a village on the route from Hansee to Churu and 21 miles S W of the former Lat.  $23^{\circ} 42'$  long  $75^{\circ} 49'$

**SIDHWA**, in Sirhind, a town on the route from Bocrash to Nahan. It is situate near the base of the Sul-Himalaya, and close to the left bank of the Markunda, a torrent descending from that range. It is a large town, well for

# SIL-SIL

filled with a brick wall and tall towers of the same material, pierced with three or four tiers of loopholes for musketry. There is a good bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Part of it belongs to the East-India Company, and the rest to a Sikh sardar. Situated distant from Calcutta N W 1,047 miles. Lat. 80° 28', long 77 16'

**SIKHUR**, in the British district of Benares, a small town with fort on the left bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Chunar but a little higher up the stream. In A.D. 1781 it was garrisoned by the refractory rajah of Benares, Choyt Singh, with 3000 matchlockmen and 150 cavalry but was stormed by the British under Lieutenant Polhill. Distant N W from Calcutta, by water 698 miles, or 870 taking the Sunderbund passage 23 S.W. of Benares by water 17 by land. Lat. 25 8', long 83° 53'

**SIKKIM**, a petty native state in North Eastern India, is bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan on the south by Darjeeling, and on the west by Nepal. It extends from lat 27 5 to 28 3 and from long 88 2 to 89. It is sixty six miles in length from north to south, fifty two in breadth, and contains an area of 1 870 square miles with a population of 81 766. Sikkim became tributary to the Goorkhas in 1789. During the Nepal war in 1814 the rajah co-operated with the British, and upon the termination of hostilities, his safety and independence were guaranteed by the treaty of Segunlee, and his dominions increased in acknowledgment of his attachment by the grant of certain tracts which had been ceded to the British by the Nepalese. In 1836 the rajah made an unconditional cession to the British of the territory of Darjeeling but shortly after an annual grant of 6 000 rupees was agreed to be made to him as compensation. This, however he forfeited together with the territory bestowed on him at the close of the Nepal war, in consequence of outrages committed by him against British subjects. In 1863 the rajah abdicated the throne in favour of his son.

**SIKLEBUN**—A town in Nepal, situated on the left bank of a branch of the Taptee river, and 104 miles W by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27 30' long 85 38'

**SIKREE** in the British district of Ghaseepore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ghaseepore cantonment to Aumgurh, situated on the river Munghes, 80 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25 45', long 83 29'

**SIKREEGULEE** in the British district of Furruck, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore, 97 miles N W of former 197 E. of latter. It is situated on the right bank of the Ganges in a difficult pass, where the Rajmahal hills close upon the river. The eminence above the town is surmounted by the picturesque tomb of a Mussulman, regarded by his co religionists as a

saint. Distant N W from Calcutta, by Berhampur 216 miles by the course of the river, 263. Lat. 25 10' long 87 48'

**SIKRI**, within the territory of the British district of Goorgaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a small town on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 31 miles S of the former. It is the principal place of a small jaghure containing ten villages, the owner of which, a Mussulman styled Nawaub received this recompense for his military services during Lord Lake's campaigns against the Maharrattas in this neighbourhood. Lat. 28 17, long 77 21

**SIKUNDERPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town 69 miles W of Goruckpore cantonment. Buchanan states the number of its houses at 100. Lat. 26 51, long 82 21

**SIKUNDRABAD**, in the British district of Boondababur a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 36 miles S.E. of the latter. It is of considerable size has a bazar and supplies and water are abundant. Elevation above the sea 792 feet. population 14,848. Lat. 28 27, long 77 46'

**SIKUNDRAROW**, in the British district of Allygurh lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Coal to Mynpoore 23 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 27 40' long 78 29'

**SIKUNDURPOOR** in the British district of Saharanpoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Saharanpoor to Haridwar and 13 miles E of the former town. There is a small bazar. Distant N W from Calcutta 1 090 miles. Lat. 29 57 long 77 50'

**SIKWADANRA**—A town in Nepal 184 miles W by N from Khatmandoo and 40 miles N W from Khasi. Lat. 28 26', long 82 26'

**SILCHAR**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, 65 miles E. by S. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 45', long 92° 51'

**SILDAH**—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 39 miles W N W of Midnapore. Lat. 22° 40', long 86 51'

**SILHET**—A British district in the lieut. gov. of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the hilly jungly tract inhabited by the wild Garoas, and by Jyrisah on the east by the British district of Cachar on the south by independent Tipperah, on the west by the British districts Mymensing and Tipperah. It lies between lat. 24 5—25° 12', long 91—92° 56', is 102 miles in length from east to west, and eighty in breadth. The area, according to official report, is 8,532 square miles. In the northern part the country is rugged, rising into jungly eminences towards the Coorg,



## SIL—SIM.

to north, from the town of Silhet to Chirra Poojoe.

**SILHET**, the principal place of the British district of the same name, bent. gov of Bengal, is situate at the southern base of the Oowya hills, and on the river Soomah, a tributary of the Brahmapootra. It is described to be a mean place, merely a large straggling village, having a bazar, where only the most common articles of native use are to be obtained. The civil establishment of the district is located here. Silhet is the head quarters of the eastern division of the Bengal army. Distance from Jumalpoor E. 110 miles, Dacca, N E. 120, Calcutta, N E, 260. Lat. 24 54 long 91 50.

**SILLAY MEW**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 116 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20 45, long 94 38.

**SILLEE**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor bent. gov of Bengal, 71 miles N of Lohadugga. Lat. 23 23, long 86 53.

**SIMBOLONG**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munespoor 37 miles W from Munespoor, and 40 miles E. from Silchar. Lat. 24 48, long 93 28.

**SIMBULKET**, in the British district of Kamaon, bent. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village in the Palice Doon, on the route, by the course of the Hemgunga (Western) from Moradabad cantonment to Almora. It is situate on the north eastern declivity of the Sewalik range, bounding the Doon on the south. distant 56 miles N of Moradabad. Lat. 29 36, long 78 45.

**SIMERIA** or **SIMRIA**, in the territory of Gwalior a village on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor, 29 miles S of former. 184 N.W. of latter. Lat. 25 55, long 78 21.

**SIMIRIKRAH**, in the raj or principality of Rewah, a town on the table land surmounting the mountain styled by Franklin the second or Panna range, and 62 miles S.E. of Allah abad. It is the principal place of a jaghire held under the rajah of Rewah, on annual payment of a tribute of 2,500 rupees. The jaghiredar, considering himself obnoxious to the persecution of the rajah, in consequence of his good services towards the British authorities, they guaranteed his possessions to him. The benefit of this guarantee was spontaneously relinquished in 1823 by the jaghiredar who was immediately expelled by the rajah and his nephew placed in his stead, but the British government subsequently interfered so far as to have a provision made for his widow. Elevation above the sea 1,000 feet. Lat. 24 45, long 81 16.

**SIMLA**—A British station in the lower or more southern part of the Himalayas between the rivers Sutley and Giree, celebrated as a retreat for those seeking renovation of

health, or relief from the oppressive heat of the plains of Hindostan. It is situate on the route from Soobathoe to Kotgurh, 22 miles N.E. of the former post. The houses built for the accommodation of residents or visitors at this place, are irregularly scattered over a narrow ridge of mountain advantage being taken of every level spot, or moderate slope, for building. A few dwellings are erected on a spur of hills running north at right angles to the Simla range. The eastern extremity of what may be properly called the Simla ridge, is abruptly terminated by the peak of Juko rising about 400 feet above it. At the western base of this eminence is the base of the settlement. The sides of the Juko Peak were originally thickly clothed with wood, and the quantity is still considerable, but the demands for the purposes of building may be expected to cause a rapid diminution. At the western extremity of the ridge of Simla is another eminence inferior in height to Juko, and devoid of timber, the summit crowned by a mouldering ruin. The scenery within view from the town is very noble. Immediately south is a dark, deep precipitous valley, which as well as the neighbouring mountains, is thickly covered with pine-forests, beyond, to the south west, are seen the mountains about Soobathoe and still further the vast plain of Hindostan, traversed by the mean dering Sutley. To the north successive mountain ranges rise in proportion as the distance increases, and are terminated with surpassing grandeur by the snowy crescent of the Himalaya, the peaks of which, in fine weather, have so distinct an outline against the dark blue sky that their real distances of sixty or seventy miles seems not more than eight or ten. The following description of this scene, and of its impressions on the observer, occurs in a modern work. The general appearance of this mass of snow is that of a wide undulating plain from which peaks rise in every imaginable shape. Upon reaching the crest of the ridge at Simla, the vastness of the scene became oppressive. The lofty snowy range shone from the dense azure of the heavens, its giant flanks were broken with black mural precipices and profound ravines, which were purple from their depth below was heaped a shattered mass of mountains, peaks and glens, ridges and valleys, some aridly bare, others luxuriantly rich.

The trees in the neighbourhood are, the deodar or Himalaya cedar, pine, oak, and rhododendron, the last named glowing with bunches of rich scarlet blossoms. Of four-footed animals, the most commonly occurring are the kacker or barking deer (*Cervus muntjac*), so called from its cry resembling a short bark the antelope, the wild goat, and the marmot there are also the wild hog, the flying squirrel, musk, and other kinds of deer, and monkeys, both the hanuman or langoor (*Semnopithecus entellus*), and the himdar (*Simia thersia*). The carnivorous quadrupeds

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are leopards and leopard-cats, bears, jackals, hyenas, and foxes sometimes, though rarely a tiger makes its way to these elevated regions. There is no great variety or abundance of game the principal of the feathered kind are pheasants, chukars and black partridges, quails, and woodcocks. Eagles, vultures, and crows are very numerous. The fruits and saculent vegetables of Europe in general thrive well here potatoes especially are grown in great abundance and excellence and are sent in large quantities to the plains. The climate is considered highly salubrious, and in consequence of its lower temperature, appears in favourable contrast with that of the plains. The winter is sometimes very severe. In 1836 snow lay in the month of February to the depth of six or eight feet, and did not melt away in shady places until the end of May.

In 1841 there were at Simla upwards of 100 houses built in the English style, and varying in rent from 40*l* to 150*l* a year. The position and habits of those resorting to the place cause it to be abundantly supplied with the luxuries as well as the necessities of life though most sorts of provisions have to be borne three or four days' journey over mountain roads. The population is very fluctuating. In a recent publication it is thus prospectively estimated. Should the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief come up next season it will consist of British subjects, 200 natives 8 000 and when the tributary chieftains and followers come in, it will be nearly 20 000. Again in winter when but few remain it will probably not exceed British subjects, 20 natives 2,000. Measures have been taken for providing funds for the purpose of carrying out public improvements. The first British dwelling erected in this place was that of Lieutenant Ross, in 1819. It was thatched over, and its walls were composed of spars, grass, and mud. In 1822, the first permanent cottage of the usual materials stone and timber roofed with pine-wood shingles, was erected by Captain Kennedy. Simla is the seat of an observatory at which a series of magnetical and meteorological observations were commenced on the 19th January 1841. A church has been provided, at an expense of 16,000 rupees, of which amount the government contributed 5 000 rupees, the remainder being raised by private subscription.

The district known as Simla is composed of territory acquired partly from the rajah of Putesala, and partly from the rajah of Keonthul, in both cases by exchange. It is under the civil jurisdiction of the board of administration in the Punjab and contains a population of 31 858. Elevation of encampment above the sea 7 866 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta, via Kurnal and Soothahoo, 1 097 miles. Lat. 31° 6', long. 77° 14'.

**SIMHURIA**, in Bandedand, a village or small town on the route from Allahabad to

Baugor 230 miles S.W. of the former, 83 N.E. of the latter. It is situate in the depressed tract or basin of Lohargoon. Lat. 24° 16', long. 79° 55'.

**SIMONBONG**—A town in the British district of Darjeeling, lieut. gov. of Bengal, six miles N.W. by W. of Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 4', long. 88° 15'.

**SIMONG**—A town of Eastern India, in the territory inhabited by the Bor Ahar tribe 46 miles N.W. by N. from Sudiya, and 105 miles N.E. from Luckimpoor. Lat. 28° 22', long. 95° 20'.

**SIMONGELPOOR**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 45 miles S. by W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 18' long. 91° 42'.

**SIMOOLBARIA**—A town in the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 40 miles S. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° long. 88° 31'.

**SIMOWNEE**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a small town on an insignificant stream tributary to the Jumna eight miles S. of the right bank of the latter 20 N. E. of the town of Banda 78 W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 36', long. 80° 40'.

**SIMRA** or **SIMORE**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town in the pergunnah of Sidhwa Jobhna, which contains no other, except the principal place, Parana. It contains about 100 wretched dwellings. Buchanan does not state its precise position but it must be about forty five miles east of the town of Goruckpore and is perhaps the Simore of Garden who states that it is 93 miles N.W. of Dinapore. Lat. 26° 35' long. 84° 7'.

**SIMRABAS**—A town in Nepal 44 miles S.W. by S. from Khatmandoo and 35 miles N.E. from Bethab. Lat. 27° 10' long. 84° 56'.

**SIMRAUTA** in the district of Salon, territory of Oude a town 50 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It belongs to a brother of the Tiloi rajah, a reputed descendant of the ancient Hindoo monarchs of Oude. The proprietor is styled by courtesy rajah and resides in a mud fort, having in the interior buildings of masonry and defended by 500 of his armed followers. The population is estimated by Butler at 8,000. Lat. 26° 17', long. 81° 30'.

**SIMRAW**—A town in Nepal, 141 miles S.E. by E. from Khatmandoo, and 66 miles N.N.W. from Purneah. Lat. 26° 40' long. 87° 18'.

**SIMREEK**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 36 miles W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 32', long. 84° 19'.

**SIMTOKA**—A town in the native state of Bhutan, 73 miles E.N.E. from Darjeeling, and



# SIM—SIN

120 miles N W from Goalpara. Lat 27 25', long 89 25'

**SIMULIKA**.—A town in the British district of Dacca, head gov of Bengal, 21 miles N.N.E. of Dacca. Lat. 24 2', long 90° 40'

**SINAWUD**.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar 43 miles S.E. by S. from Indore, and 112 miles N W by W from Ellichpoor Lat 23° 8', long. 76 10'

**SINCHUL**.—A mountain of Sikkim, having an elevation of 9 000 feet, upon a spur of which stands the British settlement of Darjeeling

**SINDE**, a river rising in Malwa "from the small range of mountains about 12 miles S.W. of the town of Serunge" and in lat. 24 1, long 77 29' It first has a course north for about 180 miles to Narwar at the north west corner of Bundelcund, and thence turning north-east, generally forms, for about 180 miles, the boundary between that district and Gwalier, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 26 26' long 79 18' flowing altogether about 280 miles. It right and left receives during its course many small streams the principal being the Parbati and the Pohoy the first falling into the Sunde on the left side, about twenty five miles below Narwar and the other on the right side four or five miles above its mouth. The Sunde is crossed twenty miles from its source by the route from Nus serabad to Saugor, and is there '100 yards wide, rocky bottom, low banks, and depth of water two feet in fair season. About 150 from its source, and in lat 25° 50' long 78 25', it is crossed by route from Agra to Saugor and there the bed is about 200 yards wide and sandy breadth of stream in dry season, about forty yards and from one and a half to two feet deep banks steep and cut into ravines." It is subject to great inundations during the periodical rains.

**SINDE**.—An extensive and important province of Western India, so called probably from the river Sunde or Indus. Others consider that the name both of the river and the country is derived from the word Sindhi synonymous with Hindi as the inhabitants from the first dawn of recorded knowledge have principally been of the great Hindoo family. It is bounded on the north by Beloochistan, the Daman, and Shawpoor on the east by Jessulmere and Marwar on the south by Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the west by Beloochistan and is situated between lat 23 37'—28 32', and long. 68° 43'—71 3' It is 360 miles long from north to south, 270 miles in its greatest breadth from east to west, and contains a surface of 52,120 square miles. Its seacoast, washed by the Indian Ocean, extends a distance of 150 miles in a north west direction, from the Kere or greatest mouth of the Indus (long deserted by the stream) straight to lat. 23° 32', long 68 25' to Cape

Monse, or Ras Moorree in lat. 24 51 long 68° 43' Thus whole extent of coast, except the part intervening between Kurrachee and Cape Monse, which are distant from each other about fifteen miles, is very low being merely a series of mud banks deposited by the Indus, or in a few places, low sand hills, blown in from the sea-beach. Exclusive of those few sand hills, the shore observes Charles, "is low and flat throughout, and at high water partially overflowed to a considerable distance inland. With the exception of a few spots covered with jungle, it is entirely destitute of trees or shrubs, and nothing is seen for many miles but a dreary swamp. Whenever this occurs, the land is scarcely discernible two miles from the shore." Wood also observes—"The coast-line is submerged at spring tides when the delta of the Indus resembles a low champagne tract of verdure. Burnes, too states that the coast of Sind is not distinguishable a league from the shore. Westward of the Garrah estuary and between it and Kurrachee, the southern extremity of the Hala or Puab Mountains approaches the shore, the point of Munoor, which forms the southern shelter of the harbour of Kurrachee being rocky but with the exception of this point, the coast itself is like that eastward, low and alluvial, and so continues westward to Cape Monse, or Ras Moorree, which rises from the sea to a moderate height. The capability of the coast of Sind for the purpose of navigation is thus summed up by Wood—

It is plain to all who are conversant with nautical affairs, that Kurrachee is the only safe seaport for the valley of the Indus. When the season is favourable the merchant may indeed send his goods direct to the mouth of the Indus but everything here is subject to such constant change—the weather the depth of water the channels, and the very embouchure itself—that this voyage, even in February is not without hazards. He then observes, that as the danger of entering the river is greater than of leaving it, exports may be sent from the mouths in November December and January but that all imports should be brought by Kurrachee. It should be observed, however that though sea-going ships of 400 or 500 tons can at no time safely enter the river yet smaller vessels, if their draught do not exceed six or seven feet may do so. An inland navigation or even a ship canal, could probably be easily made from Kurrachee to the deepest and most navigable part of the Indus below Hyderabad, as the Garrah a small stream communicating with the Indus, falls into the sea at that port and is navigable from it for boats as far as Garrah Kot, a distance of forty miles.

Kurrachee, the only port in Sind for sea-going ships of burthen amounting to 400 or 500 tons, has, at high water, a depth of two fathoms and a half, and at spring tides of three fathoms, but, during the south-west monsoon, the swell is so great on the bar, that it is

highly dangerous to cross. The Kookwarree called the Gorn by Burnes, was formerly the principal mouth of the Indus, having a width of 1100 yards, but it is now blocked up by a sandbank. The Kedewarree has a well-defined channel, with seven or eight feet water at low spring tides. The Hoogjamree and Joos, during the low water season are safe roads for ingress and egress for vessels drawing not more than six feet water. The Pittiee is the largest, deepest, and best-defined mouth. The Koorse mouth is the most eastern, forming the bound-ary of Sindh towards Cutch. It has long been deserted by the stream except in very great inundations, when sometimes the Poorana and Fulahee branches pour their waters into it. Burnes states its breadth at Colatir twenty miles from the sea, to be seven miles and that it increases, proceeding downward, until neither shore can be seen. He however, adds very justly that it is nothing more than an arm of the sea.

The base or seaward line of the delta of the Indus measures, from the Garrah mouth in lat. 24 43 long 67 13', to the Koorse mouth, in lat 23 33 long 68 25 about 125 miles. If it be regarded as having the shape of a triangle, to which it in some degree approximates the perpendicular measured from the seashore to the vertex near Tatta where the great branches of the Indus—the Nara or eastern, the Buggaur or western—divaricate is about fifty miles, and its surface is about 8 000 square miles. But as the river has in some degree deserted a considerable portion of the south-eastern part the present delta proper does not probably contain more than 2,500 square miles. Unlike the densely wooded delta of the Ganges, it is nearly destitute of timber resembling in this respect that of the Nile. It is almost level, of alluvial soil, apparently brought down by the Indus, and consisting of vegetable mould, clay and mud which becomes hard soon after being deposited even in the channels of the river. There are however even within the limits of the delta proper, and eastward of the Buggaur or western branch of the Indus, some rocky hills known by the name of the Mukah Hills. Near the Pittiee, or western mouth of the river is a dangerous rock, the only point in the delta south of the range just described which is not alluvial.

In some degree similar to the delta, but superior to it in scenery, cultivation and climate, is the alluvial tract extending on each side of the Indus for a distance varying from two to twelve miles. One of the finest parts is a long narrow island, extending from north to south a distance of about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about eight, inclosed by the Indus on the east, and on the west by the Nara. The greatest extent of this alluvial land in the upper part of Sindh appears to be about Khyrpoor, Shikarpoor and Larkhana where canals and watercourses, communicating with the Indus during inundation cover the

surface to a wide range with water, which both irrigates the ground and deposits on it a fertilizing sludge. According to Poetana, the soil is so rich that no manure of any kind is used, though it regularly produces two crops every year and sometimes three and Macnurdoo states, that the fertility of this province in those parts which are exposed to the floods of the Indus is exceeded by that of no tract of country on the earth. "Throughout the alluvial tracts of Sindh, the soil contains saltpetre in great abundance and it is largely extracted both for home consumption and for exportation."

An extensive alluvial region stretches eastward of the fertile tract along the Indus, but having been generally deserted by the water of the river it became a desert, yielding a scanty pasture to camels or horned cattle and in the less-frequented parts occupied only by the fleet goarkhur or wild ass. Through it, however flows the Eastern Nara during the height of the inundations of the Indus, for a distance of 300 miles, and a project has just been sanctioned for securing to its channel a permanent supply of water by means of a cutting near Buree. The great silt contained between this branch and the Indus is on an average about seventy or eighty miles wide, the soil consisting generally of a hard sun-baked clay like the rest of the alluvial soil of Sindh where devoid of water. In this doab are two low ranges of recent limestone the more southern that of Hyderabad about 100 feet high and on one part of which that city is situated the more northern running north-westward from the vicinity of Jessulmer, and towards the Indus attaining an elevation of 150 feet, and abounding in flint, which forms, almost exclusively the rocks on which Khorre and Bukkur stand. These ranges are not, however completely continuous, being cut by valleys, through one of which the Nara, already mentioned holds its course through another the Fulahee branch insinuating Hyderabad.

The stiff nature of the deposit of the river is probably owing to its course in the upper part generally lying through a very mountainous region principally of primitive formation. In the more southern part of Sindh, the soil has a very large admixture of sand, and is sometimes so impregnated with common salt, that, as Lord observes, it is not uncommon to see the same sod which, during the season of irrigation, had yielded crops of grain, transferred afterwards to the salt-pans, and furnishing, by the simple process of pouring water over it, which is subsequently evaporated, an abundant supply of salt. The moisture, so indispensable to the productiveness of the soil, is altogether supplied by the water of the Indus, rain in Sindh being very scanty and uncertain. In consequence, the country where destitute of the means of irrigation, becomes a desert. Of this nature, on the north-east, is the Pind, or desert of Shikarpoor lying between that town and the Bolan Pass, and apparently consisting

of the clay deposited by the Bolan, the Nar, and other torrents which flow down from the Hala Mountains, and which are all lost in this dreary tract. It is about ninety miles across, and according to Kennedy, in some places resembles the dry bed of a salt lagoon in an interval between spring tides. In others, it is a level plain of indurated clay of a dull earthy colour, and having the appearance of being occasionally under water but during the dry season exhibiting, at long intervals a few wretched, parched, and stunted shrubs, but without a single blade of grass or other herbage. In the eastern part and in general reaching to within twenty miles, or even a less distance of the river is a region called the Thar or desert, having considerable resemblance to that just described, except that it is much more sandy extensive tracts being covered with sand hills, varying and shifting under the influence of the tempests of the wilderness yet, in many places, there is a considerable growth of low shrubs, coarse herbage, and prickly saline or aromatic plants, affording pasturage for camels, buffaloes, kine, sheep, and goats, all in continual motion in search of water, or its concomitant vegetation. Numerous beds of rivers long dried up intersect this arid tract, appearing to indicate that the waters of the Indus, or of some of the Punjab rivers, once found their way through it. Vestiges of ancient towns also may be observed, in great quantities of fragments of bricks and pottery in some places strewn over the surface. That the Indus, which now finds its way through the limestone rocks at Boree, might at one time have poured its waters in many branches over this waste, at present parched, is by no means improbable as there are unequivocal indications that it formerly flowed fifty feet above its present level in the channel between Sukkur and Boree, and that the country on both sides of the river along the base of the limestone range was at that time under water. The old course of the river may also be traced along the northern base of that rocky range, which, stretching nearly 100 miles to the south eastward, must have sent the water of the Indus over the surface of the country now become the Eastern Desert, since it has been deserted by the stream.

The climate of Sindh is remarkably sultry and dry. As Lord observes—"Situated on the verge of two monsoons, it is unrefreshed by the waters of either. The south west monsoon, he proceeds, 'terminates at Lacput Bunder (on the western coast of Cutch) as accurately as though it covenanted not to violate the Sindh frontier.' At Kurrachee, the annual fall of rain does not exceed six or eight inches, at Hyderabad, the rain of an entire twelvemonth amounted only to 255 inches and farther north, at Larkhana, three years had elapsed continuously without rain at the time of Hamilton's visit in 1699. The consequence was a pestilence, which cut off one-half of the population. But Bornee, in travel

ling through the delta on the 10th of April, experienced very heavy showers and a severe fall of hail and in June, 1809 during the visit of the British mission the rain fell so heavily there, that the streets frequently resembled rivulets, and none could stir abroad. In the following August, the rains were again excessively heavy during the stay of the mission at Hyderabad. But, notwithstanding the discrepancy in our information on the subject, there can be little doubt that, throughout Sindh, the climate is generally too dry for the purposes of agriculture, except in the parts irrigated by means of the river. On this subject, the ameer of Khyerpoor remarked to Bornee, that rain always brought disease and that they were better without it. The temperature is very high in summer. Lord states the mean maximum of the temperature of the atmosphere at Hyderabad during the six hottest months, to be 93.5 in the shade and considers it the greatest hitherto registered in an authenticated form. The water of the Indus at that time attains the temperature of 92° or 93 when highest, and consequently very nearly blood heat. There appears reason for concluding that the temperature is still higher in Northern Sindh where the cooling influence of the ocean cannot extend. Bornee states it at 96 at Khyerpoor in the beginning of April. In Northern Sindh, however frost is not unknown and ice has been observed in February. In January the difference of the temperature at night and during the day has been found as much as 40, the thermometer ranging to 84 and upwards. So high however in general is the temperature in Lower Sindh, that there is, in fact no winter.

The natural history of Sindh is only now receiving the attention due to so important a subject. An extravagant addiction to field sports characterized the ameers of Sindh, who sacrificed to it the welfare and even the existence of their subjects, laying waste and inclosing extensive cultivated tracts to form their *shikargahs* or hunting jungles. One of the ameers, some years ago depopulated, near the capital an extensive tract of fertile ground, and converted it into a shikargah, though this foolish and monstrous act of tyranny caused a loss of revenue equal to 20,000, or 30,000 a year. Another razed a village to the ground, because the noise of the population and domestic animals was considered to disturb the game of a neighbouring preserve.

There are generally two harvests in Sindh the rabbee, or spring harvest, reaped from seed sown in autumn and the kureef, or autumn harvest which is sown in spring. The rabbee crops in general consist of wheat, barley, oil seeds, millet (*Holcus sorghum*), the durra of the Arabians, and called here bayra, opium hemp, tobacco, the kureef crop consists of those productions which require considerable heat to bring them to maturity such as rice, sugarcane, cotton, indigo, maize. The results of the experiments made for the cultivation of

the American cotton and *Mauritius* cane were not encouraging. Pulse and pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, and esculent vegetables, are sown for both crops, and some products are sown indifferently for either. Rice appears to be the staple crop, and, with maize and wheat, forms the principal article of diet, besides being exported in great quantities. Much importance is attached to the culture of flax. The fruits are dates, mangoes, plantains, pomegranates, limes, citrons, figs, apricots, apples, plums, tamarinds, mulberries, pistachio and some other kinds of nuts, and melons. They in general, are of inferior quality the grapes especially are small and sour. The plantations of date-palms are very general and extensive and the fruit is used largely for food and for distillation by which process a strong spirit is drawn from it. As food it is found to be of a very heating nature.

Camels are bred in great numbers in the salt-marshes of the Indus and though such tracts might seem very uncongenial to the nature of that animal, those reared there are considered very hardy strong and enduring especially of thirst, in consequence of the scanty supply of fresh water in their original soil. The value of the camel is not confined to its virtues as a beast of burden its milk is a favourite article of diet (though it spoils if not used very fresh) and its hair is woven into coarse cloths. Buffaloes are kept in great numbers in the swampy tracts, where they may be seen wallowing in the mud with their heads only above water. Their flesh is excellent and their milk is preferred to that of cows, yielding better butter which, when clarified forms, under the name of *gher* a great article of commerce. A considerable trade is also driven in the hides of these animals. Sheep and goats abound in Upper Sindh, especially on the borders of the *Pat* of Sukarpur and of the *Thur* or Eastern Desert. The former district called Boordgh produces the best wool in Sindh both of goats and sheep and both animals are kept throughout Upper Sindh, as well for their fleeces as for their milk and flesh. The wool is taken from the carcass of the animal only when slain for food, as the heat would cause its death after losing its fleece. The coarser wool is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong clothes the finer might be obtained in such quantities as to be an important branch of commerce for which however there has been hitherto but little encouragement. The horses of Sindh are small and of mean appearance, but hardy active, and enduring. They are mostly used for the saddle the beasts of burden being the camel, the mule, and the ass. The camel is the dromedary or one-humped variety and the finer descriptions are used for the saddle, carrying generally the rider and his attendant. The breed of asses is small, but they are neatly made, strong active, capable of enduring great fatigue and of living and thriving on the coarsest fare. The mules are large, strong handsome, and quick in pace.

The Sindians of the present day are a mixed race, consisting partly of the Jats, probably aboriginal Sindians, of Hindoo extraction (many of whom have been converted to Mahometanism), and the Beloo who have settled here in recent times. Those Hindoos who have adhered to their original religion and manners are divided into Bhattias and Lohannas, with their respective gurus or pastors, and the Pokarna and Sarat Brahmins. They deviate much in their mode of life from the Hindoos of Hindostan proper and this laxity is more particularly observable in the Lohannas, who are the most numerous. These last decline no means of subsistence and readily entered into the service of the amirs, in which case they were obliged to wear their beards like the Mahometans. Compulsory conversions to Mahometanism were not infrequent, the helpless Hindoo being formerly subjected to circumcision on slight or misconstrued profession, or the false testimony of abandoned Mahometans. It is still more remarkable, that this forcible conversion was sometimes inflicted as a punishment and in all instances operated as an irreparable loss of caste. The Mahometan population sprung from the converted Hindoos are a penonable race generally engaged in agriculture, and are despised by the Belooches, who affect a bold and martial character. In this, the latter have been encouraged by the amirs, of the same descent as themselves. Besides these distinctive races, there is a large part of the population the offspring of their intermarriages. The Hindoos, however in many places form a very large proportion of the population at Sukarpur for instance, they are estimated at two thirds. There are likewise a few Afghans, especially in the north western part of the country. The Sindians, collectively are described as hard some though of dark complexion, well limbed, but inclined to corpulence and above the middle size. The beauty of their women is proverbial, and Pottinger remarks that among the numerous sets of dancing girls whom he saw there was not one who did not display loveliness of face or symmetry of figure. The Belooches, and the mixed race between them and the Hindoos are considered the finest part of the population. Sindh is supposed by Sir William Jones to have been the original country of the gipsies, who, according to Adelung fled from India to escape the manacles of the ruthless Tamerlane. The Sindian language is a branch of the Sanscrit or Indo-Germanic stock, merely a little differing in spelling and inflection from the pure Hindi of Upper India, and is by some considered the elder of the two being more elaborate and regular in the inflections of its nouns and verbs. Macnair states, on the authority of native scholars, that "it has fewer modern innovations, and a greater number of Sanscrit words than the Gujarati, which is a pure Hindoo dialect." It has a character peculiar to itself, which is written from left to right. Beloochee, another of the Indo-Germanic

tongues, is of course largely spoken especially in the hilly country, and Peralan may be regarded as the language of the court and of the higher order of the people.

From the period when Sinde was visited by the Greeks under Alexander its history is in a great degree a blank. Native annals appear to be magniloquent in regard to the grandeur and resources of some of its princes and on the event of a revolution, brought about through the criminal passion of a queen for a young Brahmin, who was enabled by her favour to ascend first to the office of chief minister, and subsequently to the throne, the historian who records the facts indulges in the following burst of mingled grief and admiration — Such was the close of the race of Ragh Sasee which had governed the kingdom of Sinde for upwards of 2,000 years whose princes at one period received tribute from eleven dependent kingdoms and who had set the threats of the greatest monarchs of the world at defiance. In the sixth century of the Christian era the country was invaded by the Persians, and to this invasion probably refers the allusion of the enthusiastic chronicler above quoted to the defiance offered by the royal house of Sende to the greatest monarchs of the world. The result, however was disastrous to the reigning prince, though unproductive of any permanent change in the relation of the two countries. The Persians defeated the rajah in a pitched battle in which the prince fell. But the object of the invaders appears to have been not so much conquest as plunder and having secured as much booty as they had the means of carrying away they departed. Among the spoils which they bore from Sinde were some thousands of its most beautiful women.

At an early period of the Khalifate the reputed wealth of Sinde seems to have excited the cupidity of the representatives of the Prophet, but their attempts, for a time were unsuccessful. A subsequent invasion was attended by a different result. The Khalifs were in the habit of importing slave-girls from Sinde and a party of the followers of the Khalif Abul Mulk, in charge of a selection of Hindoo beauties, destined for the harem of their master were attacked by the rajah's troops, some of them killed and the remainder made prisoners. This occurrence provoked a hostile visit from a Mahometan army. The rajah was permitted to remain quiet in his capital while the enemy were ravaging his dominions with fire and sword, and when, at last, he left the city with his army it was but to encounter disaster defeat, and death. The events of the battle transferred the kingdom to Mahometan rule.

Some centuries later Sinde became a tributary to the empire of Ghuznee. On the dissolution of that empire, the Sindian chiefs asserted their independence against the Ghorians during many years, and with various success. Ultimately they were compelled to yield and

Sinde became a consistent part of the imperial dominions. In the time of Baber it was invaded and conquered by the prince dispossessed by that emperor at Kandahar. The invader was subsequently compelled to yield the larger portion of his conquest. His son made an effort to regain what his father had lost, but found new enemies to whom he was compelled to make large sacrifices. Sinde then, for a time, maintained a claim to independence but was the scene of great disorders, two successive princes being afflicted with insanity in its most outrageous form. Late in the sixteenth century it yielded to the emperor Akbar and for about 150 years it remained in the usual condition of Oriental dependencies its chiefs usually professing unqualified submission to the emperor paying tribute when they could no longer postpone it but scrupulously evading that acknowledgment of supremacy whenever their fears were not sufficiently active to prompt to a different course. In 1739 Sinde fell to the Persian conqueror Nadir Shah. On his death and the consequent dismemberment of his empire, it seems to have reverted to its nominal subjection to the imperial throne of Delhi. In 1768, Sinde was included in certain territories forming part of a dowry bestowed by the reigning emperor upon Tymur son of Ahmed Shah Durrani. It is thenceforward to be regarded as an appendage of Kabool, the new relation being maintained precisely in the same mode as that previously existing with the sovereign of Delhi. In 1779 a rebellion was raised by the Talpoor tribe of Belooches against the reigning nawab of the Kooloon tribe who was defeated and forced to fly. He was reinstated in his dominions by the aid of the ruler of Kabool, and the insurgents retired. They soon, however returned, deposed the Kooloon prince once more, and took possession of his throne and power. The ruler of Kabool again advanced to maintain the rights of his dependant, but the usurpers had collected an army superior to that of the Afghans, which they totally defeated. This was in 1786. Fortune being against the Afghan prince it only remained for him to make the best terms he could. The battle was followed by negotiation in virtue of which the Talpoor chief engaged to discharge all arrears of tribute, and to meet the accruing payments in future with punctuality. Within little more than three years presuming on the inability of the nominal emperor to coerce them, the rulers of Sinde signified their indisposition to paying tribute at all, and the weakness of the Durranie government insured to them for a time impunity. Zeman Shah approached their frontier in 1794, to enforce the demand of his house, but was prevailed on to return with a small portion only of the arrears due. A similar result attended the advance of Shoojah-ool Moolk in 1809 he received a sum equal to something more than one-third of the amount which had accumulated, and returned, perhaps not altogether indisposed to congratulate him

self on his good fortune in obtaining anything. The disturbances which subsequently prevailed in Afghanistan were admirably calculated to gratify the dislike of the ameeers to dispensing any part of their treasures in the shape of tribute.

The government of Sindh, under the Talpoor dynasty, has been quaintly described by Kennedy, as a tailor-like personification of royalty requiring precisely nine ameeers or princes to make up one sovereign. In 1738 when Meer Fatah Ali the Balooche chief of the Talpoor tribe, succeeded in expelling the Kalora dynasty and was recognised by the Durani monarch, he assigned large tracts of country to those of his relatives who had aided his enterprise to Sohrab Khaypoor and Northern Sindh to Thara, Meerpoor in the south east, with the adjoining country at the same time investing them with independent powers. He reserved Hyderabad and the greater part of the country for himself and his three brothers, residing with them in the same palace and publicly administering the government with them in the same common durbar (hall of audience). Thus the country became divided into three states—Hyderabad, Khaypoor, and Meerpoor—each having their little knot of ameeers or rulers. In 1839 there were four ameeers of Hyderabad, the sons of the first who enjoyed the dignity. There were at the same time three ameeers at Khaypoor and one or according to Kennedy two at Meerpoor.

The government under the Talpoor ameeers appears to have been a military despotism unchecked, except by a regard to the dogmas of Islam. The ameeers held courts of justice every Friday and reserved to themselves the right of deciding in cases of life and death. These potentates, in time of peace had no more standing army than was sufficient to guard their persons and treasury to collect the revenue and retain the forts. Their avarice made them keep the regular military force so low in point of number that it probably did not exceed 1500 men. For great and important occasions of national warfare, the army consisted of a feudal soldiery maintained by the respective chieftains, to whom had been allotted jaghires or grants on condition of bringing into the field a proportionate number of men for whom they were responsible, incurring forfeitures in cases of serious misconduct.

The relation of the British government with Sindh was at no time very close or very friendly. It was always characterised by coldness and suspicion on the part of the Scindian authorities and sometimes by stronger marks of dislike. The agents of the East-India Company resorted thither for the purposes of trade but early in the present century the commercial resident of the Company was violently expelled and a large amount of property in his custody seized. According to Pottinger an attempt was made to murder the Resident. That author deems it matter for regret that on that

occasion the ameeers were not "made to feel the force of our arms within their dominions had that been the case he continues, their conduct would doubtless have been of a very different nature towards the late missions to their court." Those missions were treated in various instances with great indecorum, and attempts were made to cast indignity on them in matters of etiquette and ceremony. In 1809, however a treaty was concluded the most important article of which was the following — "The government of Sindh will not allow the establishment of the tribe of the French in Sindh" it being then an important point to exclude from the vicinity of our Indian possessions an enemy who had long been desirous of attacking them. In 1820, another treaty was concluded the chief object of which seems to have been the exclusion of European and American adventurers from the dominions of the ameeers. A new treaty was formed in 1832 the most important provisions of which are those relating to the opening of the roads and the river of Sindh to the merchants of India. This privilege is stipulated for by the third article and by the fifth, fixed and moderate duties are to be levied but the concession was shackled by three conditions. First that no military stores should pass second that no armed vessel or boat should come by the river and third, that no English merchants should reside in Sindh but should come as occasion might require transact their business and return to India. The third restriction was a step in retrogression it having been stipulated in the treaty of 1820 that if any of the subjects of either of the two states [the British and the Scindian] should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation. The change sufficiently marks the jealous feeling of the ameeers towards the British government, while the first and second of the restrictions operated materially to diminish the value of the opening of the Indus. A commercial treaty was concluded in the same year and thus rested the relations of the Anglo-Indian government and Sindh till 1838 when Runjeet Singh prepared to carry into effect a design which he had long meditated of reducing Sindh to subjection to himself. By the interposition of the government, however he was prevailed upon to suspend his progress, and the opportunity being thought favourable for establishing a closer connection with Sindh Colonel Pottinger was despatched to negotiate for the purpose. After a measure of delay proportioned to the practice of Eastern courts, a treaty was concluded in April 1838 which possessed at least the merit of brevity. It contained only five articles by the first of which the British government engaged its good offices to adjust the differences between the ameeers and Runjeet Singh. by the second,

It was stipulated that an accredited British minister should reside at the court of Hyderabad, and that the ameer should be at liberty to depose a vakeel to reside at the court of the British government.

The British government was now engaged in a series of measures designed to erect a barrier to the Anglo-Indian empire by settling Afghanistan under a prince believed to be friendly to British interests, and an invasion of that country was meditated for the purpose of restoring Shoojah-ul Moolk to the possession of the dominions then held by Dost Mahomed Khan and his relations. With a view to this, a tripartite treaty was concluded in July 1838, the parties thereto being the British government of India, the exiled Shah Shoojah-ul Moolk and the Sikh chieftain Ranjeet Singh. Preparatory to carrying out its object, it became necessary to establish some more satisfactory relation with Sind, and measures were taken accordingly on which the treaty above mentioned was signed. A copy of it, with other papers illustrative of the existing policy of the British government, was transmitted to Colonel Pottinger who was instructed to the following effect:—He was to apprise the ameer of the conviction of the Governor-General that a crisis had arrived at which it was essentially requisite to the security of British India that the real friends of that power should unequivocally manifest their attachment; he was to inform them of the intentions of the British government with regard to the westward, and to point out articles in the tripartite treaty by which that government engaged to arbitrate on the claim of Shoojah-ul Moolk, as sovereign of Afghanistan, upon the ameer of Sind; and proposed to bring also to a final settlement the claims of Ranjeet Singh, as connected with the Shah and with the territories along the course of the Indus formerly included within the dominions of the Afghan kingdom. Colonel Pottinger was also to intimate the approach of Shah Shoojah, supported by a British force, to express a hope, on the part of the Governor-General, in the friendly dispositions of the ameer, and to warn them that the disappointment of that hope would render necessary the temporary occupation of Shikarpore and of as much of the adjacent country as might be required to afford a secure basis to the contemplated military operations, while, by neglecting to avail themselves of the proffered mediation in regard to the claim of Shoojah they would become exposed to the full effect of any measures which he might deem proper for the enforcement of his claim which, under such a supposition the Governor-General could not interfere to control. The instructions advert to some other points, but the above are the chief.

Colonel Pottinger, in the discharge of his duty had to encounter a full share of the impediments usual in oriental diplomacy and the general conduct of the ameer of Hyder-

abad was such as to lead to an unqualified suspicion of their hostile feelings, the British army however passed without molestation, and the members of the British mission were compelled to take their departure. Alexander Burnes was somewhat less difficult, though here a great obstacle to the conclusion of terms existed in the demand of the British government for the surrender of the fortress of Bukkur. The ameer at length gave way, and signed a general treaty of alliance, together with the most unpalatable article, conveying to his ally the right of occupying the strongest hold in his dominions. The Hyderabad ameer also finally gave way and after various unsuccessful attempts at agreement, ratified a treaty originally consisting of twenty one articles, but which had been cut down by the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, to four teen. Among the articles expunged were several prescribing the manner in which intercourse should be carried on with the port of Kurrachee. Hostile possession of that place had previously been taken by a British force, and the Governor-General regarded this fact as placing in the hands of the captors the power of dictating the terms on which intercourse with the port should be carried on. The general effect of the treaty was to place the territory of the ameer of Hyderabad in a state of subsidiary dependency on the British government. A treaty nearly corresponding with that entered into with the Hyderabad chiefs was subsequently concluded with Mero Shero Mohamed Khan, ameer of Meerpoor.

These arrangements did not prevent the recurrence of disputes. The disasters encountered by the English in Afghanistan were calculated to call forth the latent particles of enmity to that power wherever they might lurk, and some of the ameer at last were confidently believed to have passed beyond hostile wishes, and to have committed themselves to acts inconsistent with their relations of perfect amity and alliance with the British government. These circumstances were thought to call for some considerable changes in the existing treaties and Sir Charles Napier was entrusted to negotiate new treaties, his diplomatic functions being sustained by a considerable military force to act against the ameer in case of necessity. The ameer hesitated but ultimately the treaty was signed by those of Lower Sind, amidst the clamours of a host of infuriated Belooches, who openly insulted the officers of the British residency and their servants. On the following day the residency was attacked and its inmates were obliged to seek safety elsewhere. Sir Charles Napier immediately advanced, gave battle to the enemy on the 17th February, 1843 and though the Belooches fought bravely, succeeded in achieving the signal victory of Meeanee,—a result greatly aided by the superiority of the arms of the British forces over those of their opponents. Triumph continued to attend the career of the victorious general.

He was again successful in defeating the army of the sinner of Meerpoor, and the result was the complete subjugation of Sind. Of the conquered territory a small portion was added to Bahawalpoor, a tract far more considerable was conferred upon Ali Moorad of Khyrpoor but of this the sinner has been recently dispossessed, under circumstances which will be found narrated in the article KHYRPOOR and he now retains only the territory which he had inherited. With these exceptions the province has been annexed to the British dominions, stipends have been granted to the ameer, amounting in the aggregate to 45,614*l* of which the sum of 18,284*l* is allotted to the Khyrpoor branch 25,290*l* to the Hyderabad branch and 3,060*l* to the Meerpoor branch.

Since its annexation to the British dominions, Sind has been distributed into three collectorates those of Shikarpore Hyderabad, and Kurrahee. The province is traversed by a railway running in a north easterly direction from the seacoast, and which with its extensions, will probably at no distant period connect every part of Northern India with the flourishing port of Kurrahee. The last census gives a population of 1,087,762. A new system of revenue administration has been introduced annual fairs have been established at Kurrahee and Sukkur and customs duties, previously levied on the land frontier and on the river Indus, have been altogether abolished. The country is represented as rapidly improving according to official reports lands which have lain waste for half a century are now under cultivation old canals, long choked up, are reopened and fresh ones are constructed new villages are springing up, and people go about everywhere unarmed and in perfect safety.

**SINDE CANAL** flowing from the Indus, at lat. 27° 59' long 69°, through the British district of Shikarpore.

**SINDE SAGUR DOOAB**—A division of the Punjab situated between the river Indus to the west, and the Chenab and Jhelum rivers to the east. Its limits are from lat. 28° 27' to 34° 33' and from long 70° 31' to 75° 39'.

**SINDKHAD**—A town in Hyderabad territory of the Nizam 54 miles E from Aurangabad and 111 miles N.E. by E from Ahmednuggur Lat. 19° 55', long 76° 11'.

**SINDOODIBOOG**—See MALWAN.

**SINDOORNEE**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay 72 miles E. of Malignum Lat. 20° 35', long 75° 37'.

**SINDOUSH** in the British district of Etawa, head-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a fort and village in the pergunnah or subdivision of Burpoora. It was until lately a fearful den of thieves, the inhabitants, who are Rajpoots, intermixed with a few Brahmins, being a wild race, and until roughly handled by the British

authorities, the principal haunts of thugs in that part of India and it was at Murza, adjoining Sindoush [Sindous], that Lieutenant Maunell was killed on duty with Mr. Halhed, then in pursuit of the thugs. This enforced honesty has been more beneficial to the neighbouring districts than to the lawless occupants of the wilds of Sindoush since the resources of the simeendars have been greatly straitened by the expulsion of the thugs and they have since much declined in prosperity. It contains nineteen mousahs or hamlets Sindousi the principal place, is eight miles W of the right or west bank of the Jumna, 22 miles E, of the cantonment of Etawa. Lat. 26° 39', long 79° 10'.

**SINDRAPA**—A town in the native state of Jallera, on the south west frontier of Bengal 53 miles S.E. by E. from Buzulpoor, and 90 miles N from Goomsoor Lat. 21° 9', long 84° 44'.

**SINDREE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a town on the left bank of the river Sonce and 90 miles S.W. of the town of Jodhpore. Boileau who passed near Sindree, states merely that it is a place of some consequence and nothing more appears to be known about it. Lat. 25° 32' long 71° 59'.

**SINDUNOOR**—A town in one of the sequestered districts of Hyderabad 25 miles S.E. by E from Moodgul and 43 miles W from Bellary Lat. 16° 46', long 76° 50'.

**SINDWA** in the presidency of Bombay a village with a fort on the route from Mow to Bombay 90 miles S.W. of former 274° N.E. of latter. It is situated nine miles outside and north of the Sindwa Ghat, or pass across the Satpore range of mountains. The ghat is a descent moderately steep from the highlands, amidst the Satpore range, to the valley of the Tapi, in Candesh, and being traversed by the Bombay and Agra road it has become a much frequented channel of communication and trade. The fort, which is of masonry, about a mile in circumference was, with a garrison of 2,000 yards, ceded in 1818 to the British government by Holkar by the treaty of Mundeasoor but has been recently restored to Holkar upon the condition of his building a bridge over the Gohar river Lat. 21° 40', long 75° 20'.

**SINDWAH** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a small town on the route from Tehree to Oojein 20 miles S.W. of former 246° N.E. of latter. It has a fine tank, embanked with masonry, and is situated in a remarkably fine country Lat. 24° 30', long 78° 40'.

**SINDWARA**—See CHINDWARA.

**SINGA** in Dummshir a pass crossing the range of Himalaya bounding Kunawar on the south. This pass and three others traverse the crest of the ridge within a space of little more than a mile. It is open during May, June, July, and the first half of August, but



# SIN

nearly impracticable at other times, on account of the scow which either sinks under the traveller, or parts into deep fissures. Its elevation above the sea is between 16 000 and 17,000 feet. Lat. 31 15', long 78 29'

**SINGAPORE**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate on the left bank of the Laiglah river and 71 miles E N E. from Jeypoor. Lat. 19 30', long 83 28'

**SINGAPORE**—An island situated in the Straits of Malacca, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, which though not exceeding half a mile in breadth at some points, was formerly the channel of navigation between India and China, now carried on by a more southward course. According to a statistical report, prepared by order of the government, the island appears to be twenty six miles in length and thirteen in its greatest breadth, and to contain an area of 375 square miles. The physical aspect of the island is characterised by a low and undulating surface, rising in parts into rounded hills. From a view taken from one of the most elevated spots about the town the whole island appears to be pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and covered with luxuriant foliage to the water's edge presenting to the eye a scene that has repeatedly excited admiration. There appears to be only one hill of any considerable elevation in the island namely Bukit Temiah which is situated near the old straits, and which seems to be about 500 feet in height. The climate of Singapore though hotter than that of Malacca, is noted for its salubrity, the thermometer ranges from 71 to 89, frequent tropical showers tend to keep vegetation in a state of perpetual verdure and the island continues to attract invalids seeking the removal of the prejudicial effects of the sultry climate of Hindoestan. The soil, except on the hills, is generally alluvial producing fine crops of sugar cotton, coffee, nutmegs, and pepper. Attempts have been made to cultivate the clove but these have proved unsuccessful. For rice the island is dependent upon external commerce. The population of Singapore has rapidly increased from the date of its occupation by the British in 1819. At that period it consisted only of about 150 fishermen and pirates, living in a few miserable huts. In 1824 when the first regular census was taken, the number of inhabitants amounted to 10 553 twelve years later they numbered 39 084, and according to the latest return (1843) the total population of the island inclusive of military and convicts, had then increased to 57 421.

Singapore owes its prosperity to the freedom of its port, which has rendered it the great entrepôt for the goods of Europe and Asia. The number of European or American vessels arriving or departing from its port amounted in one year (1853-54) to 1 028, of which 644 were British, the aggregate tonnage was 346 997 tons. The arrival of native vessels in the

same period numbered 2,510, with a tonnage of 75 858 tons. The value of the trade for the same year was as under —

Imports	£4 481 454
Exports	3,748 939
Total	£8,230,393

Singapore is one of the penal settlements for India. Setting aside the cost of its convict establishment, the revenues of the island are represented as nearly equalling the expenditure, and thus, at a trifling cost, this great commercial depot is maintained, with an annual commerce valued at from six to seven millions sterling. Singapore has no fortress, and its defenceless state has recently occupied the attention of the government. It has been well observed, however that in the event of a European war the only defence upon which reliance could be placed would be a British fleet, and that any other should be calculated only for the repulse of privateering attacks, or for resistance against assault, in the event of the temporary absence of men-of-war. In accordance with this view, it has been determined to limit the fortifications of Singapore to a few batteries, which have been erected on commanding positions within the island. The harbour affords a safe anchorage to vessels at all seasons, its position is also favourable for commanding the straits and from the great and growing importance of the settlement, the eligibility of the locality as a naval rendezvous has been strongly urged.

In regard to the promotion of commercial interests, the British government in 1818 were desirous of establishing a settlement in the Eastern Archipelago. Its accomplishment was confided to Sir Stamford Raffles, and the result was an arrangement, made in 1819 with the tumongong or governor of Johore for the transfer of Singapore to the British, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent. Subsequently the absolute cession of the island in full sovereignty was effected by a formal treaty with the sultan of Johore, dated August, 1824, and the territory was recognised as part of the British empire under the twelfth article of the treaty concluded with the king of the Netherlands in the same year. It now forms one of the British possessions termed the Eastern Settlements, which embrace this island, Malacca, Province Wellesley and Penang or Prince of Wales Island the last named being the seat of the government, which is directly responsible to the government of India.

The town of Singapore is built on both sides of the embouchure of a small river, that empties itself into the sea at the western head of a deep bay and which is navigable for small craft. Lat. 1 15' long 103 58'

**SINGABENY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 120 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 85 miles N by W from Guntoor. Lat. 17 31, long 80 20

**SINGARPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Saran, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 28 miles N of Bettiah. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 6'$ , long.  $84^{\circ} 31'$

**SINGARUPATTI.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N E by N of Salem. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 15'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 42'$

**SINGAWALLA,** in Sirhind a small town twenty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It was comprised in the possessions which the maharaja of the Punjab held to the left of the Sutlej under British protection and control but has since been incorporated with the British district of Ferozepore. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,146 miles. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 46'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 11'$

**SINGGAH,** in the British district of Tirhoot, lieut. gov. of Bengal a town on the route from Dinapore to Katmandoo, 29 miles N E. of former 176 S of latter. At Balgung closely contiguous to it, is the thana or police-station of the police division of the same name. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $86^{\circ} 15'$

**SINGHA,** in the British district of Shahjehanpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Futtighurh to Shahjehanpore and 18 miles N of the former. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 40'$

**SINGHANA,** in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawtee a town near the eastern frontier towards Jhuyar. Biphinstone describes it as a handsome town built of stone on the skirts of a hill of purplish rock about 600 feet high. In a rocky hill two miles S.W. of the town is abundance of copper ore which is worked to considerable extent, the subterraneous galleries being in the aggregate nearly two miles in length. The miner's occupation in every case painful here is peculiarly so from deficient skill and capital and most stark under their labours before they have attained forty years of age. The ore is of very poor quality yielding from two to seven per cent. and the miners pay to the Ketr raja, the proprietor a sixth of the produce besides a fixed rent of 14,000 rupees annually. There are two kinds of ore—a sulphate and a sulphuret. The scorite or khangar that have been accumulated for ages, form a line of small hills several hundred feet in length and from thirty to sixty feet high. There are four isolated stone bastions built on those artificial hills. Distance of Singhana from Agra, N W 149 miles, S W from Delhi 95 N from J-yypoor 80. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 6'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 55'$

**SINGHAPOOR** in the British district of Shahjehanpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore and 41 miles S.E. of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 9'$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 4'$

**SINGHARPOOK,** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 17 miles W of the former. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 7'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 42'$

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**SINGHBHOOM.**—A district of British India, under the superintendence of the political agent for the south west frontier comprehending within its limits Colaban, Sorakalla, Khumsa, and another petty native state bearing the name of the district. It lies between lat.  $22^{\circ}—22^{\circ} 53'$ , long.  $85^{\circ} 7'—85^{\circ} 12'$  is sixty miles in length from east to west, and fifty in breadth from north to south. The area of the portion strictly British is stated to be 2,944 square miles. The population of the British part is returned at 200,000. The only place probably to which the name of town can justly be applied is Chailbasa, where the civil establishment is located. There also a detachment of the Ramguri light infantry and some local horse are stationed and there is a jail for criminals. The rajah of the petty state called Singhbhoom pays a tribute of 107 rupees, the computed annual value of the estate being only 4,000. The other small states comprehended within this district will be found noticed under their respective names in the proper places in the alphabetical arrangement.

**SINGHESUR.**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut. gov. of Bengal, 51 miles N by W of Bhagulpore. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $86^{\circ} 51'$

**SINGHLA** in Sirhind a village on the route from Hansa to Ludhiana, and 84 miles N of the latter town. It is situated in a country with a slightly undulating surface, moderately fertile and partially cultivated. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,055 miles. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 27'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 59'$

**SINGHPUR.**—In the British district of Shahjehanpore, territory of Saugar and Narbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpur to Ruttunpur 10 miles S.E. of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 30'$

**SINGIMAREE.**—A town of North Eastern India, in the British district of Goalpara, 56 miles S W by W of Goalpara. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 41'$ , long.  $89^{\circ} 53'$

**SINGOLA,** in the British district of Budaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad, and 36 miles S W of the latter. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 37'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 26'$

**SINGON.**—A town in the native state of Indore or territory of Holkar 52 miles S.S.W. from Indore, and 122 miles N.E. from Mallgaum. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 59'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 24'$

**SINGORA.**—A town in the native state of Phoolpur, on the south western frontier of Bengal, 50 miles W S W from Sumbulpore and 96 miles S. from Odalpur. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 18'$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 15'$

**SINGOWLEE.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypore 100 miles E.N.E. from Oodeypore, and 46 miles N.E. by N from Neemuch. Lat.  $25^{\circ}$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 20'$

**SINGPOOR,** in the British district of Mirra-

poor hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Sirgoudah, 78 miles S. by E of the former Lat. 24° 7', long 82 55'

**SINGPOOR**, in the British territory of Sagar and Nerbudda, hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sagar to Seoni 68 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 22 58', long 79 18'

**SINGPOOREAH**, in Sirhind, or the Oisutlej territory, an estate formerly held by one of the protected Sikh chiefs. Upon the decease of Umar Singh, in 1848, a collateral branch of the family was admitted to the inheritance; but the chief no longer exercises independent powers within his possessions. Lat. 31 2' long 78 40'

**SINGRAMOW**, in the British district of Jounpore hant-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Jounpore cantonment to that of Seolitanpore in Onda, 25 miles N W of the former 33 S.E. of the latter Lat. 25 67' long 82 28'

**SINGROUR**, in the British district of Allahabad, hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 37 miles above the city of Allahabad by the river, and 885 miles from Calcutta by the same way Lat. 25 25', long 81 42'

**SINGROWLEE**—A tract of country of which a portion (termed the Sapore or Shah pore division) now belongs to the rajah of Rewah, and the remainder (styled Singrowlee Proper) to the British government, forming a pergunnah of the district of Mirzapore. The boundaries of the entire tract are as follow—North the Mirzapore pergunnah of Agoree east, the British district Palamow south east and south Sirgouda, in Gundwana, subject to the British, west, Rewah and north-west, Burdoo. It lies between lat 23 44'—24 24' long 82° 18'—83 17' its length from east to west is seventy miles, and its breadth from north to south thirty five. The British portion consists of the tract lying eastward of long 83° 49' and comprises about one half of the whole territory. The rajah of Singrowlee was dependent upon the British government for one part of his zemindary termed Singrowlee Proper, and upon the Rewah rajah for the remaining portion, named Shahpore. Of this last, however he was, in 1840, dispossessed by the rajah of Rewah, and the rest has been since incorporated with the district of Mirzapore, of which, as above stated, it forms one of the pergunnahs.

**SINGUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpur, a village on the route, via Nagor from Jamulmeer to Numsarabad, and 101 miles N W of latter. The only water obtainable is from a very brackish well and from a tank, which becomes dry in hot weather, when the inhabitants have recourse to a well four miles distant. The road is good, passing over a large plain. Lat. 27° 10', long 73 40'

**SINGURH**, in the British collectorate of Poona, presidency of Bombay a fort among the mountains south of Poona. It was originally called Konarah, and received its present name from Sevajee, the founder of the Maratta sway, who in 1667, obtained it by bribing the commandant. In A.D. 1665 Sevajee, hoping to make his peace with Aurungzebe, surrendered this place to his general Jas Singh, but subsequently revolting recovered it by surprise in the year 1670. After a lapse of more than thirty years, Singurh again appears as an object of contention between the Marattas and the Mahomedans. Between 1701 and 1705 Aurungzebe laboured incessantly to annihilate the Marhatta power and in that period was successful in reducing many of their forts of which Singurh was one. The emperor did not long retain his prize it being retaken by one of the Marhatta leaders to the great annoyance of Aurungzebe who forth with despatched one of his generals to recover possession of the place a mission in which he succeeded from the failure of supplies in Singurh. From the same cause it was almost immediately retaken by the Marhattas, who continued to hold it during the remaining period of their ascendancy. In 1817 it was surrendered by the Peshwa to the British troops and restored to him at the close of the same year. After the expulsion of that chief from Poona, in 1819 it was invested by a considerable British army and having suffered much from shells and shot, the garrison, at the end of ten days capitulated. This took place on the 1st of March. The natural strength of Singurh is very great, from its situation among the Western Ghats. With these hills it only communicates on the east and west, by very high, narrow ridges, while on the south and north it presents a huge rugged mountain, with an ascent of half a mile in many parts nearly perpendicular. After arriving at this height there is an immense craggy precipice of black rock, upwards of forty feet high and surmounting the whole there is a strong stone wall, with towers. The fort is of a triangular shape, its interior upwards of two miles in circumference, and the exterior presents on all sides the stupendous barrier already mentioned so that, except by the gates, entrance seems impossible. Elevation above the sea 4162 feet. Distant from Poona, S.W., 11 miles from Bombay by Poona, S.E., 70 miles. Lat. 18° 24', long 73 50'

**SINGWARUH** in the British district of Sobagpore territory of Sagar and Nerbudda, hant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Sobagpore to Dinnah, 23 miles W by N of the former Lat. 23° 24', long 81 1

**SINGY**—A town in Onda, situate on the left bank of the Ghogra river and 101 miles N from Lucknow Lat. 28° 19', long 80 57'

**SINNUR**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 73 906

# SIO-SIR.

miles NW of Ahmednugger Lat 18° 51', long 74

**SION**—A village in the island of Bombay situate at its northern extremity and near the point where the island of Salsette is united with that of Bombay by a causeway and also by the railway bridge Lat 19° 2, long 72 55

**SIPOON** a river of Bussahir rises at an elevation of 15 000 feet in lat 31° 24' long 78° 6' on the southern declivity of the Yasa Pass, whence it is sometimes called the Yasa River. In the upper part of its course it is a violent torrent making its way with difficulty under snowbeds, and amidst huge masses of rock. The further we went," observes Gerard, the glen became more contracted till at last it was bounded by mural rocks of granite, with the Seepoon forcing its passage between them in impenetrable obscurity under immense solid heaps of indestructible ice, running in ridges, and studded with tumult of snow shaped like inverted bottles. The fall of the torrent here appears to be above 20 " After a precipitate course of about five miles in a south west direction it receives a considerable torrent flowing from the north east, and about two miles below falls into the Pabur the confluence having an elevation of 8,300 feet, and being in lat 31° 18' long 78° 4

**SIPPREE** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Soinda a family a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah 162 miles S W of former 159 E of latter It is now much decayed but eighty years ago according to Tieffen thaler it was, after Narwar the principal town in the district of that name East of Suppre and between it and the town of Narwar the Sindh was traversed by a good bridge of squared stone now ruined by the monsoon floods. Distance 65 miles S. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 25° 24' long 77° 46'

**SIRA**, in the Baree Doosab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravvee river 49 miles S.W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 7' long 75° 41'

**SIRAKOT** in the British district of Kuzson heut gov of the NW Provinces a fort with a Hindoo temple, nine miles NW of the confluence of the Gorse and Eastern Kales. It is situate on a rocky ridge, projecting from the northern slope of a mountain and having two of its sides craggy steep to the depth of about 2 000 feet, and the part most remote from the mountain terminated by a chasm 700 feet deep The point where it joins the mountain is traversed by five trenches of considerable depth, cut in the body of the ridge and formerly crossed by drawbridges, but now in some degree obliterated. The path from Almora to Nepal winds round one of the steep sides, and is so narrow and broken that it might be rendered impassable in an hour The temple is situate on a conical

rock, which rises nearly perpendicularly from the crest of the ridge, along which the decayed fortifications extend Water can be obtained only from a small spring and reservoir three-quarters of a mile distant from the fort, the garrison of which could readily be reduced by cutting off the supply and accordingly on its investment by the Gorkha invaders, it at once surrendered, since which time it has remained unoccupied and has gradually fallen to ruin. Elevation above the sea 6 924 feet. Lat 29° 49' long 80° 1,

**SIRAWUH** in the British district of Meerut heut gov of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Booldundeluhur 16 miles S of the former Lat 25° 47' long 77° 49'

**SIRCI**, in the subdivision of Soenda, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town with a small mud fort, situate on the declivity of a ridge, one of the undulations of the rugged plateau into which the Ghats expand in this latitude It is the station of the teahsildar or collector for the district. Though not centrally situated, throu according to Buchanan appears to have been selected for that purpose in consequence of its great thoroughfare and large custom house. Distance from Mangalore, W 120 miles from Bombay S E 340 from Madras, W 355 Lat 14° 54' long 74° 54'

**SIRDARNUGGIUR**, in the British district of Cawnpore heut gov of the NW Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and 62 miles S E. of the latter The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country partially cultivated Lat 26° 20', long 79° 43'

**SIRDHANA**, in the subdivision of the same name, district of Meerut, heut gov of the NW Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnal to the town of Meerut, and 11 miles NW of the latter It is surrounded with a weak mud wall and has within it a citadel built of the same material, but latterly allowed to fall to decay The principal building is the palace of the late Zeb ul Nissa, more generally known by the name of the Begum Sumroo a spacious and handsome structure, profusely ornamented with paintings At no great distance is the church built by the same personage, who professed herself a proselyte to the Roman Catholic faith It is on a small scale, an imitation of St. Peter's at Rome and has an altar ornamented with a beautiful piece of mosaic, enriched with precious stones. The population amounts to 12 481, about 1 200 of whom are professed Christians, having become proselytes to recommend themselves to the favour of the Begum and notoriously an idle profligate race The remarkable woman of whose petty dominion this small town was the capital is generally reported to have been a native of Cashmere, originally a dancing-girl, subsequently concubine of Wulder Sumroo, a desperate adventurer, of German origin, and

# SIR.

ultimately, by a course of unscrupulous intrigue and fearless sanguinary measures, possessor of three considerable jaghires or principalities, one immediately around Sardhana, another fifty miles south of it, and a third a few miles south-west of Delhi. In 1803 when Doulat Rao Scindia ceded to the East-India Company the Doab, and some adjacent tracts, the claims of the female adventurer to the jaghires above mentioned were recognised by the supreme government, and confirmed by convention in 1805 and on her death, in 1836 all her territory having lapsed was embodied into the adjacent British districts, Sardhana and the contiguous country being made a pergunnah of Meerut. Sardhana is situated in an open level country and has water and supplies for troops in abundance. The road in this part of the route is good the encompassing ground is on the east side of the town near the church. Elevation above the sea 882 feet. Distance N W from Calcutta 897 miles. Lat. 28° 9' long 77 40'

**SIRDHURPOOR.**—A town in Oode, situated on the left bank of the Ganges river, and 49 miles W from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 56', long 80 15'

**SIRDILLA.**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut. gov of Bengal, 41 miles S. by W of Behar. Lat. 24° 38', long 85 29'

**SIREENKUGUR,** in British Gurwal under the lieut. gov of the N W Provinces a town now much decayed, though once the capital of Gurwal. It is situated on the south or left bank of the Alukunda, a great feeder of the Ganges, and in the midst of a valley about four miles long in the direction from east to west, and two miles broad. Viewed from above, the hollow in which the town is situated has the appearance of a double valley one on a level with the river, the other on its banks, elevated above the water about forty or fifty feet, and extending along the base of the inclosing mountain. The lower valley in which the town is situated, has apparently been excavated by the river and left dry by the stream flowing further to the northward, and leaving between its present margin and the original bank a space of land stretching three or four furlongs south of the town, and now laid out in small fields and inclosures, among which mango-trees are thinly scattered. The aspect of the surrounding mountains is very barren and in the dry season their scanty vegetation is soon parched up, with the exception of a few trees. On an island in the Alukunda, close to the town, are ruins of buildings formerly connected with it and on the opposite side are several hamlets, situated along the base of the mountains. The city has somewhat the shape of the segment of a circle, of which the river's bank is the chord. The principal street, which contains the bazar is about half a mile long, and tolerably broad, but the others are so narrow that two persons can scarcely pass

abreast. The houses are built of large rough stones, laid generally in mud instead of mortar and are usually two stories high with shalving roofs, covered with slates or shingles. The lower stories are allotted for stores or shops, the families occupying the upper. The houses of the higher orders are little distinguished from those of others, except by a narrow balcony. A gloomy air is given to the town from this uniformity, which probably resulted in former times from the desire of the wealthier inhabitants to avoid attracting the notice of extortionate rulers. The palace of the rajah must have once displayed architectural pretensions and extent, wonderful in a community so rude and poor. It was built of large blocks of black stone laid in mortar and had three grand fronts, each four stories high, with projecting porches, and profusely ornamented in the lower part with elaborate sculptures. The porches still remain but the rest of the building has been laid in ruins by earthquakes. There are many Hindoo temples none however, meriting much notice. At one time the town was in a very flourishing condition, being the residence of the rajah of Gurwal and the channel of a brisk trade between the highlands and Tartary on the one side, and the plains on the other. The larger portion of this trade is now conducted through the eastern part of Kumaon, and the place has ceased to be the residence of the rajah since 1803, when he was expelled, and subsequently slain by the Goorkha invaders. In the same year an earthquake nearly destroyed the town, so that when Raper visited it in 1808 not above one house in five was inhabited the rest being heaps of ruins. At the time of Moorcroft's visit in 1820 it had a few manufactures of coarse linens and woollens. The number of the houses in 1821 was 582, of which 438 were inhabited by Hindoos, ninety-six by Doms or outcasts, and twenty-eight by Mussulmans. The number of inhabitants is probably about 8 000. The native establishments for the revenue and police of the western part of the province have been stationed at this place, and cause some improvement. The Alukunda has here a channel 250 yards wide, but the breadth of the stream in the dry season does not exceed 100 yards. At the western extremity of the valley in which the town is situated, the current strikes with violence against the rocky base of the mountain. Near that part it is crossed by a jhula, or rude suspension bridge of ropes, and in the immediate vicinity of the town is a ferry. The river according to Hardwicke, is navigable for rafts or canoes. On the right bank of the river and opposite to the town, is the village of Ranishth, containing a temple sacred to Rajah Iswara, at which the dancing-girls, who form the majority of the population, devote themselves to prostitution, by abjuring their kindred and anointing their heads with oil from a lamp placed before the altar. At a short distance beyond it is the fane of an idol, styled by Raper Ramsee Devi, or 'the god of

low." In the hot season the temperature at Sreenuggur is high, as the elevation is not considerable, being probably little more than 2 000 feet above the sea. Distance N W from Calcutta, by Lucknow Bareilly, and Almora, 1,007 miles. Lat. 80 13, long 78 49'

**SIREENUGUR**, in the British district of Ajmer. Lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Ajmer to Tonk, 10 miles E by S. of the former. Lat. 26 27, long 74 58'

**SIREY** or **SIRSA**, in the British district of Allahabad. Lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route, by the *Kutra Pass*, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewah, and 25 miles S E of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges close to the confluence of the Tona, and on the right bank of the latter which has here a bed 400 yards wide and in the dry season a stream 150 yards wide running under the left bank. Distance N W from Calcutta by land 490 miles, by the river 785. Lat. 26 18' long 82 10

**SIRGOOJAH** — A raj of British India, named from its principal place, and under the control of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. It lies between lat. 22 34—23 54 long 82 40'—84 6' or 90 miles in length from north to south and 85 in breadth. The area is 6 441 square miles. The surface is rugged and mountainous rising from 500 to 600 feet above the table-land of the adjoining district of Chota Nagpore. It is drained by the rivers Kunher and Rheru with its feeder the Mahan flowing in a direction generally northerly. These rivers are mostly shallow except during the rains, when they become rapid torrents.

Besides the ruined town of Sirgoojah giving name to the district, the only place of the least importance is Barnuda, and this is little more than a village. The population of the district is stated at 316 252

The forests contain elephants, leopards, tigers, deer and hogs, buffaloes come down in large numbers from Benares and Mirzapore to graze here. The timber is of the same species which abounds in Chota Nagpore.

The tract called Sirgoojah was nominally part of the possessions of the Bhouda sava reign of Berar or Nagpore, but in 1802 in consequence of the frequent predatory incursions made by its insubordinate population into the British territory Major Jones proceeded at the head of a detachment to the residence of the petty rajah or local chief and the awe produced by this measure appears to have in a great degree checked further attempts at annoyance. By treaty with the rajah of Nagpore in 1818 the supreme control of this district was ceded to the East-India Company with some other territorial rights. The country a few years since, was reported by the Governor-General's agent to be worth annually four or five lacs, and to be in an improving

state. The tribute was paid with regularity: it amounted originally to 3,200 rupees per annum but upon the lapse to the British of the small raj of Odeypore a deduction was made of the amount which had previously been annually credited to Sirgoojah from the revenues of that petty state. On the death of the rajah in 1851 the elder son and successor being of infirm intellect an arrangement was made, by which the administration was placed in the hands of his younger brother, Bindasere Pershad. For the relation of the state to the British government, see *SOUTHWEST FRONTIER OF BENGAL*.

**SIRGOOJAH**, the place giving name to the district so called is a ruined town 140 miles E of Mirzapore and 340 W of Calcutta. Hamilton states that in 1827 scarcely a vestige existed of it. Lat. 23 8' long 83 8

**SIRHIND** — An extensive territorial division of Hindostan bounded on the north by the Panjab on the east by Sirmoor and other hill states, and by the British districts of Saharunpore, Pampot, and Rohtuck on the south by Rohtuck and Hurrreana and on the west by the state of Bahawalpore. It is about 220 miles in length from east to west and 160 in breadth, and lies between lat. 29 3'—31 24, and long 73 50'—77 39'. The superficial extent is probably about 17 000 square miles. Sirhind in nearly its whole extent is a level plain except where the surface, at the north east, rises into the lower ranges of the Himalaya. This small extent of elevated surface terminates at the north-east frontier in a low range, which stretches seventy five miles in a south-east direction from near the left bank of the Sutlej a little above Hopur to the right bank of the Jumna close to its efflux from the Dehra Doon. This range consequently extends from about lat. 30 32' long 77 38' to lat. 31 2' long 76 40'. It is the lowest step of that hill tract described by Dr Royle in the following passage: "The low range of hills, frequently separated from the true Himalaya by diluvial valleys or doons, such as that of Dehra seldom attains an elevation of more than 3 500 feet or 2,500 above the plains of Northern India. The principal passes across this range were 2,339 and 2,935 feet before they were cut down."

The plain which forms the rest of Sirhind slopes very gradually from north east to south west and is unbroken except by depressions swept by watercourses, or sandhills, especially in the more barren tract which extends over the west and adjoins the territory of Bahawalpore and of that of Bhutteana. A few years ago a survey was made by order of government and a line of levels taken for ascertaining the practicability of connecting the Sutlej and Jumna by canal at the points on those great rivers where the downward navigation commences for vessels of any considerable burthen. The south-eastern extremity of the line contemplated is on the right bank

# SIR.

of the Jumna, six miles east of Karnaul, and at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the sea and it held a course in a right line nearly due north west to Lodiana, on the left bank of a navigable channel of the Sutlej. This line 112 miles long crosses all the watercourses flowing from the Himalaya, and probably traverses the roughest part of the country. The inequalities result either from ridges rising to small elevation above the average level of the country or from shallow valleys, apparently formed by the numerous streams. The country however, in proceeding westward, has a general and gradual rise, which attains its maximum elevation of sixty seven feet at Kundoo, twenty miles from the Jumna, whence in twenty two miles it falls to the Sutlej the level of which is two feet lower than that of the Jumna. Thus the whole of Sirhind may be regarded as a low ridge running between the Jumna and the Sutlej as the bed of every watercourse between these two rivers is invariably several feet higher than that of either.

In the course of the survey the depth of 156 wells was taken. By this, the surveyor wished to ascertain whether as some supposed measurements of the level of springs would give data for an approximate calculation of the profile of the country. In this respect the author remarks, my present observations as well as those made with the same view in other localities, show that the level of springs is too much affected by the vicinity of streams, the degree of permeability of soils, and other local circumstances, to admit of any accurate conclusion being drawn from them regarding the profile of the surface. The water drawn off from the projected canal by the expenditure for lockage or by evaporation or absorption, could be replaced on the eastern slope at the highest level by means of a feeder from the Delhi Canal communicating with the Jumna, and on the western, by one from the Sutlej above Ropur. Such a canal would connect the extensive and highly important navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries with that of the Indus.

The Jumna, where it issues from the mountains, touches on this territory, in lat 30 25' long 77 39', and forms its south eastern boundary for about seventy miles. The Sutlej from the point of its egress from the mountains, about thirty five miles above Ropur forms the northern and north western boundary of Sirhind the course of the river being for the upper part, first from north to south then from east to west, for the lower, from north-east to south west. The country between the Jumna and the Sutlej is traversed by above a dozen considerable torrents. Of these the principal are the Sursooty the Markanda, the Gagar or Gaggur the Puteela Nullah, and the Khan pourtee-Nuddes. These torrents generally communicate with each other during the season of inundation. On this subject a recent accurate observer says. From near Thanesar to Konehore the whole tract of

country (with the exception of village sites) is liable to inundation from the Sub-Himalayan torrents, diffused over its surface by means of a network of natural and artificial watercourses, of which some are supplied from more than one of the rivers above named others again flow from one river into another and during great floods (as I was given to understand), all three are frequently united. The inhabitants avail themselves largely of the inundation for rice-cultivation though during the present season at least little advantage appeared to have been taken of the facilities afforded for irrigating rabbes (spring) crops, which where they existed, were generally watered from wells. I had not leisure to ascertain by personal examination whether the first diffusion of these rivers (which I have myself seen nearer the hills in single and separate streams) were caused by natural or artificial means, but it is probably attributable to both. The slope and evenness of the country are calculated to favour even the rudest attempts to divert the streams from their original beds and the same circumstances would also render it easy were it desirable to confine them again to one or two principal channels. Far more important than these streams is a system of artificial watercourses, which in the eastern extremity of Sirhind run in some measure parallel to the Jumna, but to the west of it, and conveying a volume of water nearly equal to that of this river. This great work originated with Firoz Toghluk Tartar king of Delhi who ascended the throne 1351 and died 1388. He commenced it at the right bank of the Jumna, in lat. 28 19' and turning into it several of the torrents which traverse Sirhind, conducted it 100 miles in a south westerly direction to Dhatrat, where, according to the opinion of Colvin he took advantage of the natural bed of the Chittung torrent flowing in the same direction thirty five miles farther to Hansa beyond which the watercourse is continued about eighteen miles in a direction a little north of west, to Hissar. The total length consequently of the canal of Firoz to this place is 150 miles. A few miles beyond Hissar all traces of excavation cease but a natural channel in time of inundation conveys the redundant water westward, until lost in the sands of Bikanur or probably in case of very great floods, discharged into the Gagar and ultimately into the Sutlej. The canal of Firoz having after the death of its constructor been allowed through neglect to become choked up, was early in the seventeenth century cleared out by Ali Murdan Khan who, at Mudlioda, about eighty miles from its commencement, formed a channel proceeding due south, and consequently diverging there from the original watercourse. This new channel has a south-easterly direction for about seventy miles to Delhi, whence it is generally known by the name of the Delhi Canal, sometimes by that of Ali Murdan Khan and sometimes is styled Shah Nahr (King's River), probably in

honour of the royal master of the projector, or perhaps of Ahmed Shah Durrane, who, during his brief possession of Delhi, expended a lac of rupees in repairing the work. Both these canals were by command of the supreme government put into adequate repair in the years intervening between 1817 and 1826. The extent of the Feroz Canal, with its various branches, is 240 miles.

The territory is held by native chieftains, with the exception of such portions of it as have escheated to the East-India Company in virtue of its paramount authority over the country. The descent of the three principal chieftainships, of Putesala Jhesud, and Nabha, has been formally determined to be to heirs male only, and on failure of such in a direct line, the estate passes to the next of kin. In the minor possessions, the right of inheritance, as established by the custom of each family so far as it can be ascertained is invariably respected by the superior government. The customs are not only widely different, but appear to be in their origin and character exceedingly capricious. Captain Murray for nearly superintendent of the hill territories, thus speaks of them — "The rules of succession to landed property in the Sikh states are arbitrary, and are variously modified, in accordance to the usages, the interests, and prejudices of different families: nor is it practicable to reduce the anomalous system to a fixed and leading principle." Among some tribes female succession is recognised by others it is disallowed. Succession by adoption has never been practised and in one or two instances in which attempts were made to obtain the sanction of the British government to the adoption of an heir it was, with reference to the utter want of precedent, refused. The Sikhs in general, in obedience to an injunction of their religion, eschew smoking tobacco but considering the use of fermented drinks not forbidden, they exercise the liberty supposed to be allowed them by indulging in the copious use of ardent spirits inasmuch that sobriety is rare among these people, and numbers shorten their days by excess in this indulgence. They also use opium freely as well as bang, the intoxicating drug extracted from hemp. Every sort of food is allowed by their religion except the flesh of the cow the slaying of which is punished with cruel death. The Sikhs, however may on the whole be considered tolerant, though they treat both Hindoos and Mussulmans with contempt, and prohibit the latter from delivering from their mosques the azan, or solemn call to prayers.

The establishment of the Sikh modification of Brahminism, in many respects a highly important event, is especially so as being perhaps a step to the abrogation of a vast system of superstition, probably the most influential, as well as the most tyrannical and mischievous that has ever enthralled and depraved human nature. Nanak, the founder of this faith, was born 1469 at Talwandi, a village on the river

Beas. Being of a contemplative disposition, and it is said devout and benevolent he became an ascetic, remarkable for his austerities, even among the Hindoos. Subsequently he is said to have preached the unity and annihilation of God, the necessity of good works, of peace and of good will towards men. His successors however have greatly departed from the first principles of their faith, if the above statement of the tenets of their founder be correct. He was a very moderate innovator according to the following account, in which, however the original purity of the Hindoo creed seems rather needlessly and groundlessly assumed. He made it is said, no material invasion of either the civil or religious usages of the Hindoos and as his only desire was to restore a nation who had degenerated from their original pure worship into idolatry he may be considered more in the light of a reformer than of a subverter of the Hindoo religion and those Sikhs who adhere to his tenets, without admitting those of Guru Govind are hardly to be distinguished from the great mass of Hindoo population, among whom there are many sects who differ much more than that of Nanak from the general and orthodox worship at present established in India. His followers were called Chikhs, or disciples himself Guru or 'spiritual guide. He died at seventy years of age having bequeathed his spiritual supremacy to a favourite disciple. Ram Dass, the third guru in exclusive succession from Nanak formed a celebrated tank which he called Amritsar or lake of ambrosia "and the great city which has grown up about it bears the same name. Arguably the fourth guru compiled the Adi Granth, one of the sacred books of the Sikhs, from the various effusions of his predecessors. This last guru having fallen a victim to the persecution of the Mahomedans, his successor Har Govind ordered his followers to arm and take vengeance on their persecutors. He also permitted his adherents to eat the flesh of all animals except kine whereas Nanak had prohibited that of hogs. Guru Govind the fourth in exclusive succession from Nanak was a bold innovator and a brave but ferocious soldier who, furiously exasperated at the fate of Tegh Bahadur his father and predecessor executed by order of the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb in 1675 took up arms, and mastering his followers, gave them institutions calculated to inspire fierce nationality and unconquerable military ardour. They were to bear the name of Singh or lion which had hitherto been exclusively arrogated by the Rajpoots were always to have steel in some form about their persons, as an emblem of their devotion to war and its duties while, as external marks of distinction, they were to allow their beards and the hair of their heads to grow in undiminished luxuriance, and to wear blue clothes. At the same time all distinctions of caste were abolished and every one was invited to receive the initiatory rite,



and, becoming a member of the Singh Khanda or commonwealth, to participate in its adventures. These institutions of Guru Govind caused the division of the Sikhs into two great sects,—the Khalsas, or those who rejected these innovations, and the Singhs, who adopted them and are actually the great influential body of the nation. Initiation into the community of the Singhs is celebrated by five of their number who administer to the candidate five draughts of sugar and water, making him at the same time repeat a rhyming liturgy. According to Princep the sacred beverage is made with the water in which the initiators and the neophyte or candidate have washed their feet. Forster, however states that it is merely touched with the toe. Wilson says, "The Sikhs are still to a certain extent Hindoos. They worship the same deities as the Hindoos, and celebrate all their festivals; they derive their legends and literature from the same sources, and pay great veneration to the Brahmins. The mystery of their origin is still therefore, strongly retained, notwithstanding their rejection of caste and their substantiating the Das Padshah ki Granth, the compilation of Guru Govind, for the Vedas and Puranas." This view of the doctrines and practices of the Sikhs is obviously inconsistent with that which assigns to them the belief in a creed of pure theism, and the practice of a spiritual and benevolent devotion. Probably this pelony state never existed if it ever did, it is certain that it did not continue long.

Guru Govind, at the head of his followers, whom he had succeeded in transmitting into a host of sanguinary and desperate fanatics, gained repeated victories over the armies of the Mogul emperors but being at length overpowered, he was obliged to flee leaving his mother and his two children in the hands of the Mahomedans, who cruelly put them to death at the town of Sirhind. He sank under the weight of his misfortunes, and died in obscurity. He was the last of the gurus, and thus was luckily fulfilled a prophecy which imputed their number to ten. Such prophecies are easily manufactured. Sometimes they follow the event, and when they precede it, they conform to their own fulfilment. After the death of Govind, the military force of the nation was successfully wielded by Banda, a brave but ferocious leader who, in revenge for the slaughter of the wife and children of Guru Govind, stormed the town of Sirhind demolished the mosques, exterminated the inhabitants, tore the bodies of the dead from their graves, and cast them forth to birds and beasts of prey. He then overran the whole of the district of Sirhind, and threatened to conquer all Hindostan, until, being defeated in a decisive engagement, he was made prisoner, and about the year 1710 put to death with studied cruelty at Delhi. The Sikhs continued prostrate and obsequious until the power of the Mogul empire was broken up by the invasion of Nadir Shah, whose army they harassed and

plundered in his return homewards. Subsequently, in their predatory expeditions they overran the Punjab, and on the flight of Timur, the son of Ahmed Shah in 1768, made themselves masters of Lahore. In 1762, Ahmed Shah Dooranee, after the battle of Paniput, raised Amritsar to the ground, filling up the sacred tank with the blood of kins, and moreover polluting it with the blood of kins erected pyramids of the heads of the slain Sikhs, and washed the walls of the mosques with their blood in revenge for their previous desecration of those edifices. In the following year when Ahmed Shah had marched home to Cabul, the Sikhs made themselves masters of both Lahore and Amritsar and retallied on the Mussal mans the disgrace and cruelties which they had endured. During the year 1764 they had overrun and seized on an extent of territory reaching from the borders of the Indus to the districts of Delhi, and throughout this extensive region firmly established their power and religion.

The British power first came into collision with the Sikhs in 1806, when Lord Lake marched into the Punjab in pursuit of Jeevunt Rao Holkar the Mahratta potentate, who, disconcerted by the wily Runjeet Singh, then in an early stage of his career, was constrained to make peace with his conquerors. In 1809 the aggression of Runjeet Singh on the Sikh chiefs on the left bank of the Sutlej, exciting the apprehension of the Anglo-Indian government, a British force was marched across the Jumna, whereupon the audacious but politic adventurer speedily and with a good grace, concluded a treaty by which he restricted himself from all hostile operations in the country lying left of the Sutlej the number of his troops there being limited to so many as should be required for government purposes in the districts over which his supremacy extended. The British government then issued and circulated, among the remaining sardars or chiefs, a general declaration that they were under its protection.

Several portions of this territory have at different periods lapsed to the Company's government, from failure of heirs and when that government was forced into war with Lahore, further alienations took place, from a different cause. The penal measures which it became just and expedient to inflict on several of the Sikh chiefs, for acts of hostility or non-performance of their feodatory obligations during the Lahore war led to considerable changes in the state of territorial possessions in the Cis-Sutlej territories. In addition to the territory of Ladwa, and that of Roopur was wholly confiscated, and the chief having been pensioned, resides at Saharnapore. The Cis-Sutlej possessions of the Alowallees chiefs were also confiscated and Nabah, one of the principal of the protested states, has been mutilated of one-fourth of its territory. The British government availed itself of these acquisitions to reward the fidelity of the rajahs

of Patiala, Jheand, and Farwadhota, to each of whom an addition of territory was granted. New sanads were granted to the rajahs of Patiala and Jheand, in which clauses have been inserted, binding them to renounce all transit-duties, to make and keep in repair a military road and to abolish seties, infanticide, and slave-dealing. The British police jurisdiction has been introduced into most of the protected Sikh states and the levy of customs has been abolished in the whole, compensation being granted to the chiefs.

The British possessions in the Cis-Satlaj Sikh territory have been divided into four districts.—Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Umballah, and Kythul the aggregate revenue is between eighteen and nineteen lacs of rupees (180 000*l.* to 190 000*l.*) A civil and sessions judge for the Cis-Satlaj territory has been appointed, and also a commissioner.

Sirhind, situate between the Himalaya on the north and the desert of Bikaner on the south, has repeatedly been traversed by armies advancing to the invasion of India, and hence has been the scene of many conflicts and other memorable events. As it was saved from the threatened invasion of Alexander by the routing of his troops, probably the first great military operation recorded to have taken place on its soil was the capture of Thanesur in 1011, by Mahmud of Ghaznee, who plundered the city, broke the idols, and carried the fragments of that called Jugumsa to Ghaznee to be trodden under the feet of Mussulmans. After the death of Mahmud the Hindoos, in 1043 recovered possession of this place and the rest of Sirhind. In 1191 Mahmood, the Afghan prince of Ghor attempting to recover the Musulman conquests in Sirhind received a severe defeat near Thanesur and fled to Ghaznee, but returned in the following year and having on the same field routed a great Hindoo army made himself master of the whole country which continued subject to the Musulmans until the Sikh outbreak. It escaped the horrors of the invasion of Tamerlane in 1397 as the route of that prince in marching from Batair, which he had laid in ruins, to Delhi only touched the southern frontier, and having proceeded to Cuppli or Kowpala, to exterminate the Hindoos assembled there, he returned to Khorsana, through the Sewalik Mountains, by Jamoo and the southern boundary of Cashmere probably crossing the Indus above Attek. In 1525, Baber in his advance against Ibrahim the Panah king of Delhi, overran and won the greater part of Sirhind. In 1554 the vicinity of the town of Sirhind was the scene of an action, in which Humayun the son of Baber, gained a decisive victory over the far more numerous army of his Panah rival, and gave peace to the Mogul empire. Sirhind appears from that time to have tranquilly enjoyed the imperial favour, until the outbreak of the Sikh insurrection, of the progress and result of which a sketch has been given under the article PUNJAB.

**SIRHIND**.—A town in the native state of Patiala, 33 miles N from Patiala, and 27 miles N W from Ambala. Lat 30 35', long 76 29'

**SIRHOORPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Asimgurb to Sultanpoor cantonment 46 miles W of the former 32 S.E. of the latter Lat 26 15', long. 82 45

**SIRINAGUR**, "the town of Surya or the Sun, the capital of Cashmere, and at present more generally known by the same name as that of the valley at large. The town extends about four miles along both banks of the Jhelum or Behut, which here, deep and slung gush, winds in a very picturesque manner through the town and adds much to the prospect, by the salubrious effect of the numerous and variously constructed vessels by which it is navigated. The north west part of the town is the principal and is situate on the right bank of the river on the south-east and south is the suburb of Sher-Geri, which has fortifications of no great strength, and contains the usual residence of the governor. This seat of government has two stories overtopping the ramparts and a principal entrance communicating with the river by broad wooden stairs. On the north of the city rises a hill, called the Kohi Maran, Hari Parbat, or Himey Parbat, of trap formation and having an elevation of about 250 feet above the Jhelum on the summit is an ill-constructed fort of slight strength, though according to Hugel it might easily be made impregnable. According to the statement of Vigne, the Mogul emperor Akbar caused a wall to be built round the base of the hill, a circuit of about 4 000 paces. Of the five gates in this wall, one bears an inscription stating that the tower Naginagar thus inclosed, was built A.H. 1005, cost 11 000,000 of rupees, and that 200 master-builders were employed on it. Of this great undertaking nothing remains but a handsome mosque the rest has been reduced to a vast extent of shapless ruins at present totally uninhabited. Moorcroft draws a very repulsive picture of the city of Sirinagar.

The general character of the city of Cashmere is that of a confused mass of ill-favoured buildings, forming a complicated labyrinth of narrow and dirty lanes, scarcely broad enough for a single cart to pass, badly paved, and having a small gutter in the centre, full of filth, banked upon each side by a border of mire. The houses are in general two or three stories high, they are built of unburnt bricks and timber the former serving for little else than to fill up the interstices of the latter. They are not plastered are badly constructed, and are mostly in a neglected and ruinous condition, with broken doors or no doors at all, with shattered lattices, windows stopped up with boards, paper, or rag, walls out of the perpendicular and pitched roofs threatening to fall. The roofs are formed of layers of

birch bark covered by a coating of earth, in which seeds, dropped by birds or wafted by the wind have vegetated, and they are constantly overrun with grass, flowers, and seeds. The houses of the better class are commonly detached and surrounded by a wall and gardens, the latter of which often communicate with a canal. The condition of the gardens is no better than that of the buildings, and the whole presents a striking picture of wretchedness and decay."

The public buildings of this city are not in much better style than the private dwellings. The oldest structure is the tomb of the mother of a Cashmirian king, who reigned in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is built in an octagonal form, of brick, the walls being seven or eight feet thick and surmounted by a dome constructed with great strength and solidity, but altogether devoid of architectural beauty. The Jama Masjid, or "great mosque," is the most celebrated building of the city and native estimate, which is probably exaggerated, represents it capable of containing 60,000 persons. The foundation and lower part of the walls are built of stone the upper of brick. The whole is surmounted by a dome and spire rudely constructed of timber and partly supported on pillars of the same materials, and of these there are 884. Every pillar is a pile of square deodar logs, each about a foot thick, and laid one over another as beams are usually stored in a timber-yard, so that each face presents a succession of butts and sides. These pillars are about ten feet high, and seem to have been devised with a precautionary view against earthquakes, which are here of frequent occurrence, and have damaged the roof of the structure without shaking them, or causing them to deviate from the perpendicular. The deodar is a timber so durable, that though these pillars have stood nearly two centuries, they exhibit no symptoms of decay. The ground plan of this spacious building is a square of about 400 feet. The mosque of Shah Hamedan is built of deodar in a singular style of architecture, resembling the Chinese, but less fantastic and meretricious. The Jhelum is crossed by seven bridges. The piers of these are formed of deodar logs, arranged as in the pillars of the great mosque, the road being formed by beams of the same timber stretching from one pier to another. There are no parapets, nor side-rails of any kind, and as the beams are in most places some distance asunder the passage of these singular bridges is not altogether free from danger. So durable is the material, so gentle the current of the Jhelum, and so exempt the climate of Cashmere from storms, that some of these apparently frail structures have lasted for several centuries. Houses are built on some of them, and in many places trees have spontaneously grown up. Close to the east of Srinagar is the city Dal or lake, described by Vigne as five miles in length from north to south, and two and a half miles in breadth

from east to west. The water is very clear and not deep, in few places exceeding eight or ten feet. The lake is divided into two nearly equal parts by an artificial causeway, made across it in the direction from south west to north east. This is covered with rushes, and has the appearance of a green lane traversing the water. A single opening, bridged over admits the passage of boats from one part of the lake to the other. Various tongues of land divide the Dal into inlets or basins, which have distinctive names. It is supplied with water by a stream called the Tybal but which descends from the mountains bounding the valley on the north-east. This beautiful lake communicates with the Jhelum by a canal having floodgates, which remain open when the current sets from the lake towards the river. During inundations of the Jhelum, the floodgates are closed by the first rush of water towards the lake, which is thus prevented from overflowing the lower part of the city. That part of the city situate between the Jhelum and the lake is in several places intersected by canals, which, with proper care, would serve important commercial purposes and contribute to salubrity and cleanliness, but in their present neglected state they must rather be classed amongst the deformities and disadvantages of this fallen city.

The Mar Canal is described by Vigne as a singular monument of the ancient prosperity of the city. Boats pass along as at Venice its narrowness, for it does not exceed thirty feet in width, its walls of massive stone its heavy single-arch bridges and landing-places of the same material, the gloomy passages leading down upon it betoken the greatest antiquity, whilst the lofty and many-storied houses that rise directly from the water supported only by thin trunks of deodar seem ready to fall down upon the boats with every gust of wind. It could not but remind me of one of the old canals in Venice, and although far inferior in architectural beauty is perhaps not without pretensions to equal singularity. The verdant and level margin of this beautiful piece of water was the favourite resort of the Mogul emperors and their courtiers, and is still in many places overspread with the relics of their pleasure-grounds and palaces. Of these, the most celebrated is the Shahimar, where Moore's imagination has pictured the closing scene of Lalla Rookh. This pleasure-ground, laid down by the emperor Jehan Gior, is shaded by noble chumars or plane-trees, now, from age, verging to decay. It is, according to Vigne, 700 or 800 yards in length by 280 in breadth. The principal building is placed at the upper end of this inclosure, and is thus described by Vigne in rather singular terms — It is of polished black marble, and consisting of two rooms on either side of a passage, which runs through the centre of the building. On the east and west sides of it there is a corridor, six and a half yards wide, formed by a range of six polygonal pillars,

about thirteen feet in height, and of the same material. They are said to have been taken from the ruins of a Hindoo temple, but the capitals and bases appear to have been the work of a Mahomedan architect, and the latter in particular are most beautifully scalloped and polished. The building itself is twenty four yards square, the north and south sides being ornamented with Saracenic rebab. It stands in the centre of a square reservoir which is also lined with black marble, whose sides are about fifty four yards long, and in its whole circumference contains 147 fountains, which are made to play on holidays, the reservoir being filled by the stream, which enters it in the shape of a cascade. The height from the stone floor to the roof is about twenty feet. The latter may originally have been pointed like the Tuscan roof but as it is now covered with thatch its original shape cannot be determined. The stream thence descends from the reservoir by a shallow canal out through the centre of the gardens, and lined with marble and it falls over an artificial cascade at each of the three lodges through which it passes in its way to the lake. A broad causeway or walk runs on each side of it, overshadowed by large ohinar trees, and here and there a few turfed walks branch off at right angles into the shrubberies, in which are little else than wild plum trees planted for the sake of their white blossoms. At the end of one of these is a decayed bath built of brick, and the walls around are covered with ivy. The view of the lake from the vicinity of the city is very beautiful, the entrance lying between two striking eminences—Hori Parbat on the west, and on the east the Tukhti Sukman of greater elevation and more imposing aspect. Between these, a magnificent crescent of mountains rises on the north the east and south-east, and on the north-west the huge summit of Haramuk towers in the distance with great grandeur. The foreground is formed by the expanse of the clear water of the lake, in many places mantled with the rich green leaves and brilliant blossoms of the water-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*) and studded with green islets, in many instances tufted with trees. The beauty of this delightful scene is heightened by the appearance of the shore, teeming with the richest verdure and ornamented with groves of noble plane-trees and poplars. The floating gardens formed of matted reeds, weeds and sedge overlaid with earth and bearing abundant crops of melons and cucumbers, though on account of their singularity attracting the notice of the traveller, form no feature in the landscape, being at a short distance nearly undistinguishable from the contiguous bank. The scene is, however, enlivened by the numerous boats employed in taking the fish with which the lake abounds. Formerly many persons lived by taking the countless water-fowl which frequent the lake, but these are now uncollected, in consequence of the strictly enforced orders of the Sikh rulers.

The appearance of the antique city falling piecemeal into ruin, when viewed at some distance, is no unpleasant feature in the prospect. The aspect of the city itself is curious, but not particularly striking. It presents an innumerable assemblage of gable-ended houses, interspersed with the pointed and metallic tops of minarets or mosques, melon grounds, edgy islets from the lake and narrow canals fringed with rows of willows and poplars. The surface of the lake itself is perfectly tranquil, and the very vivid reflections which cover its surface are only disturbed by the dabbling of wild fowl, or the rippling that follows the track of the distant boat. In the more prosperous ages of Cashmere, this lake was the scene of the frequent pleasure-parties of the volatile and voluptuous Cashmirians. According to Foster

when a Kashmirian even of the lowest order, finds himself in the possession of a few shillings, he loses no time in assembling his party, and, launching into the lake, solaces himself until the last farthing is spent. This fondness for festive pleasures is especially displayed at the

Fest of Roses, which flowers are produced in Cashmere of unrivalled beauty and fragrance.

The season when the rose first opens into blossom is celebrated with much festivity by the Kashmirians, who resort in crowds to the adjacent gardens, and enter into scenes of gaiety and pleasure rarely known among other Asiatic nations. As oppression and consequent misery have frozen the genial current of the soul in the Cashmirians, that romantic festival has degenerated into the fest of Sins, or water nuts, celebrated on the 1st of May by ascending to the summit of the Tukhti Suliman, and fasting there, "eating more particularly of sugarcane." Srinagar was formerly much celebrated for its manufacture of shawls, paper leather, brooms, and attar of rose but these have nearly disappeared under the oppression which has long crushed the energies of a people naturally ingenious, industrious, and persevering. Moorcroft, who visited the city in 1823 estimated the population at 240 000 the judicious and cautious Elphinstone, in the early part of the present century at "from 150 000 to 200 000." By another authority the population of Srinagar was subsequently computed not to exceed 40 000. Vigne, as well as Cunningham, estimates the population at 30 000. This appalling reduction of the population in so brief a period has been the combined effect of oppression, pestilence, and famine. Srinagar is generally considered to have been founded by Pravarasena, who reigned in Cashmere from A.D. 128 to 176. It is supposed to have succeeded to a more ancient city of the same name, the ruins of which are conjectured by some to be observable at Wenspur, by others at Matan. The elevation of Srinagar above the sea has been the subject of much controversy, though stated by several intelligent Europeans who have resided at the city for a considerable time, and made this point the

specific object of their notice. There can be little doubt that it exceeds 5,000 feet, and falls below 6,000, and 5,500 may be taken as the mean and probable amount. Lat. 34° 5', long. 74° 57'.

**SIRKUN FORT**, in the district of British Gurhwal, head-qv. of the N W Province, a town on the route from Almora to the native state of Gurhwal, 43 miles N W by N of the former. Lat. 30° 15' long. 79° 20'.

**SIRMOUR**, a hill state under British protection, is bounded on the north by the hill states of Balaun and Joober, on the east by the Jhaumar Bawar pergunnah of the Deyra Doon, from which it is separated by the rivers Tons and Jumna, on the south and west by Sirhind, the territories of the rajah of Puitseela and Koonthul. It lies between lat. 30° 25'—31° 2' long. 77° 5'—77° 53', and has an area of 1,075 square miles. Except a very small tract about Nahau, on the south western extremity where a few streams rise, and flow south-westward to the Soorutti and the Gager rivers, the whole of Sirmour lies in the drainage or basin of the Jumna, which receives from this tract the Giree, and its feeders the Jalal and the Paloor. The river Tons, the great western arm of the stream, called lower down the Jumna, flows along the eastern boundary of Sirmour, and on the right side receives from it two small streams, the Minus and the Naerue. The surface generally, though irregularly declines in elevation from the north to the south: the elevation of the Chur Peak, and station, on the northern frontier being respectively 12,160 and 11,689 feet above the sea, and that of the confluence of the Giree and Jumna, on the southern, being 1,616. From that confluence the Kyarda Doon stretches westward, forming the southern part of Sirmour, and extending about twenty-five miles in length from east to west, and six in breadth, terminating to the west at the eastern base of the Nahau ridge. Its surface rises gradually to the westward from the Jumna to the Ghatsum Pass, a distance of fourteen miles. From Ghatsum, having an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea, the country falls both eastward, as already stated, and westward, the streams in the former direction flowing to the Jumna, in the latter to the Markunda and other streams holding their course to the Soorutti and Gager. The Kyarda Doon is bounded on the south by the Sewalik range. These are of recent formation, and shew in fossil remains of animals, marine and terrestrial. They have probably an average elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea, and are crossed by the river Markunda at the pass of Magisund. On the north, the Doon is bounded by the Sub-Himalaya, the formation of which is thus described by Fraser:—"Apparently of a hard stone, very apt to crack and break in sharp irregular ridges, which, on exposure to the air, easily bursts in small fragments, and then falls into

dust. It consists, I think, of clay and sand, and is generally of a dusky brown colour, or of a brownish grey." The formation is probably the same as that in the vicinity of Bahr, a short distance farther north, and described with more precision by Jamieson, as consisting of 'sandstone, slate, clay and trap. Gowan describes this portion of the Sub-Himalaya as from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and consisting principally of a very compact and hard sandstone of light bluish gray colour, and spotted with dark purple. In some places the formation becomes slaty or rests on clay slate in others, limestone of an earthy fracture, graywacke, and graywacke slate. The Sam ridge rises to the north west of the range bounding the Kyarda Doon. On the north, it stretches along the right bank of the river Giri, and has a massive contour, rising at its south-eastern extremity into the summit of Thanda Bhawanee, having an elevation of 5,700 feet above the sea at its north western, into that of Suru Debi, of 6,299. Its formation is of limestone, which extends generally to the head of the Giri, where the slate rock commences. Beyond the Giri, and at the northern extremity of Sirmour, is the remarkable peak of Chur, 12,160 feet above the sea, connected by a transverse ridge with the outer Himalaya, and itself a central point, from which subordinate ranges ramify in every direction. Of the subordinate ridges, some summits attain a considerable height. Hajgarh and Chithroon Debi west of the Chur have respectively elevations of 7,115 and 7,048 feet above the sea: the elevation of Jannu Peak to the south-east of these, is 6,853 feet: that of Chundpore, near the right bank of the Tons, 8,561; and that of Kangra, little farther south 6,660. The summit is composed of vast tabular masses of granite, which, though compact, is readily decomposed by the weather. Sirmour though its rocks consist of formations usually metalliferous, at present yields little mineral wealth. At Kalsi a copper-mine was formerly worked, but has been for some years abandoned. A lead mine is worked profitably and gives employment to about 100 men. Iron-ore is abundant, and smelted with charcoal on the spot, where it is sold at the rate of about a penny a pound. The extensive slate strata are in some places worked to supply roofing, and in situations admitting of easy transport to the plains, might be found a source of great wealth. The climate varies, from that of Chur, where the surface is under snow the greater part of the year to the stifling malaria of the Kyarda Doon of which the greater part is a mere desert, untrodden by human beings, except by woodcutters and collectors of gum catechu, yielded in great abundance by the mimosa, which flourishes there. The shape of the Kyarda Doon, resembling a deep narrow trench, shut in on every side except to the east, where it opens to the Jumna, and having a deep alluvial swampy soil, bearing

with rank vegetation, confers on it an aspect and climate similar to those in most inter-tropical tracts. The air is from these causes fatal to the human constitution, so that in 1815 there were only 600 inhabitants in a tract which, if fully cultivated, would probably maintain thirty times that number. Prior to the Ghoorka invasion however the Kyarda Doon is said to have contained eighty four populous villages. At present, extensive thickets of bamboos indicate the character of the climate. So dense are the forests, that the sportsman finds difficulty in making his way through them in search of wild elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, and hyenas, with which they abound. Wild peafowl are in many places very numerous, being unmolested, in consequence of the superstitious regard of the natives. Rice, cotton, tobacco, opium, caspium, turmeric, ginger and all the pulse and several vegetables of the plains are cultivated in the Kyarda Doon and in the lower valleys along the banks of the rivers where the heat is sometimes as great as in the lowlands of Hindoostan and to which the periodical rains of the monsoons extend. In the northern part, according to Blane it is said that rain never falls "but as the rainy monsoon is in some degree felt in Koonawur so much farther north and behind the lofty barrier of the outer Himalaya, such a statement seems extraordinary. Wheat and barley are successfully cultivated, but the principal crop is marwa a small black seed produced by the *Eleusine coracana* (*Oryzopsis coracana* of Linnæus, or thick-spined dog grass") a most prolific vegetable as, according to Dr Royle the ordinary produce is 120 fold and in one variety 500. Bang or hemp for narcotic intoxication is also cultivated. In many places there are two crops in succession annually the first of wheat barley poppy oil seeds, or marwa the second of rice cotton and tobacco. The rice is very fine and cultivated in situations suited for irrigation the ground being arranged in terraces. The natives are indefatigable, repeatedly turning up with the plough their naturally sterile soil, and aiding its productive powers by manuring or fallowing. The grain is trodden out by kine in inclosures floored with slate slabs the straw is used for fodder and being insufficient in quantity is eked out with dried grass gathered from the jungles, and the leaves of trees, especially pinea, oaks, and mulberries. Man and women share the labours of agriculture with equal industry and perseverance. The kine are humped, generally black, and for the most part well tended, fat, handsome, and larger than those of the plains. They are kept for their milk, most of which is used to yield butter or ghee the Hindoo superstition of the natives preserves them from slaughter. The houses are frequently three stories high, built of stone, bounded with timber of which there is great abundance, as forests of fine fir, oak, rhod-

dendron, horse-chestnut, and some other trees, overspread the mountains. The roofs are generally of slate, but sometimes of shingles. The family inhabits the upper story, which is surrounded with an inclosed balcony six or eight feet beyond the wall, and the village, usually situate on the slopes or tops of hills, have a picturesque and pleasing effect in the landscape. Sometimes the houses are slender and lofty so as to have the form of towers fifty or sixty feet high. These like the others, are formed of uncemented stone, bonded with wood, on the decay of which, the whole fabric becomes ruinous and untenable and as the natives find it less costly to build new houses than repair the old ones, the country abounds with the relics of former habitations in every stage of decadence.

The manufactures of this poor territory are limited to the smelting of a trifling quantity of iron, and the working up of wool and other raw native produce for home consumption. There is no commerce, unless a very trifling carrying business be considered as such. The state of the roads, or rather paths as described by Blane is incompatible with any considerable transit. The communications through the country are imperfect, and totally unfit for the marching of troops exceeding a few companies. A path of a foot and a half in width with the mountain rising precipitously on one side and a deep glen on the other if not very rugged is esteemed by the natives a good road. Benets of burthen are never used beyond Nahun or Kalei and it is with difficulty that a led horse even of the indigenous breed accompanies the traveller. The natives of Sirmour are of the physical type called Caucasian by physiologists and obviously of a race allied to the Hindoos of the plains on the north-east there is an admixture of the Mongolian race. Gout is very prevalent amongst all classes, and is sometimes extirpated by the knife. The stature of these mountaineers is low, but they are active and strong carrying over their rugged roads loads of sixty or seventy pounds weight twelve or fifteen miles in the course of the day. The dress of the middling classes consists of a simple tunic or frock, reaching down to the knees, trousers, and a scarf usually worn across the shoulders, but when the sun is hot thrown over the head the lower orders content themselves with a blanket girt round the waist the higher classes dress after the fashion of Hindoostan, and wear the Sikh turbans. The women enjoy as unfortunate notoriety for indolence and total want of chastity. Polyandry is universal, several brothers cohabiting by a sort of legalized union with the same woman. As this hateful practice leads to what political economists would term a 'surplus female population,' the occurrence of an inconvenient excess is staved off by the prevalent arrangements of selling the superfluous stock to the inhabitants of the plains, where they

## SIR.

are held in esteem. The price of the "help-meet" of men varies from five to twenty pounds, the rate rising or falling according to the degree of beauty or other attraction possessed by the object of sale. The British government has prohibited this traffic which is, however, still covertly practised. The general character of these mountaineers has been variously delineated. Fraser's picture is a dark one. He says, "All are bad. They are revengeful and treacherous, deficient in all good qualities, abandoned in morals, and vicious in their habits. Female chastity is here quite unknown and murder, robbery, and outrage of every kind, are here regarded with indifference." It is to be remarked, that the juncture at which Fraser visited the country was likely to give scope to the worst passions of a people long subject to the cruel oppression of the Goorkhas, and then at once given up to anarchy in consequence of the expulsion of that people by the success of the British arms. Gerard, writing fifteen years later, describes the people as liberal and obliging. "Private stealing," he says, "is almost unknown, and of all the many Europeans who have visited the part of the hills of which I am treating, none of them ever lost a single article. I have often travelled over this tract without a guard, and had I occasion to go through it again, I would never take a single sepoy." Possibly the statements of all travellers as to the moral characteristics of a strange people should be received with caution as their stay is rarely of sufficient length to enable them to perceive and appreciate either all the good or all the evil which longer and closer acquaintance might detect. The religion prevailing in Simour is mainly Brahminism, to which is added the superstitious adoration and dread of innumerable local divinities, with which the imagination of the natives has peopled every hill, dell, or grove. The lives of kine are sacred. The people are divided into two castes, as in the plains, and Brahmins abound. The custom, or practice of burning women alive with the dead bodies of their husbands, was formerly frequent, and in the instances of the death of men of rank, not only the favoured wife, but a whole host of females, were doomed to blaze on the pyre of their deceased lord. The strong disapprobation of the British government has caused the diabolical rite to disappear throughout the hill states. The language of the natives is a dialect of Hindostanee.

Simour is governed by a rajah, who claims a Rajpoot descent. Indeed, nearly all classes make the claim, except the lowest, who style themselves either coolies or labourers, or chumars, persons who stay cattle and work in leather. The rajah holds his possessions by a grant made on the expulsion of the Goorkhas by the British government, and dated 21st September, 1816. The Kyarda Doon was granted by the same power on the 5th September, 1817: the rajah, however, ill repaid this

liberality by fomenting in Kuhlloor an insurrection against the East-India Company, who, in consequence, punished him by fine. The annual revenue is estimated at 10,000*l.* by Moorcroft at 4,000*l.* but this was before the annexation of Kyarda Doon. Nahun, at the western extremity of the Kyarda Doon is the residence of the rajah, and the only town in his dominion as Kyarda is a mere village, and Kalm has latterly so dwindled as to be no better. The whole territory is divided into twenty-seven pergunnahs or districts the aggregate population is estimated at 75,596. According to Francis Hamilton, the ruling family has held Simour fifteen generations since its acquisition by the first rajah, a son of the house of Jessulmeer. In 1879 it was made tributary by Feroz Shah, of Delhi, and that prince and several of his successors frequently visited it in their hunting excursions. In 1809 the Goorkhas conquered the country, and in 1816 were conquered by the British, who restored the rajah, as has been already mentioned. His military force is not great it appears to consist of about 400 infantry and two guns.

SIRONJ in Malwa, a town lying within the territory possessed by the noted Patan freebooter Ameer Khan, is situate on the route from Nussurah to Saugor 273 miles S.E. of the former 78 N.W. of the latter. It is built at the base of a ghāt or descent from the elevated table-land farther north. The country towards the east, south, and west, is open, fertile, and well cultivated. Sironj, though still a large town, is much decayed from the prosperity in which Tavernier found it in the seventeenth century when it was crowded with merchants and artisans, and famous for its fine muslins and chintzes, the highly prized objects of an extensive traffic. The walls which surrounded the town in the time of Tiesenthaler have disappeared, but the fine bazar which he describes remains. There are two caravanserais and many mosques, but no Hindoo temples, though outside the town is the huge black head of an idol, which the Hindoos anoint with oil and butter. West of the town is a rectangular fort with a square tower at each angle, and to the south a tank of good water. Water of good quality is also supplied in abundance by a small stream flowing from an eminence west of the town that obtained from wells is brackish. Sironj, with the appertaining pergunnah, was, in 1798, granted to Ameer Khan, by Jawant Rao Holkar. In 1809 the threatening attitude assumed towards Nagpore by Ameer Khan led to the advance upon Sironj of a British force under Colonel Clive subsequently in 1817, this town and district, with other territories, were guaranteed by the British government to the ameer. The territory is estimated to yield an annual revenue of 2,00,000 rupees, or 20,000*l.* Its area is 244 square miles. The estimate of its population is included in that of

# SIR-SIT

the entire possessions of Ameer Khan, for which see the article on Tonk. Distance of the town from Oosain, N.E., 140 miles S.W. from Allahabad 260, S. from Agra 212, S. from Delhi 310 Lat. 24° 6' long 77° 49'

**SIROTE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore a town on the route from Agra to Mow, 62 miles S.W. of former 350 N.E. of latter It is inclosed by a mud rampart, and has within a square mud fort with double wall and ditch There is a bazar here, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 49' long 77° 12'

**SIRPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay 64 miles N N E of Malhgaum Lat. 21° 20' long 76°

**SIRPOORUH**, in the British district of Mysore, a small town or village on the route from Allypore to Futehghur and 57 miles S.E. of the former It has a small bazar and is supplied with water from wells and tanks Lat. 27° 38' long 76° 56'

**SIRBINUGGUR** in the British territory of Saegur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Damoh to Sauni, 63 miles N of the latter Lat. 22° 57' long 79° 40'

**SIRBUD** in the Rajpoot state of Jemul meer a group of villages on the route from the town of Beekanser to that of Jemul meer and 70 miles S.W. of the former It is situated in a woody plain and has an abundant supply of good water from a tank, and from wells about ninety feet deep The road in this part of the route is in some places hard and good, in others sandy and deep Lat. 27° 25' long 72° 35'

**SIRSA** in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilibheet, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh and 36 miles N.E. of the former Lat. 28° 40' long 79° 52'

**SIRSAH**, in the British district of Bhubteeana, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town on the route from Hansae to Bhubnair and 60 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 29° 31' long 75° 5'

**SIRSALLA**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 170 miles N.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 111 miles E. from Ahmednuggur Lat. 18° 59', long 76° 23'

**SIRSAWA**, in the British district of Saharanpore lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Saharanpore to Ambala, 10 miles W N W of the former Lat. 30° 2', long 77° 29'

**SIRSEE**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town with a bazar on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and 16 miles S. of the latter It is situated near the small river Sote, in a level, open, cultivated country Lat. 28° 35', long 76° 42'

**SIRSEEAH**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Pro-

vinces, a town on the route from Gorakhpore to Nepal 66 miles N. by E. of the former Lat. 27° 30', long 83° 32'

**SIRSEEGHURREE**, a small fortified place in the jaghire of Dadree, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 28° 49', long 76° 30'

**SIRSOO** in the British district of Gorakhpore lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Gorakhpore to Jeonpore, 22 miles S.W. of the former Lat. 26° 29', long 83° 9'

**SIRSOUL**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futehghur and 15 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 26° 13' long 80° 33'

**SIRSOUL** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi and three miles W. of the former Lat. 27° 55' long 78° 6'

**SIRZA**, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town situated in lat 27° 21' long 77° 48'

**SISAHEE**.—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-gov. of the N W Provinces Lat. 29° 10', long 76° 6'

**SISANDY**.—A town in Oude, 15 miles S. from Lucknow and 49 miles N. by E. from Futehghur Lat. 26° 37', long 80° 59'

**SISSERY** in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 15 miles S. of Lucknow It was lately purchased by the chukledar or governor of the district, who expended considerable sums on the repairs of the defences. The chukledar pays to the government of Oude an annual quit-rent of 1 32 000 rupees, which sum is only six tenths of what he himself collects from his ryots or tenants. Lat. 26° 38', long 80° 50'

**SISSORAH**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 59 miles S.E. of the former 96 N.W. of the latter Lat. 28° 2' long 80° 13'

**SISWAL**, a village in the British district of Hurriana, division of Delhi, lieutenant-gov. of Agra. Lat. 29° 12' long 76° 25'

**SITAKUND** in the British district of Bhagalpore lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, a celebrated hot well four miles S.E. of the city of Mongheer It is much revered by the Brahmmins, in consequence of a legend concerning Sita, the wife of Rama, the renowned legendary king of Ayodha Sita had been abducted by Ravan, tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon but when restored to her husband, she asserted that her conjugal purity had remained inviolate The gods, however insisted on her undergoing the fiery ordeal whereupon at the spot where the spring now is, she threw herself "into a pit filled with fire, and when she came pure from its flames, warm water flowed from the rock, as it continues to do at this day" The water runs in the bottom of a basin inclosed with



memory and is too hot to admit the immersion of the person unacquainted. It is perfectly tasteless, and when cold is esteemed remarkably fine, and conveyed to the very great distances for the use of wealthy and fastidious water-drinkers. The temperature varies from 93° to 138° Lat. 25° 30' long. 86° 31'

**SITLAH.**—A town in the British district of Bencoor, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 14 miles N E. of Bencoor. Lat. 25° 22' long. 87° 15'

**SITOONDA.**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 48 miles N by E. from Aurangabad, and 62 miles E from Mallgaum. Lat. 20° 53' long. 75° 28'

**SITTANG.**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Sittang river and 72 miles N N E. from Rangoon. Lat. 17° 42' long. 96° 49'

**SITTANG.** a navigable river rises in lat. 21° 40', long. 96° 50' and flowing south for 230 miles through Burmah, and for about 190 miles forming the boundary between the Tenasserim provinces and Pegu falls into the sea, in lat. 16° 50', long. 97° 15'

**SITURWALA.** in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 40 miles S.E. of the latter Lat. 29° 30' long. 78° 28'

**SIVAGANGA.** in the Mysore, a town in closed with a rampart, situate at the east base of a lofty mountain Distance from Bangalore N W 28 miles Seringsapatam, N E, 66 Lat. 13° 11', long. 77° 13'

**SIWANER.** in the British district of Hissar, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Jhounhpore 19 miles S.S.W. of the former Lat. 28° 53', long. 75° 44'

**SLICKKALKE.** in the Jetch Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated 13 miles from the right bank of the Chenab, 51 miles N.N.W. of the town of Lahore Lat. 32° 53', long. 73° 53'

**SOAMWARPETT.**—A town in the British district of Coorg, presidency of Madras, 70 miles S.E. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 34', long. 75° 53'

**SOANG.** in Bussahir a village of Koonawar situate near the left bank of the Beas. The vicinity is pleasant, abounding in apricot and walnut-trees, and producing pines of great size, one of them measured by Gerard, was thirty feet in girth. The crops are poor and consist of wheat, barley, buckwheat, amaranth, or cockenomb, peas, and some other pulses. The climate has little to recommend it save for five months, and, during summer, the periodical rains prevail, though not so heavy as in Hindostan. Elevation above the sea 3,100 feet. Lat. 31° 26', long. 78° 18'

**SOANGHER.**—A town in the British district of Cutch, presidency of Bombay,

40 miles N N E. of Mallgaum. Lat. 31° 3' long. 74° 45'

**SOAOUTH, or SAUNTE,** a small district of the Rewa Cantia in the province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay bounded on the west by Loonawarra, on the north by the Myhee Cantia, on the east by Jhaloda, belonging to Soudia, and by Banawarra and on the south by Barra. It is situate between lat. 23° 56' and 23° 33' long. 73° 45' and 74° 10'. It is sometimes called Soauth Rampoor, from a village of the latter name of the Sookee, which unites with the Ocheoota, a tributary to the Myhee. The fort and town of Soauth stand three or four miles from the open country to the westward from which it is separated by a continuance of jungly hills of moderate elevation. The fort is built on the western face of a high rocky hill which it crowns, but the lower walls commence from the base, where there are some tolerably well built small houses, forming a village in which the rajah's palace is situated. The country of Soauth is strong, difficult to penetrate, troublesome to subdue, and but indifferently productive, yielding only a revenue of about 70 000 rupees.

In the year 1808 the chief entered into an alliance with the British government, and agreed in lieu of the tribute paid to Dowlat Row Soudia, to maintain at its own expense, devoid of every claim to remuneration, a military force for the defence of his territories, and to oppose any attempt of a hostile power to effect a passage of troops through it. This treaty was similar to that made with the neighbouring state of Loonawarra and it continued in force only for a similar period viz. till the year 1806. In 1819 Soauth was included in the arrangement made with Soudia, and it is now one of the protected states. It is subject to a tribute of 7,000 rupees to Soudia the payment of which is guaranteed by the British government.

Soauth was formed, like its neighbour Loonawarra, into a raj by usurpation or grants from other states. The present rajah, named Bhowan Sing, was born in the year 1838. During his minority the affairs were conducted by his mother the Bae, whom it was found necessary to assist in the administration of affairs by stationing a thanadar to report all matters of importance and carry into effect the orders of the Rewa Cantia agency, under whose political superintendence the state has been placed. Under this arrangement, tranquillity has been preserved, the audacity of the Bheels checked, and the feudatory chiefs reduced to obedience.

The father of Bhowan Sing was Kullian Sing, the uncle of his predecessor Kewee Sing. The race derives descent from the ancient Powers of Dhar, who, beyond all others, are celebrated in the ancient history of Central India. They were subdued by the Mahomedans in the general conquest of the country when this family took refuge in the

wilds of Scouth, and are now represented by the petty rajahs of that district. Scouth, the principal place, is in lat. 22° 10', long. 73 47.

**SOHADAH**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Northern Cachar 73 miles S. by E. of Nowgong. Lat. 25° 20' long. 92 50.

**SOBORA**—A town in Souda, situate in the territory belonging to Ali Moored, 61 miles E.S.E. from Bakur and 74 miles W.N.W. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 27° 21' long. 69 51.

**SOBRAON**—The name of a small village on the left bank of the Sutlej and within the country under the management of the com. commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej territories, near which, on the 10th of February 1846 an obstinate battle was fought between the British army under Sir Hugh Gough, and a Sikh force of great strength, formidably intrenched. By the exercise of extraordinary courage and perseverance on the part of the assailants, the intrenchments were in succession forced and the enemy ultimately driven across the river with immense slaughter. The Sikh army was estimated at 30,000 strong, the British force did not exceed half that number. The event of the battle entirely cleared the left bank of the Sutlej of the Sikh force and the victors immediately after wards crossed the river and entered the Punjab. Lat. 31 8 long. 74 54.

**SODAKHOR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer and 84 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a small fort, fifty houses, four shops, and a well yielding a good supply of water. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good. Lat. 27° 5' long. 71 31.

**SOEGAUM**—See SOOREAUM.

**SOFAHUN** in Cashmere, a small town at the south-eastern extremity of the valley. Here are the only iron-mines in the province, and the works have greatly fallen away. The iron is considered inferior to that obtained from Bajour and Chinese Tartary. Sofahun is in lat. 33° 32' long. 75 12.

**SOGAM**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 37 miles N.W. from Srinagar. Lat. 34 30', long. 74 35.

**SOHAGI GHAT**, in the tract of Boghal, and, in the territory of Rewa, a pass on the route from Allahabad to the town of Rewa, and 26 miles E.W. of the former. The village of Sohagi is situate five miles from the right bank of the Tons. 'At five furlongs from the village of Sohagi, the ascent commences, and continues for about a quarter of a mile very steep and rugged, path winding, and practicable for Indian cattle with difficulty; remainder of the road rugged and rocky but comparatively level, passing through jungle.

Two easy ascents of about 100 yards each, near the end of the stage; no village water from tank in the jungle." This pass is an indentation in the brow of the Kutra range, forming the north-eastern buttress of the second plateau, by which the elevated region of Bundelund rises above the valley of the Ganges, lying to the north-east. The village of Sohagi, situate at the base or northern extremity of the pass, has about 130 houses, including twelve shops, and is supplied with water from a never drying tank and a peeka or brick lined well. Four miles north west of the village, the river Tons falls over a rock the depth of 200 feet and as the elevation above the sea, of the waterway at that point is 830 feet, that of the crest of the pass probably exceeds 900. Lat. 24 58' long. 81 45.

**SOHAGPOOR**—A town in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Little more than the name and locality have been made public respecting it, though it is the principal place of a large district, and the station of a small civil establishment. Sohagpoor originally possessed by a Gond chief tributary to the rajah of Garha Mandla, was, after a long period of anarchy and devastating warfare, subjugated, A.D. 1799, by Ragooe Bhoonsla, rajah of Nagpore, and subsequently ceded by that state to the British government, in 1813, by the eleventh article of the treaty of Nagpore. Sohagpoor is distant E. from Sangor 170 miles E. from Jubbulpore 90 S. from Allahabad 250. Lat. 23° 30' long. 81 28.

The territory of which this town is the chief place, forms a subdivision under the jurisdiction of the political agent for the Sangor and Nerbudda provinces. It has an area of 3,595 miles, and a population of 75,225.

**SOHAGPOOR**, in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hoshangabad to Goona, 32 miles E. of former. 75 W. of latter. It has a bazar. Elevation above the sea 1,515 feet. Lat. 22 46', long. 78 15.

**SOHAWUL**, in the Sangor and Nerbudda territory lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town, with bazar in the jaghirs of the same name. It is situate on the route, by Rewah, from Allahabad to Sangor, 165 miles S.W. of Allahabad and on the river Bara, here crossed by ford fifty yards wide. It was formerly defended by a fort, of massive proportions but rude construction, and now in ruins. Elevation above the sea 1,059 feet. The jaghirs of which this town is the chief place, contain an area of 179 square miles, with a population of 20,000. With the view of relieving its chief from pecuniary embarrassment, the British government has consented to undertake the management of the raj. Lat. of town 24 28', long. 80° 50'.

**SOHEEPUR**, in British district Banda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on route by Chala Tara Ghat, from Cawnpore to

town of Banda, 18 miles N of the latter Lat. 25° 44', long. 80° 32'

**SOHNPOOR.**—See **SONMPOOR.**

**SOHOLA.**—A town in the British district of Sambulpoor on the south-west frontier of Bengal, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles W by S. of Sambulpoor Lat. 21° 18', long. 83° 28'

**SOHROH.**—A town in the British district of Belasore, one of the divisions of Cuttack, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 22 miles S.W. of Belasore. Lat. 21° 16', long. 86° 46'

**SOHURERA.**—A town in the British district of Sarun, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 53 miles N.W. of Bethuah Lat. 27° 20', long. 84°

**SOKINDA.** one of the Cuttack mohals, situate on the western border of the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal. Sokindapur the chief town, is in lat. 20° 54' long. 85° 50'

**SOLAGEEBY.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 71 miles N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 40', long. 78° 7'

**SOLANI.**—A river rising at the south western base of the Sewalik range, in about lat. 30° 18' long. 77° 55'. It is crossed by the route from Dehra to Saharanpore, in lat. 30° 4', long. 77° 51'. It holds a course of about fifty five miles, generally south westerly and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 29° 3', long. 78° 1'

This river is crossed by the Ganges Canal and to effect the passage, works of extraordinary character became necessary. Across the valley through which the river flows, the canal is conducted generally by means of an earthen embankment, protected by walls of masonry. But this could not be continued throughout as no provision would have existed for passing the waters of the Solani. To provide this, the river has been bridged by an aqueduct of stone, the bed of which affords transit to the canal. This magnificent work rests upon fifteen arches, each having a span of fifty feet thus giving a clear waterway of 750 feet for the passage of the river. The strength of this work is enormous, and its duration almost appears destined to be co-existent with that of the earth on which it rests. It is supported by a series of blocks of masonry sunk twenty feet below the bed of the stream, most of them measuring twenty feet also in length and breadth, the full depth (twenty feet) being never departed from. Vast masses of piles and stones protect every part from being injured by the force of the current, and a full description of all the contrivances, multi-form and ingenious almost beyond conception, by which it has been sought to secure the fabric from every accident which the imagination could anticipate, would fill a moderate volume. The expense of the aqueduct has been great,—not less than thirty lacs of rupees (300,000), but the work is not only the

greatest on the line of the canal, but probably the greatest of its kind in the world. A section of the canal of which this noble aqueduct forms part, was recently opened, and is now diffusing fertility throughout its course.

**SOLEGONG.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 16 miles S.W. from Aurangabad, and 52 miles N.E. by N. from Ahmednagar Lat. 19° 44', long. 75° 10'

**SOMADGANJ.** in the British district of Jounpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Jounpore, 49 miles N.E. of the former 17 S.W. of the latter. It has a bazar Lat. 25° 42' long. 82° 29'

**SOMANHULLY.**—A town in the Mysore, presidency of Madras, situate on the left bank of the Chitravutty river, and 114 miles N.E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 39', long. 77° 53'

**SOMAWARRUM.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 134 miles E. by S. from Hyderabad, and 61 miles N. from Guntoor Lat. 17° 10', long. 80° 25'

**SOMEESIE.**—A town in the Rajpoot native state of Jodhpoor, 63 miles W. by N. from Jodhpoor, and 78 miles E.S.E. from Jessul meer Lat. 26° 31' long. 73° 10'

**SOMEREA PASS.**—See **KOMULMAD.**

**SOMIEGOOL.**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor, 63 miles W.S.W. from Munseepoor, and 85 miles S.E. by S. from Silehar Lat. 24° 23', long. 93° 2'

**SOMNAGANJ.** in the British district of Allypore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Delhi, and 16 miles N.W. of the former. It is supplied with water from wells, and has a bazar and market. Elevation above the sea 752 feet. Lat. 28° 3', long. 78°

**SOMNATH PATTAN** in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town situate on the south west coast washed by the Arabian Sea. The ground plan of the town is an irregular quadrangle, inclosed by a wall nine feet thick, one mile and six furlongs in circuit, with two gateways, thirty-six square towers, and two round towers. The defences are on three sides strengthened by a ditch on the west, the base of the wall is washed by the sea. The walls and towers are constructed of uncoincement square stones, and are throughout massive and of great solidity and strength. They are everywhere adorned with Brahminical sculptures on mythological subjects, though much decayed by time and the defacing hands of malicious Mussulmans. The site of the place is fine, commanding the view of the Arabian Sea, of a beautiful bay, and of the headland and resort of Billawal, fortified as a defence against pirates. The population of the town is at present chiefly Mussulman, and there are many mosques, among which the most remarkable is

the Jozna Masjid, described by Burnes as in the Jain style of architecture, of an oblong square figure, with pillars on the great sides, and four domes, resting on pillars at the end which faces the entrance the shafts of all these pillars are low. The great temple of Somnath is finely situated on an eminence at the north west of the town, so advantageously, that it can be seen at the distance of twenty five miles. The accounts of this celebrated temple are numerous, but very confused, and in many instances discrepant. According to Pottani, it consists of one large hall in an oblong form from one end of which proceeds a small square chamber or sanctum. The centre of the hall is occupied by a noble dome over an octagon of eight arches, the remainder of the roof terraced and supported by numerous pillars. There are three entrances, the sides of the buildings face the cardinal points, and the principal entrance is on the eastern side. These doorways are unusually high and wide, in the Egyptian style decreasing towards the top they add much to the effect of the building. Internally the whole presents a scene of complete destruction the pavement is every where covered with heaps of stones and rubbish, the fungus of the walls capitals of the pillars, in short every portion possessing any thing approaching to ornament, having been removed or defaced. Externally the whole of the building is most elaborately carved and ornamented, with figures single and in groups of various dimensions. Many of these appear to have been of some size but so laboriously was the work of mutilation carried on here, that of the larger figures scarcely a trunk has been left whilst few even of the most minute remain uninjured. The front entrance is ornamented with a portico and surrounded by two slender minarets. The dimensions are stated to be—extreme length inside (not including the small chamber or sanctum) ninety-six feet, extreme width sixty-eight feet, extreme height twenty-eight and a half feet. If the subject be cleared from the clouds of grandiloquent verbiage with which it has been so profusely overcast, it must appear that the structure of which the ruins are still to be seen at Pattan was a gloomy massive, and rather rudely-built temple, of diminutive size, overhad externally with a prodigious quantity of mythological sculptures. Of the huge, of historical celebrity there does not appear to remain a trace, and scarcely a tradition, but near the temple is a multifarious symbol of Shiva, called Koteswara, meaning with a million of lingas. It is a huge cylinder of red freestone, covered with miniature lingas. The splendour of Somnath when greatest, is described (no doubt with much exaggeration) by Mirkhond. 'Somnath was an idol in a temple situate on the seacoast which idol the Hindoos worshipped, especially at times of eclipse. More than a lakh of people used to come to it on nights when the moon was under eclipse and they believed, too, that the souls of the

deceased came to Somnath on first leaving the bodies they had occupied, and were there assigned fresh bodies. They also believed that the sea worshipped Somnath, and the rise and fall of the tides were considered to be proof of this. From the most distant parts of India pilgrims used to come to worship at this shrine, 10,000 villages were assigned for its support, and there were so many jewels belonging to it as no king had ever one-tenth part of it in his treasury. 2,000 Brahmins served the idol and a golden chain of 300 muns supported a bell plate, which being struck at stated times, called the people to worship. 300 shavers, 500 dancing-girls, and 300 musicians were on the idol's establishment, and received support from the endowment and from the gifts of pilgrims."

This temple was taken by storm by Mahmood of Ghuznee, after repeated attacks, it being desperately defended by its fanatical guardsmen. It has been said, and the assertion has obtained pretty general belief that the celebrated "destroyer of idols" carried away as a trophy of his success a pair of gates, which subsequently adorned his own tomb. Firishta, however makes no mention of this; and for various reasons, the truth of the story seems open to question. On the retirement of the British army, however from Afghanistan, in 1842, this reputed trophy was considered of so much importance that its recovery and consequent restoration to Hindostan, were announced in a proclamation distinguished by remarkable elevation of language as avenging the insult of 800 years, and the chiefs and princess of Sindh, Rajwara, Malwa, and Guzerat, were invited to transmit the gates, 'with all honour,' to the place from which they had been violently removed. That destination however, they never reached the home authorities altogether disapproved of the intended re-erection of the gates in their original place, if such it were regarding such a proceeding as calculated to stimulate religious animosity to identify the British government with one of the two great parties of religionists into which India is divided and to give deep offence to the other. The gates were said to be composed of sandal-wood but less costly materials have been named as more probable and even an opinion has been expressed that they were nothing better than 'rotten old deal.'

Ahla Bhas, a superstitious old lady of the Holkar family has recently caused a temple to be built for Somnath, in the vicinity of the ancient edifice. The present town contains about 900 houses and 5,000 inhabitants. Billawal, or Vairawal two miles west of Somnath Pattan, is its seaport, and is a good haven for trading vessels, the traffic being considerable. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W. 210 miles, Baroda, S.W. 310. Somnath, W. 163 Bombay N.W., 210. Lat. 26° 55', long 70° 25'

SOMURA — A town in the Rajput state of

Jodhpore, 80 miles N.E. from Jodhpore, and 70 miles E. by S. from Beekanes. Lat. 27° 12', long. 74° 4'

**SONADAH.**—A town in the British district of Nudda, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 80 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 45', long. 88° 30'

**SONARE.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N. by E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 24', long. 74° 50'

**SONAHAUT.**—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 66 miles E. by S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 18', long. 86° 40'

**SONAKHODA.**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 58 miles N.E. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 18', long. 88° 16'

**SONAMGUNJE.**—A town in the British district of Silhet, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 80 miles W.N.W. of Silhet. Lat. 25° 3', long. 91° 24'

**SONAPUSSEE.**—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge on the south west frontier of Bengal, 100 miles W.S.W. from Midnapore, and 98 N. from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 51', long. 85° 58'

**SONAR.**—A river rising in the Raugor and Nerbudda territory, about lat. 23° 28', long. 76° 48', and at an elevation of 1,250 feet above the sea. It holds a north-easterly course of 110 miles, and receives the Beasra on the right side, and eight miles lower down falls into the river Cane, on the left side, in lat. 24° 22' long. 79° 52'. The fall of its channel from its source to the confluence is about 950 feet.

**SONARA.** In the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family a town on the route from Neemuch to Kota, 70 miles N.E. of former 52 S.W. of latter it is of considerable size, and has a good bazar. It was on his march to this place, whether he had despatched his baggage and stores that the ill-fated Colonel Monson, in July, 1804, received intelligence that the irregular horse under Lieutenant Luman, who had been left to watch and report the motions of Holkar had been attacked by that chieftain with his entire cavalry, the communication being almost immediately followed by the still more afflicting news, that the party thus assailed was beyond the reach of succour having been totally routed, their gallant commander wounded and made prisoner. Colonel Monson, who was preparing to support them consequently pursued his march to Sonara. Lat. 24° 34', long. 75° 55'.

**SONDWARA.** in Malwa, a district lying between lat. 23° 10'—24° long. 75°—76° 15', is a fine, fertile, well-watered tract of diversified surface. It has received the denomination from its inhabitants, the Sondis. 'They are often called Rajpoots, but are a mixture of all

clauses, or rather descendants of a mixed race. In their origin they were probably outcasts, and their fabulous history (for they consider themselves as a distinct people) traces them from a prince who in consequence of being born with the face of a tiger, was expelled to the forests, where he seized upon women of all tribes, and became the progenitor of the Sondias, or, as the term implies, mixed race. At the conclusion of the treaty between the British government and Holkar, at Mundmor, in 1818 the Sondis were estimated in number at 1,249 horse, 2,250 infantry, all subsisting by plunder. They were, however, quickly reduced to obedience by a force formed of the troops of the East-India Company, of Holkar, and of the rajah of Kota, and at present the territory belongs partly to the last-mentioned chief and partly to Scindia.

**SONE** a river rising in Gondwana, in the territory of Nagpore, and on the elevated table-land of Ummurkuntik, in lat. 22° 41' long. 82° 7' and four or five miles E. of the source of the Nerbudda. Flowing north for thirty miles, it crosses the frontier into the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, through which it holds a course unbroken, but generally north west, for fifty miles, after which it constitutes the boundary between that territory and Rewa for thirty miles, passing into the latter at the confluence of the Johila, which joins it on the left side. Thence pursuing its course in a northerly direction for forty miles, it receives the Mahanudda, which falls into it on the same side, in lat. 24° 8', long. 81° 6'. From this point it turns north east, and flowing along the south-eastern base of the Kymore range, through the territory of Rewa, or that of its dependences, for 125 miles, crosses the eastern frontier of the raj in lat. 24° 37' long. 82° 51', into the British district of Mirzapoor. At the town of Bardhee, it on the right side receives the small river Goput. Its course through the district of Mirzapoor is east for thirty five miles, to the east frontier, in lat. 24° 31' long. 83° 33', and in this interval it on the right side near Agoree, receives the Behund, and twelve miles lower down, on the same side, the Kasher. From the place where it leaves the district of Mirzapoor, it forms the north east frontier of the British district of Shahabad, being for 120 miles the boundary between it and the British district of Behar and for fifteen more the boundary between it and the British district of Patna. Its tributaries of any importance in this part of its course are all on the right or south-east side. Of these, the greatest is the Khyal, Koel, or Koyl, joining nearly opposite the celebrated fort of Rohas, and in lat. 24° 31' long. 83° 54'. The Sone falls into the Ganges on the right or south side, ten miles above Dinapore, and in lat. 25° 37', long. 84° 55' after a total length of course of 465 miles. There appears reason to think that it formerly joined the

Ganges by some other channels besides the present one. A nearly effaced channel may be still traced opening on that of the Ganges at Bankipoor, below Dinapore, and another still farther down the stream, below Patna. In the time of Abulfaiz, in the commencement of the seventeenth century, and in that of Baber, a century earlier, it flowed near to Munir Bunt, who viewed the stream in lat. 24 35', long 83' about 280 miles from its source, found that there "the bed of the river was about half a mile wide and full of quick sands, but the stream was not more than a hundred yards broad, and flowed rapidly with about three feet of water in the deepest part. It rapidly increases in size as, forty or fifty miles lower down, after it has entered the British district Shahabad, the width of the channel is nowhere less than 600 yards, and in many parts is 1 000. In the end of December the stream is 300 or 400 yards wide, not rapid, but rather clear generally deep, and scarcely anywhere having fords, though in spring there are numerous yet even then, when lowest, though boats of burthen can scarcely pass, vast quantities of bamboos are conveyed down in floats. Below the mouth of the Koel, the width of channel increases variously from 600 to 2 000 yards, which great extent is during the periodical rains filled for several days together and the stream is at such junctures navigable for craft of ten or twelve tons, though the passage is intricate precarious, and tedious altogether, it may be regarded as a vast torrent. In lat. 24 52' long 84 13', and seventy miles above its mouth it is traversed by the route from Hazareebagh to Benares, and in that part according to Jacquemont, its bed, two miles wide, is during the periodical rains filled by the stream but in early spring, or the dry season, there were only two streams, each as large as the Seine at Paris, one near the left bank the other half a mile nearer the right. The passage was made by ferry, but Gardien states that it may also be forded. With the view of testing the feasibility of throwing a bridge over this river the construction of a causeway was some time since intrusted to the superintendent of the grand trunk road and the effect of the stream during the rainy season was thus ascertained. Measures are now in progress for the construction of a bridge over the Sone, in connection with the East Indian Railway. The navigation of the river is not considered available for purposes of important utility higher than Daud nagar sixty miles from the confluence with the Ganges.

**SONEGURH**, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guzerow a town 45 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21 8' long 73 33'

**SONEPOR**.—The name of a native raj subject to the political agent for the south western frontier of Bengal its centre is in lat. 21 long. 84, and it contains an area of 1,467 square miles. The country is generally

flat and pretty well cultivated, but when last visited by the political agent, the people complained greatly of oppression. The heat here is intense. The southern part of the raj is inhabited by Khoonds, and human sacrifices are represented as of frequent occurrence. The country was estimated by the agent to be worth about six lacs, and the annual tribute (6 400 rupees) was regularly paid. The population is believed to be about 65,000

**SONEPOOR**.—A town in the raj of the same name subject to the political agent for the south west frontier. It is situated on the right side of the Mahanuddy river, navigable by large river-craft from the sea to this place, a distance of 200 miles. It is distant 59 miles S. from the town of Sumbulpore. Lat. 20 55', long 84 5'

**SONEYEE**, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Buddoon, 13 miles ENE of the former. Lat. 27 35' long. 77 58'

**SONEYRA** in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the family of Scindia, a small town in Southern Malwa, on the route from Gooma to Mow, 107 miles S W of former, 78 N E. of the latter. It has a bazar and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 23 27' long 76 23'

**SONG**, a river of the British district of Gurhwal rises on the southern declivity of the Sarkanda peak and in lat. 30 24' long 78 22'. It first flows in a south-westerly direction for about twenty miles to Nalapani, and washes its eastern base, from which it takes a southerly course of about twenty miles to the confluence of the Rocoza, where it turns south-east, and after a further course of about eight miles, falls into the Ganges, in lat. 30° 3' long 78 19' and at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea. Its volume of water is in winter inconsiderable, as Moorcroft, who saw it in the middle of February, styles it a rivulet.

**SONGDEE**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Payne Cunga river and 166 miles N from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 42' long 78 55'

**SONHAT**, in the native state of Kora, on the south western frontier of Bengal, a town among the mountains of Gondwana, 50 miles N W of the ruined town of Surjoogh 120 S. of Mirzapoor 426 W of Calcutta by Hazareebagh. Lat. 23 20' long 87 23'

**SONK** in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Kombar in Bhurtpoor to the cantonment of Muttra, and 15 miles S W of the latter. Lat. 27 23' long 77 34'

**SONKUTCH**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a large and populous town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the east or right side of the river Kalou Sindia.

This pergunnah, with Ouchel united to it, yielding an annual revenue of 90,000 rupees, was by treaty, 1844, placed under British management, for the maintenance of the augmented Gwalior contingent. Distant 40 miles S.E. of Oojain Lat. 23, long. 76 21'

**SONMEANKE**, properly **SOUMEANKE**, in Beloochestan, a small town on the shore of the Arabian Sea. It is situate at the northern extremity of an inlet, called the Bay of Sonmeane, and described, probably in too favourable terms, by Pottinger as a very noble sheet of water, said to be free from rocks or shoals, and is capable of affording anchorage to the largest fleet. This bay is formed by the projection of Cape Moussé on the east. According to the competent authority of Carless, "the harbour, which has been formed by the Poorally river is a large irregular inlet, spreading out, like that of Kurrachee, in extensive swamps, and choked with shoals. The channel leading into it is extremely narrow, and has a depth of sixteen or seventeen feet at high water in the shallowest part but it shifts its position every year, and vessels of any size could not navigate it without great difficulty until it has been buoyed off inside. There are six or seven, or even ten fathoms in some places but towards the town the channels become shallow and the trading boats cannot approach it nearer than a mile. At the spot where they anchor they are always aground at low water. During the south west monsoon the harbour cannot be entered for the bar at the entrance is exposed to the whole force of the swell and the breakers on it are heavy." This bar, according to Hornburgh, has two fathoms of water when the tide is out, but the depth is every year diminishing, and will probably be soon too little to admit vessels at the same time the sea is encroaching on the land, and threatens soon to sweep away the present site of the town. Sea-going vessels in general anchor outside the bar, at the distance of about two miles from the town, and are much exposed to the sea and the weather. The cargoes are discharged into small boats, and so landed horses for exportation are made to swim to the vessels. The town is mean and dirty and has about 500 houses, built of mud, and each surmounted by a *badger* or small turret or fire, open on one side to the sea-breeze, which it sends downwards in the interior of the building, for the purpose of mitigating the excessive heat. It was formerly surrounded by a mud wall which is now so decayed that scarcely a vestige of it remains. Water can be obtained only by digging in the sand a little above high-water mark, and is so brackish as to be scarcely drinkable, inasmuch that the British vessels, when stationed here, were supplied from Kurrachee. The inhabitants live principally by fishing, and are exceedingly poor, except a few Hindus, who have the whole trade in their hands. The exports from Bombay are silk, cloths, iron, tin, steel,

copper, pepper, sugar, and spices from the Persian Gulf, dates and slaves from Sindh, coarse cotton cloths. The exports are horses, butter, wool, hides, oil, grain, dried fruits, and gum. In 1808 this place was burned by Arabian pirates, and the trade has much decayed since that time. Its traffic is at present much injured by the predatory Belooches, who interrupt the communication with the interior. The population is estimated by Carless at about 2,000 Lat. 24 27', long. 68 36'

**SONNELI**, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Soundia's family, a town on the route from Oojain to Kotah, 85 miles N. of former 55 S. of latter. It is of considerable size, of square outline and has a rampart of stone. There are two broad streets, which cross each other at right angles, and at their intersection is a chauri or market-place. Lat. 24 20', long. 76 2'

**SONOREE**—A town of Bundalkund, in the native state of Duttach, 13 miles N. from the town of that name, and 30 miles S.E. by S. from Gwalior Lat. 25 50, long. 78 30'

**SONUH**, in the British district of Gurgaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Alwar, by Ferozpur, and 39 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate in a long valley stretching from south west to north-east, the bottom of which is quite level, and inclosed by chains of hills of quartzose or sandstone formation and from 300 to 400 feet high. Here is a hot sulphureous spring, of the temperature of 108 Fahrenheit. The water is received into a reservoir. It gushes from a shaft out of the solid rock and about thirty feet deep, in the centre of a basin, also cut in the rock and sixteen feet square, with steps leading down to the water, for the convenience of bathing. The whole is covered by a beautiful dome of ancient architecture and surrounded by apartments with open verandas, occupied by thirty or forty Brahmans, who levy small contributions on those who have recourse to the reservoir which is used as a warm bath, the inhabitants, Mussulmans and Hindus, every morning remaining immersed in it for several minutes. This bath is found very sensitive in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and liver complaints and is much frequented by the afflicted with such disorders, but Jaquemont considers its habitual use by the inhabitants of Sonuh as highly injurious to their health, as, notwithstanding the purity and salubrity of the air, they have all a thoroughly cachectic look. On a hill above the town is a sort of fortress, large enough to contain the inhabitants and their moveable property and built by them as a place of refuge from freebooters, who much infested the country previously to its conquest by the British. There is a bazar in the town, which is well supplied with water. The road on this part of the route is good.

the population amounts to 3,513 Lat 23 14, long 77 7

**SONUND**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 81 miles E.S.E. of Sattara. Lat 17 15', long 75 18'

**SOOA** in the British district Bareilly, division of Pilibhit, hant.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Pataurgh and 76 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Gogra or Surju, about five miles below its exit from the mountains. Lat 29 4' long 80 10'

**SOOAL**, in the British district of Kumaon hant.-gov. of Agra, a small river rising close to Sheen Dee temple at an elevation of 6 780 feet above the sea. Lat 29 37' long 79 52'. It takes a south westerly direction flowing at the south-eastern base of the mountain on which Almora stands, four miles below which place it falls into the Kosia, on the left side, in lat. 29 33' long 79 39' after a course of about twenty miles. Webb who crossed it in lat. 29 36' long 79 46' and about ten miles from its source, found it between fifty and sixty feet wide and two feet deep with a stony bed

**SOOBATHOO**.—See **SUBATHOO**

**SOOBHAGDESI**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 87 miles E. by S from Beekaneer and 89 miles N from Ajmeer. Lat 27 44' long 74 44'

**SOOBHAMUNNY**—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras 55 miles E. by S of Mangalore. Lat 12 40', long 75 40'

**SOOBU SHEREE**—A river rising in Tibet, in lat. 28 47' long 92 57' and flowing through Tibet, the territory of the Abor tribes, and Luckimpoor falls into the Booree Lohit river in lat 27 10' long 94 18'

**SOOE**, in the British district of Kumaon hant.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village in a fine deodar-grove, on a ridge in the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain system south of the main range on the route from Champawut to Askoth, seven miles N. of the former. Lat. 29 28', long 80 7'

**SOOEBAUM**.—See **SOORBAUM**.

**SOOGANHULLY**.—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 18 miles N.W. by W of Bellary. Lat 15 17' long 76 46'

**SOOJABAD**, in the Punjab, a town about four miles from the east bank of the Chenab and 30 miles S. of Multan. Its site is considerable, and at a distance, with its lofty and irregularly-built fortifications, it has a striking and picturesque appearance. There is a good and well-supplied bazar. Its principal manufactures are cottons and wood turnery, the excellence of the latter is much celebrated. The gardens belonging to the town are extensive and luxuriant, and the surrounding country is fertile, as well as highly cultivated,

yielding great crops of sugarcane, cotton, grain, and indigo. Lat 29 33' long 71 21'

**SOOJAWULPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family a town situate on the right or east bank of the river Jambur. It is of considerable size, and consists of a walled post or fort, and, outside the rampart of a suburb, having a bazar and many good houses. There is a considerable market for muslins and other cotton fabrics, and for opium. The annual revenue, stated at 2 55 000 rupees, has been transferred to the British authorities, for the maintenance of the increased Gwalior contingent. Distant E. of Oojein 62 miles S.W. of Gwalior fort 215 Lat 23 21' long 76 42'

**SOOKKIT**.—See **SUKKIT**

**SOOKKEY SIR** in the Sude Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 27 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, 96 miles S. by E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32 33' long 71 59'

**SOOKHEE**, in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called near its source. It is situate on the western declivity of a lofty mountain and surrounded on all sides by rocky precipices of the Himalaya, crowned with snow. At the depth of about 1 000 feet below, the river rushes along foaming in a narrow channel. The village is now nearly ruined, and contains few inhabited houses. The scenery along the course of the river in this part of the route is very striking. A wall like precipices of compact granite bounding the river on both sides, to the immediate height of 2 000 or 3 000 feet. The elevation above the sea, of the mountain-top is 12 000 feet of the village, 8 889, of the bed of the river below it, 7 608. Lat 31' long 78 45'

**SOOKLY**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 14 miles N. from Mahur, and 88 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat 20 1, long 78

**SOOKREE RIVER** rises in lat. 25°, long 73 24 and flowing westerly for 120 miles, through Godwar and Jodhpoor falls into the Loonee river in lat. 25 2' long 71 41'

**SOOKSAGUR**.—A town in the British district of Nuddes, hant.-gov. of Bengal, 36 miles N. by E. of Calcutta. Lat 23 6', long 88 25'

**SOOLEEAY**—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 44 miles S.E. by E. of Mangalore. Lat 13 34', long 75 27'

**SOOLGAUNA**.—A town in the native territory belonging to the Daung rajah, 86 miles W. from Malligam, and 65 miles S.E. from Suzat. Lat 20 33', long 73 39'

**SOOLOO**.—An island in the Malay Archipelago, situate in lat. 6°, long 121°. A treaty has been recently concluded by Sir James



Drinks on the part of the British government with the sultan of this place.

**SOOLBOON**—A town in the Mysore, 25 miles N.W. from Bangalore, and 58 miles N.E. from Srirangapatna. Lat. 18° 4', long. 77° 17'

**SOOLPAN MAHADEO**—A town in the British district Akramga, collectorate of Candesh 50 miles E by N from Broach, and 98 miles N.N.W. from Malligum. Lat. 21° 48' long. 73° 48'

**SOOLTANPOOR**—A town in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay 84 miles N by E. of Candesh. Lat. 21° 48', long. 74° 40'

**SOOLTANPOOR**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah situate eight miles S.E. from the right bank of the Chumbul river and 31 miles E.N.E. from Kotah. Lat. 25° 18', long. 76° 20'

**SOOLTANPOOR** in BENARES, so called in contradistinction to Sooltanpoor in Oude, a town with bazar on the route from the city of Benares to Chunar, 13 miles S.W. of the former three miles N. of the latter. Here is a cantonment of cavalry. Supplies may be had in abundance, as well as water the place being situate on the left bank of the Ganges. Distant N.W. of Calcutta, by water, 687 miles or 564 if the Sunderbund passage be taken by land, by way of Benares, 433. Lat. 25° 11' long. 85° 37'

**SOOMAIRPOOR**, in the British district of Humnaspur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Humnaspur to Bandah, 11 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° 50', long. 80° 18'

**SOOMEYSBUR FORT**, in the British district of Sarun, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 45 miles N.N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 22' long. 84° 21'

**SOONAMOOKEE**, in the British district of Bancoora lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampoor to Bancoora, 91 miles S.W. of former, 24 N.E. of latter. Lat. 23° 15', long. 87° 31'

**SOONA MUDAN**—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of one of the arms of the Ganduck river, and 126 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 37' long. 83° 38'

**SOONDA** in the British district of North Conart, presidency of Madras, a town, the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. It is situate on the Soonda Nulla, a small river tributary to the Baidli Nulla, and was formerly a place of great extent, the outermost wall being thirty-eight miles in circumference. Within it are two other lines of fortifications the innermost, being a square of three miles, was once fully occupied by dwellings, and even when taken by Hyder Ali, of Mysore, in the middle of the last century, contained 10,000 houses. In

the spaces between the inner and middle inclosures, and between the middle and the outer, the houses were formerly dispersed in small groups, with gardens, groves, and orchards between them. The surrounding country is rather rugged, being intersected by many deep valleys and gorges, drained by rivulets. The entire talook or subdivision of Soonda is rough and mountainous, extending over the summit of the Ghats, here expanding into a sort of rugged table-land, traversed by the Baidli Nulla, the Cauty Kuddy and numerous small torrents. Those well watered dells are in the lower part fertile producing, in great perfection, betel nut betel-leaf, black pepper cardamoms, and plantains and capable of yielding a much greater quantity of these commodities, but that the country has not yet recovered from the desolation to which it was reduced by the Maharrattas and the troops of Mysore. The climate in the western part, towards the brow of the Ghats, is extremely wet during the monsoon but this excessive moisture distillates as the country recedes towards the east.

Besides Soonda, the only places within the talook which can be denominated towns, are Seral, Banawad, and Yelapur.

Soonda, called by the natives Sundha, and in Sanscrit Sudhapura, appears to be a place of very remote antiquity. Within the territorial division to which it gives name, there are traces of three several languages having followed each other in a succession commencing with a very early period. The tract formed part of the possessions of the Cadamba dynasty, which ruled as far as the eastern coast of the Peninsula, or that washed by the Bay of Bengal. Its subversion has been conjectured to have occurred in the second century of the Christian era, but neither history nor conjecture furnishes a cause. Thenceforward centuries of total darkness succeed. Probably the irruptions of the Patan sultans of Delhi extended hither but ultimately the territory formed part of the vast realm of Vijayanagar, remaining so until its total overthrow in A.D. 1565, by a great Muhammadan confederacy when its fate was decided under the general partitioning process that followed. In 1753 it was conquered by Fuzul Culla Khan, an officer of Hyder Ali, of Mysore, and the rajah, flying to the Portuguese at Goa, surrendered to them his possessions below the Ghats, in consideration of a fixed stipend. These possessions still form part of the Portuguese territory. The territory of the rajah of the country east of the culminating ridge of the Ghats, which became the prey of Hyder, on the overthrow of Tippoo, in 1799 was incorporated with the dominions of the East-India Company.

The town of Soonda is distant from Mangalore, N., 180 miles, from Bombay S.E., 318, from Bangalore, N.W., 230 from Madras, N.W., 390. Lat. 14° 45', long. 74° 52'.

**SOONDERBUNDE**.—See Sunderbunde.

**SOONDERPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Silet, lieut.-gov of Bengal, 87 miles S.W. of Silet. Lat. 24° 11', long. 91° 24'

**SOONDICOOPA.**—A town in the Mysore, 13 miles W N W from Bangalore, and 63 miles N E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 15°, long. 77° 27'

**SOONDOO RIVER,** a feeder of the Mahanuddy, rises in lat. 20° 12' long 82° 6' and, flowing northerly through Nowagudda and Berar for seventy three miles falls into the Mahanuddy in lat. 21° 4', long 81° 56'

**SOONDOOR.**—See SOUNDOOR.

**SOONDRA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 182 miles W by S. from Jodhpoor and 71 miles S.W. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 9', long. 70° 15'

**SOONDRAPANDYPATAM.**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 69 miles E. of Madras. Lat. 9° 51', long. 78° 10'

**SOONDURSEE.**—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dewar, situate on the right bank of the Kallee Sunde river and 61 miles W from Bhopal. Lat. 23° 16', long. 76° 23'

**SOONDY.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Ongole. Lat. 15° 11' long. 79° 45'

**SOONHYRUH,** in the British district of Mysore, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Futtighurh and 50 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 27' long. 78° 57'

**SOONKERODEPETTA.**—A town in the British district of Visagapatam, presidency of Madras, 106 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 15' long. 84° 5'

**SOONPUT** in the British district of Pannepot, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Pannepot to Delhi, 27 miles S. of the former. Soonput contains a population of 16,670 inhabitants. Lat. 28°, long. 77° 4'

**SOONTH.**—See SOAETH

**SOOPA,** in the talloek or subdivision of the same name, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the rugged plateau formed by the expansion of the Ghats towards the east. The talloek of which it is the principal place, has an average elevation of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea, and though in many places rugged and rocky, has several well-sheltered and watered valleys, producing rice, pepper, betel-nut, sugarcane, grain (*Oleria arundinacea*) sugar (*Cynosurus occanua*), and escame and the uncultivated parts are overgrown with noble forests of teak, palms, and various other trees. These forests may be easily traversed, in consequence of being free from underwood, but they are generally avoided, the atmosphere being very unhealthy and tigers and leopards being numerous and ferocious. The forests are

during the monsoon rains, so that timber can be floated down to Karwar and other places on the coast. The talloek has an area of 2,052 square miles, and a population of 88,254, indicating a relative density of eighteen to the square mile, but this is incredibly low, and so much less than that of the adjacent talloeks, under similar physical circumstances, that doubtless some error must have entered into the return. The town of Soopa is distant direct from Mangalore, N 170 miles, Bombay S.E. 280 Bangalore, N.W. 260, Madras, N.W. 410 Lat. 15° 16' long. 74° 35'

**SOOPHE.**—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay 88 miles E.S.E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 30', long. 74° 20'

**SOOPHE.**—See CHAFER SOOPHE.

**SOOPOLE.**—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore lieut.-gov of Bengal, 71 miles N.N.W. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 26° 16', long. 86° 42'

**SOORADAH.**—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 45 miles N.W. by W of Ganjam. The seminary of which this town is the principal place having long continued in a state of violence and disorder was excepted, in 1836, from the operation of the general regulations, and its civil and criminal administration intrusted to an agent of the governor of Port St. George. Lat. 19° 45' long. 84° 30'

**SOORAHÉE,** in the British district of Hurriana, lieut.-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hissar, and 11 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 3' long. 76° 12'

**SOORAJGUNG** in the British district of Mymensing lieut.-gov of Bengal, a town on the right or south western bank of the Konae, a great offset of the Brahmapootra. It is the principal mart of the district between 1,000 and 2,000 river craft of considerable size being usually anchored here, to receive or discharge cargoes. The principal exports are rice, butter, cattle, hides, and timber. Distance from the town of Nonesabad, S.W. 45 miles. Decan, N.W. 59 Calcutta, N.E. 153 Lat. 24° 28', long. 89° 45'

**SOORAJGURH,** in the British district of Monghyr lieut.-gov of Bengal, a town on the right or south bank of the Ganges, on the route from Dinapore to the city of Monghyr, 80 miles N.E. of former, 20 W. of latter. It is the principal place of a thana or station of a police division, but otherwise is insignificant. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Barhampoor and Patna, 318 miles, by the course of the Ganges 349 Lat. 25° 12', long. 86° 18'

**SOORAPOOR.**—See SHORAPUR.

**SOORAUNA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Soekra river, and 97 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26° 25', long. 72° 18'

**SOOREE**—A native state on the south-west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Buxar and by Berar, on the east by Burghur on the south by Barungur, and on the west by Boota. It is fifteen miles in length from north to south, and ten in breadth. Its centre is about lat. 21° 58', long. 82° 58'.

**SOOREE**—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, Haut.-gov. of Bengal, 169 miles N W by N of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 58', long. 87° 51'.

**SOORGAUM**—A petty district of Choan Rajpoots, in the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. It is bounded on the west by the Runn of Cutch, on the east by Baubier, on the north by Mow and on the south by Charchat. It is ten miles long and ten broad, and contains an area of sixty-four square miles. The country is flat and open, the soil is both sandy and saline, producing but poor crops, and those of the commoner grains. Ghuseya salt is produced on the Runn side in large quantities, the water is brackish, and not plentiful. The great road from Nuggur Parkur and Sinda across the Runn, passes through the district. The cold weather lasts during the months of November, December, January, and February; the heat is excessive during the months of April, May and June; the rains in July, August, and September are generally very light. No tribute is paid to any government. The population amounts to about 4,500.

The connection of Soorgaum with the British government first occurred in 1810, upon the expulsion by the latter of the numerous bands of plunderers from Guzerat; and a subsequent engagement was entered into in 1823. The policy observed towards it is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, but of control in its external relations. The district is divided amongst five petty chiefs, of the Choan Rajpoot caste, the principal of whom are Bugwanjee and Fasmajee, who succeeded their fathers in the authority which they possess, and which they will probably transmit to their sons. The town of Soorgaum is in lat. 24° 8', long. 71° 18'.

**SOORGUL**, in the hill state of Buleun, a lofty peak on a range connected with that of Chur. It is stated by Lloyd to have an elevation greater than that of Wartoo, which is 10,473 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 8', long. 77° 58'.

**SOORLA**, a river of Bombay rises in lat. 18° 54', long. 73° 24', and flowing through the British collectorate of Tannaik west for thirty-five miles, and south for thirty-three, falls into the sea at lat. 19° 30', long. 73° 58'.

**SOORNAMOOKY**, a river of Madras, rises in lat. 13° 28', long. 79° 11', and flowing north-east for seventy-eight miles through North Arcot, and twenty-one through Nel-

lore, falls into the sea at lat. 14° 8', long. 80° 11'.

**SOOROODONGUE**—A town in the territory of Nagpoor 46 miles N N W from Bampur, and 176 miles E S E from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 8', long. 81° 38'.

**SOORUL**, in the British district of Allahabad, lent.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by the Sohajee Pass from Allahabad to Jubbulpore and 27 miles S E of the former city. Lat. 25° 7', long. 81° 48'.

**SOOBOW**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor situated on the right bank of the Sookree river, and 87 miles S W by S. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 30' long. 73° 20'.

**SOORSAH**—A town in Oude, 57 miles N W by W from Lucknow, and 34 miles E from Futtahgurh. Lat. 27° 30', long. 80° 14'.

**SOORSUTTY**—A river rising in Sirmour a short distance south-east of Nahun, and about lat. 30° 30' long. 77° 29'. It takes a south-westerly direction, and after a course of about thirty miles it joins another torrent, the Kharakee holding nearly the same direction and then divides into two branches, the more easterly being called the Chittung, the more westerly the Soorsutty. In consequence of the evenness of the surface, and the great body of water sent over it in heavy rains, it sometimes unites with the Markunda, and even with the Guggur. The whole tract of country "observes Baker "with the exception of village sites, is liable to inundation from the Sub-Himalayan torrents, diffused over the surface by means of a network of natural and artificial watercourses, of which some are supplied from more than one of the rivers above named, others again flow from one river into another and during great floods all three (the Guggur, Markunda, and Soorsutty rivers) are frequently united." Having held a south-westerly direction for about thirty-five miles as far as Thanneear it there turns to the west, and seventeen miles lower down receives the Markunda, and after a further course of about forty miles, joins the Guggur, in lat. 29° 53' long. 76° 10'. Like the other streams of far kind, it is, unless during inundation merely a small thread of running water." It is regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, being in their extravagant mythology considered identical with the Sarasvati, the consort of Brahma, and goddess of wisdom, fabled to pass under ground to the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, and there to mingle her stream with theirs. "It is the famous Sarasvati, which comes out of the hills to the west of the Yamuna (Jumna), passes close to Thanneear, loses itself in the great sandy desert, and reappears at Prayag, humbly coming from under one of the towers of the fort, as if ashamed of herself. Indeed she may blush at her own impudence, for she is the goddess



**SOS** of the peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the District of Hallar, on the north east and east by that of Kastywar; on the west by Bahelwar, on the south and south-east by the Arabian Sea, and on the west by the districts of Burda and lies between lat. 20 41 — 21 36, long. 65 56—71 15. There is no official return of the area, but by probable approximation it may be stated at 2,300 square miles. Nearly the whole of this fine district is held by a Mussulman the nawab of Joonagadh, so called from his capital of that name, situate among the hills in the north-east part.

The principal places—Joonagadh the capital, Sonmath Patan, Mangrol, Korynagar Chorwar as well as Diu the Portuguese island and seaport lying off the coast—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

**SOSILLA**—A town in the Mysore, 21 miles S.E. by E from Seringapatam, and 88 miles N from Combatoor. Lat. 12 18, long. 76 59.

**SOTE**, or **YARWAFADAR**.—A river rising in the British district of Moradabad, Bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, about lat. 28 54, long. 78 33. It holds a south easterly course of about 150 miles, and falls into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. 27 41, long. 78 29. About thirty miles from its source, it is crossed by the route from Bareilly to Meerut, and is in that place fordable in the dry season, but during the rains becomes so swollen as to be passable only by ferry. A little lower down the route from Bareilly to Delhi crosses it by a bridge of isacones, and there it is ten yards wide, and very deep. Forster describes its waters as salubrious, and flowing in a beautifully winding course and mentions that the name Yarwafadar or "trusty friend," by which it is generally known in the lower part of its course, was given by Mohammed Shah of Delhi, in enthusiastic recognition of the advantages derived from it by his army during his invasion of Rohilound in 1746.

**SOTER**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor, 28 miles E. by S. from Munseepoor and 102 miles E. from Silchar. Lat. 24 41, long. 94 27.

**SOUAR**, in the jaghree of Rampoor. Bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the north-eastern route from the town of Rampoor to Nungtama, and 18 miles N. of the former. Lat. 25 2, long. 79 6.

**SODAPULLY**—A town in the British district of Ouddapah, presidency of Madras, 73 miles S. by W of Ouddapah. Lat. 13 26, long. 78 45.

**SODRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer a village near the route from Roore, in Sindia, to the town of Jessulmeer and 11 miles N.W. of it. There are a few shops, and water is obtainable from wells. The road in this part of the route is stony. Lat. 26 57, long. 71 7.

**SOUNB** or **SUMBE**, a mountain torrent rising at the southern base of the Sewalik Mountains, in lat. 29 54, long. 77 28, and described by Colvin as "nearly dry except in rains, when it receives the drainage of the mountains south-east of Nahau, and of the plains east of its course nearly to the Jumna; from which, and a strong fall, its floods are most violent and sudden in their effects."

**SOUNDA**, or **SEUNDA**, in the native state of Duttasa, province of Budebund a town on the route by Koonah from Gwabor to Calpas, 73 miles W of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the river Sindh which here has steep banks, sandy bottom, and usual depth of water during the dry season two feet. Here in the beginning of November 1817, were the head-quarters of the British army under the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, advancing towards Gwalior to intimidate Sunda. Lat. 26 9, long. 78 50.

**SOUNDA**—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Duttasa, 40 miles N.N.E. from Duttasa and 86 miles W from Jalonn. Lat. 26 10, long. 78 51.

**SOUNDOR**.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 24 miles W by S. of Bellary. A small portion of the district of which this town is the principal place, belongs to a native chief, styled the rajah of Soundoor. Lat. 15 5, long. 76 35.

**SOURUJPOOR**.—A town in Nepal, 118 miles W by S. from Khatmandoo, and 66 miles N from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27 30, long. 83 29.

**SOUSA**, in the British district of Muttra, Bent. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra cantonment to Komber, in Bhartpore, and 16 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27 27 long. 77 37.

**SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIREES**.—By this name are indicated the following petty territories in the Southern Mahratta country—Hablee Jhunkundee, Koonwar, Meeraj (under two chiefs) Moodhole, Nurgound, Sangies, Savanore, and Sheddal. They are under the protection of the British government, and locally are within the limits of the Bombay presidency. The area of the whole is returned at 2,700 square miles, and the entire population is stated at 410,700.

The Sattara jaghires, dependences of the late raj of Bettara, and included within it, are named Akulkote, Bhor, Juth Ounda, Phul tun and Wyhee. With the state to which they belonged, they have passed under the British government. Most of the jaghires above mentioned are noticed separately in the alphabetical arrangement.

**SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER OF BEN GAL**.—This agency comprehends a large tract of country under the administration of an officer called the Political Agent for the South-west Frontier and who is also the commissioner of Chota Nagpore. He is aided in the

discharge of his duties by several European assistants. In addition to these, there is a native judicial establishment, consisting of a sadder ameen and nine mooniffs. The tract of country subject to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, comprises that province, called also Lohardugga, Maunbhoo, Ramgurb or Hazaribagh, and Sambhalpore but the authority of that officer as political agent extends over several native states subject to British control, in most of which the government of the chiefs is of a very loose character, the land but imperfectly cultivated, and the people but slightly reclaimed from natural wildness. The principal of these native domains are Birgooja, Patna, Sonspore, Korra, Nowagurh Bora Samba, Sarungurb, Phootjee, Bombr, Bones, Gangpore Jushpore, Buckies, Ryegurb Burgum Kernul, Serickala Kurava, and Colehan. In these states the administration of civil justice rests with the chiefs, subject to an appeal to the political agent. In criminal matters, the rajahs may pass sentence to the extent of fourteen years transportation under the approval of the agent but sentence of death cannot be passed until the case comes before the British agent for trial. In minor cases, the rajahs and chiefs may carry out their own orders at once, but they are expected to make monthly reports, and transmit copies of all proceedings.

The places named in the course of this article will be found noticed in the alphabetical arrangement.

**SOWARA.**—See NUGGERABAD

**SOWDA**—A town in the British district of Candish, presidency of Bombay 108 miles ENE of Malligannu Lat. 21° 8' long 76°

**SOWLERGURH** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Baitool to Iadoor 34 miles N W by W of the former Lat. 22° 7' long 77° 31'

**SOWNEE**, in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situated on the route from Hoshangabad to Amseerghur 80 miles S W of former 111° W E. of latter It is described as one of the best-looking and cleanest towns in Central India with one very wide street of new and well built houses. Lat. 22° 28' long 77° 30'

**SOWRICK**, in the British district of Furruckabad lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Jaloun, 25 miles S by W of the former Lat. 27° 8' long 79° 34'

**SOWUREAH**, in the British district of Benares, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad, 27 miles W of the former 47° E. of the latter Lat. 25° 16', long. 83° 58'

**SPANZEIK**.—A town of Burmah, situated on the left bank of the Irrawady river, and 184

miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 15', long. 94° 48'

**SPITI**.—A valley so called, situated in the north-eastern angle of the Punjab, it extends from lat. 31° 40'—35° 45', and from long. 77° 43'—78° 35' and is seventy miles in length from north to south, and forty-seven in breadth. The valley is traversed throughout by the river of Spiti, a feeder of the Beas. The mean elevation of the inhabited parts is stated to be 12,000 feet. In 1846, the district was leased by the British for three years to the rajah of Bumahir, and after the expiration of that period a revenue settlement was made with the cultivators, which is still in force.

**SPITI RIVER.**—See LX.

**SRAVANA BELGULA**, in the Mysore, a village, one of the few places in which the Jain sects and worship, formerly so prevalent over India, continue to hold their place. Here is a colossal image of Gomuta Raya, one of the great pastors or coryphees of the Jains, being regarded by them as deified on account of his merits. The statue represents the personage naked it is of very massive proportions, being seventy feet three inches in height, and consisting of one solid stone. Hence it is supposed to have been formed by hewing away the original mass of rock, until the statue alone remained.

Though the Jains have been nearly exterminated in this part of India, by the persecution of the Brahmins, the votaries of their faith in other quarters regard this place with high reverence, and lately an opulent Jain merchant of Seringapatam evinced his devotion by the construction here of a fine tank. Distance N W from Seringapatam 33 miles. Lat. 12° 51' long 76° 38'

**SREE MUTTRA**, or **SARMATHURA**, in the Rajpoot territory of Kerowly, a town near the western frontier towards the territory of Jeypore, 35 miles W of the town of Dholpore, 62 S.W. of Agra. Lat. 26° 51', long 77° 29'

**SREEVURDHUN** in the presidency of Bombay a town in the territory occupied by the Hublies, 62 miles S.W. by W from Poona, and 62 miles S. by E. from Bombay Lat. 18° 5' long 73° 5'

**SRI GARTH**—A town in the north-eastern quarter of the Punjab in the small reg. of Kullu situated 43 miles S.E. by S. of Sallanpore Lat. 31° 24' long. 77° 30'

**SRI KANTA**, in Gurwal, a lofty peak of that part of the Himalaya in the space lying in the great flexure of the river Bhagorettee, where it changes its direction from north-west to south-west. Fraser, who had a transient glimpse of this summit while temporarily free from clouds, designates it as an enormously lofty and sharp peak. It is visible from Soharunpore, in the plains of Hindostan, though many lofty ranges intervene, and the distance in a direct line is 104 miles. The

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summit of Sri Kanta is 30,398 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 57', long 75° 51'.

**SRI NAGAR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, Bent-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calcutta, and 31 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 9', long 80° 6'.

**SRI NUGUR**, in the British territory of Jaleun, in Madras, Bent-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route, by the Hira-poor Pass, from Saugor to Banda, 47 miles S.W. of the latter. It has a large bazar and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25 11, long 79° 50'.

**SRI RAMAPURAM**.—A town in the British district of Visagapatnam presidency of Madras, 54 miles S.W. by W. of Visagapatnam. Lat. 17 19, long 82 38'.

**STREEMUNGURH**.—A town in the Southern Mahratta Agency of Sangley, 47 miles S.E. by E. from Dharwar, and 89 miles W. from Ballary. Lat. 15 17' long 75 40'.

**STREEVY GOONDUM**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 17 miles E.S.E. from Tinnevely. Lat. 8 39', long 77 59'.

**STRIMUSTRUM**.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11 24, long. 79 28'.

**SUGARHI**, in the petty hill state of Kothar the remains of a fort on a high ridge situated in the Gumbur river. The supply of water is from a tank supplied merely by rain, as there is no spring within a considerable distance. Elevation above the sea 5 620 feet. Lat. 30 54', long 77 2'.

**SUBANRIKA**.—A river rising in the British district of Chota Nagpore about lat. 23 8', long 84 50'. It takes a direction north-east for fifty miles, and subsequently turning due east, becomes the boundary for thirty miles between the district of Chota Nagpore and that of Ramguri. At the end of that distance it takes a direction south, and for a like distance forms the boundary between the districts Chota Nagpore and Pacheta, and entering this last-named district, traverses it in a direction south-east for a distance of about twenty-five miles. Continuing in the same direction it for about six miles forms the boundary between the last-named district and Singhbhum, and then for nine miles the boundary between Barrabhoom and Singhbhum and for twelve miles between Barrabhoom and Poonah, through which it flows for fifty miles, and subsequently forms the boundary between it and the territory of Orissa for twenty-five more. Finally entering the district of Midnapore, it holds its course for eighty miles to the sea, discharging a few miles below Popy, in lat. 21° 35' long 87 23'. Its direction after entering district Midnapore is south-east its total length of course is about 317 miles. Stiffing styles is a "respectable

river," but its mouth is obstructed by a dangerous bar. It is called Popy or Piph river by Horsburgh, who mentions that Popy sand stretches three leagues from the shore, and in some part, four miles from land, is nearly dry at low water, and that there is on the east side of the bank a road where ships may anchor in five fathoms water.

**SUBATHOO**.—A fort and cantonment, the principal place of a small pergunnah of the same name, reserved by the East-India Company, on the settlement of the hill states at the conclusion of the Ghoorika war, in 1815 previously it was within the thakoori or lordship of Kenthal. The district is bounded on the west by Kothar and surrounded on all other sides by Burroulee. It is a sort of table land, having in its vicinity mountains varying in height from 4,600 to 8,000 feet above the sea but southwards, or towards the plains, it is rather open, and exposed to the winds blowing from them though overtopped by some high lands in that direction. The fort is situated on a high eminence rising about 1,100 feet from the right bank of the river Gumbur. The surrounding country is populous being studded with many villages, the number of which has continually been on the increase since the establishment of British supremacy, in consequence of the refuge afforded to persons oppressed in the neighbouring hill states, and the extended demand for labour and produce to supply the consumption of the British troops stationed there. Agriculture is carried on with great industry and skill, the sides of the mountains being formed into successive terraces, like huge steps. The level spots on the banks of the streams are irrigated and cultivated for rice, which is produced in great abundance, and of a quality superior to that of the adjacent plains. The other crops are wheat, barley maize, millet of various kinds, ginger, cotton opium, tobacco, oil-seeds, red pepper, hemp and a variety of excellent vegetables. The fruits are generally excellent, and among them are apricots, peaches, walnuts, a few apples, wild pears, raspberries, and melons the strawberries are small and without flavour. The high grounds in the immediate vicinity of the station are almost destitute of wood, except on their northern declivities, which are covered with pines. The climate is altogether agreeable, and very healthy, the mean temperature of the whole year being from 64° to 66° the heat in May and June is considerable, but not oppressive. The periodical rains are heavy commencing about the 20th of June and continuing to the close of September hoar frosts commence in November, and cease about the beginning of March. During December and January, in severe seasons, ice of considerable thickness is produced on standing water. Snow sometimes falls to the depth of four or five inches, but seldom lies above three or four days, as the direct rays of the sun are powerful. The

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supply of water for the cantonment appears to be sufficient only in ordinary seasons. During periods of drought, recourse must be had to springs three-quarters of a mile distant, and 400 feet below the level of the barracks. The old fort has been converted into a jail for delinquents convicted at the cantonment and at Simla. Sabathoo is in the Cus-Sunday division of the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner of the Punjab. The fort is distant N W from Calcutta 1 075 miles, elevation above the sea 4 500 feet. Sabathoo was some time since selected as the site for a sanatorium for troops. Its salubrity has been satisfactorily tested. The special committee appointed to inquire into the relative healthiness of different stations, having arrived at the conclusion that at least two soldiers die at stations on the plains for one on the hills. Lat. 30 58 long 77 3

**SUBBULGARH**, in the British district of Bhopur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a ruinous town and fort on the route from Nagbhat to Hurdwar and 10 miles N W of the former. It is described by Captain Hardwicke as "a very extensive line of fortification, inclosing the town both which exhibit little more than naked walls falling to decay. Much of the ground within the fort is in cultivation in the south-east curtain or face of the fort is a lofty brick built gateway. The high road leads along past the north-east bastion, and continues along the north face the whole length, within thirty or forty yards of the ditch." Lat. 29 44, long 78 16

**SUBHAPUR**, in the British district of Futtahpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Banda to the town of Futtahpore, and 10 miles S W of the latter. It is probably identical with that called by Rennell Shahbaspur or falcons town. Lat. 25 56, long 80 38

**SUBTERMOKKEE RIVER**.—One of the mouths of the Ganges, discharging itself into the sea in lat. 21 34, long 88 26.—See **SUNDERBUNDS**.

**SUBULKA SAREE**, in the British district of Delhi, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Delhi to Rewaree, and 14 miles S W of the former. There is a good bazar and water is abundant. Lat. 28 35, long 77 10

**SUBZULOOTE**.—A town in the native state of Bahawalpore, situate 14 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, and 76 miles N.E. by E. from Bulker. The town and district of Subzuloote were conferred upon the Khan of Bahawalpore in 1843, in reward of the support afforded by him to the British troops during the war in Sind and Afghanistan. Lat. 28 12, long 69 57

**SUCHANA**.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situated in the prant or subdivision of Hallar, on the

southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 150 miles. Lat. 22 34, long 70 27

**SUCHEEN**.—A town with a small territory included within the limits of the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay though in a great measure independent of the British government. It contains an area of 300 square miles with a population of 29,200. The chief styled the Nawab of Sucheen possesses, it is stated, seventeen villages and an annual income of 89 000 rupees. Loans to the Nawab, to enable him to discharge his Arab mercenaries and for other purposes, have been granted by the British government. These debts have not yet been liquidated, and it has been suggested that certain villages should be sold to relieve the chief from his embarrassments. The town of Sucheen is distant from Surat city S.E. 10 miles. Lat. 21 4 long 73 68

**SUCHENDRE**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and 14 miles W of the latter. It has a bazar and supplies and water are abundant. The population amounts to 5 441. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26 25 long 80 14

**SUDDASHEEPET**.—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, situate six miles S.W. from the right bank of the Mangera river, and 41 miles W N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 17 37 long 78

**SUDIYA**.—A town of Assam in the British district of Sudiya, 34 miles N.E. of Seebpur. The district, of which this town is the chief place forms one of the divisions of upper Assam, and contains (inclusive of Mitruck) an area of 6,942 square miles, with a population of 30 000. Lat. 27 50, long 95 42

**SUDJUN**.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 86 miles N of Bombay. Lat. 20 10, long. 73 50

**SUDULPUR JEHUR**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpore and nine miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate near a large piece of water, in an open, level, cultivated country. Lat. 28 15, long 79 35

**SUDURKHANKAKOT**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpur and 44 miles W of the former town. It is situate seven miles from the left bank of the Sutley in a level open country, partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some places heavy and muddy yet not so much as to have serious difficulties for guns or carriages. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,146 miles. Lat. 30 56, long. 74 39

**SUDFARGANJ**, in the territory of Onda, a town on the route from the cantonment of Gorakhpore to Lucknow, 127 miles W of the former, 39 E. of the latter. Here is an extensive  
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ground on an extensive plain Lat. 26° 56', long. 81° 15'

**SUFED KOH**, or "THE WHITE MOUNTAIN," is a lofty range bounding the valley of the Kabool river on the south, as the Hindoo Kooch does on the north. These two ranges are about seventy miles apart, and this distance may be considered as the extreme breadth of the valley of the Kabool river. The Suferd Koh range runs nearly east and west along the parallel of lat. 33° 58', commencing eastward near Attock in long. 72° 15' and terminating westward in long. 69° 36'. Its western extremity sinks into a maze of hills, stretching like a network to the Kohistan of Kabool. The Suferd Koh is generally of primary formation consisting of granite, quartz, gneiss, mica-slate and primary limestone. There are three ranges running nearly parallel, and rising in height as they recede from the river the two lower are covered with pine-forests the highest and most distant has a very irregular outline, is steep and very rocky yet furrowed by many beautiful and fertile vales. The highest part is between the meridians of 68° 40' and 70° 30', and attains the elevation of 14,100 feet, being covered with perpetual snow. The Soorkh Road, the Kara Su, and many other shallow but impetuous streams, rush down its northern face, and are discharged into the river of Kabool, which conveys their water to the Indus. The Khyber mountains connect the eastern extremity with the Himalaya, as the Kurkutoha do the western and between them lies the plain of Jelalabad.

**SUFFERDUN**, in Surhind, a small town on the right bank of the canal of Ferousbah where it changes its direction from south-west to west. The vicinity formerly but slightly cultivated, has been much improved in consequence of the irrigation introduced by the repair and cleansing of the canal, which previously nearly useless, has now become a channel for conveying a large body of water from the Jumna to the south of Sirhind. Dist. N.W. from Calcutta 960 miles. Lat. 29° 24', long. 78° 44'.

**SUGEN**—A town in the native state of Banra, on the south-western frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Damruy river, and 61 miles N.E. by N from Sambalpur. Lat. 23° 12', long. 84° 30'.

**SUGGUR**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 124 miles S.W. by W from Hyderabad, and 95 miles S.E. from Sholapur. Lat. 16° 26', long. 76° 51'.

**SUGLA**, in Bessaur, a pass over the outer range of the Himalaya, forms a communication between Koonawar and Gurwal. The road through it is bad, but has the advantage of being practicable for six months of the year, and is profitable for loaded sheep and goats. Gerard ascertains its elevation above the sea at 14,300 feet. Lat. 31° 15', long. 78° 29'.

peak about three miles north-east of this pass was, in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, ascertained to have an elevation of 21,178 feet above the sea.

**SUGREE**, in the British district of Ainsgurb, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Ainsgurb to Goruck poor, 18 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 7' long. 83° 23'.

**SUHAE**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Delhi 16 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 38', long. 77° 35'.

**SUHAUNPORE**, a British district under the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, is bounded on the north-east by the Sewalik range dividing it from the British district of Dohra Dhoon, on the east by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts of Garhwal and Bijnour on the south by the British district of Morarunggur and on the west by the Jumna, dividing it from Sirhind. It is about sixty-eight miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth from east to west, with an area of 2,185 square miles, and lies between lat. 29° 23'—30° 26' long. 77° 13'—78° 16'. The surface is in general remarkably uniform, sloping gently towards the south the numerous torrents which rush from the Sewalik range flowing generally in that direction and ultimately finding their way either to the Jumna or the Ganges. There is little elevation towards the base of the Sewalik hills, which rise precipitously from the plain, the level of which is scarcely broken except by two long ranges of sandhills running from north to south in some degree parallel with the Ganges and with each other and by another similar range near the western frontier, running in like manner from north to south in a line corresponding generally with that of the Jumna. Between the most easterly of these ranges and the Ganges, lies the Khadir or marsh land of that river amounting probably to one-sixth of the whole area of Suharunpore. It is thus described by Cantley—The low tract of country lying at the foot of the Sewalik hills and receiving the drainage which ultimately falls into the Ganges river, is that which is designated by the natives the Ganges Khadir. It consists of a triangular portion of the country bounded on the north-east by the chain of hills called the Sewalik, on the south-west and south by a high steppe or bank; and on the south and east by the Ganges river. The Sewalik on the north, and the high bank which lies on the south, terminate in an acute angle at the Shahjehanpore pass, in the former range, the bank increasing in abruptness up to this point, near which it is lost entirely. The Khadir receives the whole of the hill drainage from Harwar up to this angle, which may be considered as the water-head separating the valley of the Jumna from that of the Ganges. The extent of depression of the surface of the Khadir below

the highlands of Saharanpore, it is said, "varies, decreasing in depth from the south-eastern angle upwards, the extreme depth being eighty-four feet. This depression, however is not universal in the northern portion there is an isolated tract considerably elevated, on which are situated the towns of Khari, Imli, and numerous villages. This tract is much intersected and cut up by channels, and is separated, or nearly so, in its centre, by a large ravine receiving a portion of the Shah Munsoor drainage. In addition to this main insular tract of high land, there are other smaller mounds, upon which villages are built." The entire drainage of this tract is into the Ganges, by means of the Solani and Ratan the Pathri, and some torrents of less importance. The two ranges of sandhills already mentioned as rising to the west of the Khadir form the high land dividing the valley of the Ganges from that of the Jumna. The drainage of the latter is effected principally by the Hindon and its tributaries, the discharge of which is into the Jumna, on the left side. An approximate estimate of the elevation of the northern part above the sea may be formed from the ascertained elevations of the Padshahmahal, at the north-western extremity where the Jumna enters the plains, of Hurdwar, at the north eastern extremity where the Ganges enters the plains and of Saharanpore lying between them. Those elevations are respectively 1276, 1024 and 1013 feet. Baire, on the south-eastern frontier and probably the lowest part of the district, is 940 feet above the sea. The climate is cooler than that of the plain of Hindostan in general, in consequence of the higher latitude and greater elevation. From November, the weather becomes progressively colder until Christmas in March, a rapid rise takes place in the temperature and about the beginning or middle of April the hot winds begin to blow. Their effects are thus described by Jacquemont —

"The country which I had left two days before verdant and smiling had become covered with dust in a week the herbage will be entirely withered, and the trees have already a uniformly dull hue. Very near objects appear through the dusty air as if by the false and lurid light of the sun penetrating through storm-clouds, and also seem nearer than they actually are but at no great distance their outlines are quite effaced." The periodical rains commence in the middle of June, and terminate about the middle of September.

The soil is generally clayey, with a proportion of sand, having in many places a substratum of hard retentive clay and not unfrequently kankar, or lime in nodules, is imbedded in the earth. The very wide range of temperature gives a corresponding extent to the botany of Saharanpore, which, according to the season of the year assumes in the cooler the productions of the temperate, in the hotter, of the intertropical climates. The elephant, common in the Dhosi north of the Sewalik

range, may probably be found, and there are certainly tigers, leopards, lynxes, bears, the pig, a species of viverra (*Batales bellivora*), otters, jackals, stags, hog-deer spotted deer, antelope, wild hogs, and monkeys.

The crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, millet, peas, beans, vetch, taro, lentils, mustard and rape as oil-seeds, carrot, coriander, onion tobacco flax safflower, and muscovy. Almost all the esculent vegetables of Europe succeed well in the cold season hemp grows wild in great abundance and luxuriance. The autumnal crop consists of rice, cotton, indigo, maize, different kinds of millet. The government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, which will expire on the 1st July, 1857.

The means of extensive irrigation are supplied by the Doab Canal, which has its head water from the Jumna on the left side, a short distance above the Padshahmahal in lat. 30° 22' long 77° 39'. The construction of this canal is attributed to Ali Mardān Khan minister of the emperor Shah Jehan a nobleman to whose wealth and public spirit the execution of various great works is ascribed by popular tradition. The canal is conducted, with considerable knowledge of hydraulics, along the crest of the high ground between the Jumna and the Hindon so as to admit of its water being thrown, for the purposes of irrigation, over the country on both sides. There are, however, scarcely any traces of lateral effects or of bridges whence it has been supposed that the great difficulty of preserving it from the ruinous effects of torrents in the upper part of the course caused it as an early period to be allowed to lapse into ruin. Its general course is in a southerly direction, nearly parallel to the Jumna, and, on an average, about fifteen miles east of it. Near Delhi it flows into the valley of the Jumna, and passing partly through the grounds of a royal preserve, rejoins the Jumna opposite the city. The length of the main branch is 135 miles. It was, by direction of the supreme government, cleared out, put in thorough repair and reopened in the beginning of 1850, for the various purposes of irrigation, of affording water-power, and of navigation. Rafts of timber can thus be conveyed from the forests about the base of the Sewalik to Delhi, and boats of from four to eight tons burthen, and drawing two feet water, can also be navigated for the same distance. Another work of a similar character, but on a much larger scale, is in course of completion, with a view to the benefit of the eastern part of the Doab. It consists in the formation of a canal for purposes of irrigation, from the right side of the Ganges, at Kankhal, about three miles below Hurdwar to flow through the Doab.

The chief rivers of Saharanpore—the Ganges, Jumna, Hindon, Ratan Solani—are separately described in the alphabetical arrangement.

The population of the district is returned at

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901,825. The following official return distinguishes the towns and villages of the district into classes according to their population —

Number with less than 1,000 inhabitants.	1,538
Do with more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	144
Do with more than 5,000 and less than 10,000	8
Do with more than 10,000 and less than 20,000	4

Total 1,694

On the dismemberment of the Mogal empire, subsequently to the victory gained by Ahmed Shah Durani the chief of Saharunpore was, about the year 1757 given by the conqueror to Najib-u-doula, a Rohilla chief. He was succeeded by his son Zabatakhan, on whose death, in 1785 the territory devolved to his son Ghulam Kaudir infamous for his cruelties at Delhi, when, a few years afterwards, he obtained possession of that city and of its miserable sovereign, whom, after subjecting to every insult which malice and insolence could devise, he deprived of sight by the point of his dagger, thus commencing a series of exactions, which a cautious historian has pronounced to be 'almost without parallel in the history of the world.' The Mahatta chief Scindia subsequently dispossessed the wretch of his conquest, and avenged the wrongs of the unhappy ruler of Delhi upon the person of his brutal enemy, for though Ghulam sought safety in flight, he was not destined to find it, being pursued and taken by the Mahattas, loaded with irons and exposed in a cage. Subsequently he was deprived of his eyes, nose, ears, hands, and feet, and thus horribly mutilated was ordered to be sent back to Delhi. He, however never reached the scene of his atrocities, having died on the road. Scindia could scarcely add to the calamities of the imperial prisoner but he still retained him in durance, making use of the emperor's name for his own purposes, till the English, by the capture of Delhi, deprived him of the custody of the pagenant prince. With the British government Scindia continued obstinately, though vainly, to contend. The vigorous policy of the Marquis Wellesley enforced by the extraordinary military ability which that profound statesman had at his disposal ultimately left the Mahatta no choice but submission, and in the sweeping conquests made by him to the British in 1803 by the treaty of Surjee Angangana, the district of Saharunpore was included.

**SU HARUNPORE.**—The principal place of the British district of the same name under the Regt. gov. of the N W Provinces. It is situated on the small river Dumoula, and about a mile E. of the Doab Canal, in an open, level country rendered fertile by the irrigation derived therefrom, though naturally rather sandy. The immediate environs are rendered pleasing by numerous groves of mangoes and palms, and inclosures of castles and euphorbia. Altogether the scene displays the results of care and intelligence not usual in this part of

India, and those agreeable features, with the dwellings of the British residents arranged about the town, give the place a European air. Jaquemont styles it one of the handsomest English stations in India. Here is a celebrated botanic garden belonging to the East-India Company, arranged and matured by the successive care of two eminent botanists, Dr Royle and Dr Falconer. The former thus describes the success attained in acclimating and cultivating the productions of various countries — 'We have collected in one place and naturalized in the open air the various fruit-trees of very different countries, as of India, China, Cabul Europe and America.' This variety of vegetation is attributed by Dr Royle to the great range of temperatures, which extends from the freezing point to about 100 combined with the influence of the periodical rains and from those causes he considers the botanical capability of this locality 'as being nearly the northern limit of the flora of India, as well as the southern boundary of that which is called the oriental or Persian region.' The choice of situation for the purpose of forming the garden was made with great judgment. The tropical situation of a botanical garden maintained at Calcutta was found, as might have been expected very unfavourable for realizing many of the advantages which it was established to promote. Saharunpore offered a more temperate locality and the comparative proximity of the Himalaya Mountains added greatly to the strength of its claims to selection, while an old endowment afforded means for making so hopeful an experiment at a reduced rate of cost. The garden was formed in 1817, in 1826 a medical garden was annexed to it, and a nursery in connection with it was formed in the adjoining hill district of Mussoorie, but a few years afterwards the charge for the medical garden was abolished, and sundry other reductions enforced by the minute frugality of Lord William Bentinck. The effect of this cutting down was subsequently found to be a diminution of the utility of the establishment. Lord Auckland manifested great anxiety for the success of the institution, and a strong desire to restore its efficiency, deeming this important, as well because the garden was an object of great interest to the inhabitants, as on the ground of its obvious tendency to the extension of knowledge, and to the promotion of the benefit both of Asia and Europe. Steam navigation was at this period beginning to display its advantages as a connecting link between Great Britain and her possessions in India, and thus were opened facilities previously unknown for the interchange of the seeds, plants, and trees of the two quarters of the world to the advancement of agricultural, horticultural, and botanical science, and to the probable increase of the comforts and gratification of the tastes of the inhabitants of countries widely separated by distance, thus making them mutually contributory to the wants of each other, and co-

# SUH-SUK

labourers in diffusing the elements of enjoyment, physical and intellectual. To effect the necessary improvements involved a small additional expense, but the representations of the Governor-General were effectual, and in 1840 the Court of Directors gave their sanction to the requisite measures for placing the establishment of the garden in such a state as should insure its efficiency for the purposes for which it was maintained. By this, and by retaining at home the services of Dr Royle to attend to the promotion by all practicable means of the development of the vegetable resources of India, an impetus was given to the very important objects in view which cannot fail to result in a large amount of benefit. The garden of Suharunpore 680 yards in its greatest length, and 470 in its greatest breadth, is an object of much beauty as well as utility being tastefully laid out with many delightful walks and carriage-roads.

At Suharunpore is a fort and also a military cantonment. It has also been selected as the locality for a government stud depot. Here in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, was the principal station, where all the most valuable observations, whether of latitude, longitude, or azimuth were made.

The population of the town is 37,968 as shown by official returns prepared in 1848 elevation above the sea 980 feet distant N W from Calcutta 1 007 miles. Lat 28 58 long 77 38'

**SUHAWARE** in the British district of Mynpoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mynpoore to Moradabad, 40 miles N of the former. Lat. 27° 48' long 78 56'

**SUHEELA** in the British district of Goruckpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Khachi, 38 miles N by W of the former. Lat. 27° 13 long 83 16'

**SUHEESPOOR** in the British district of Bijnour lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Pilibesheet, 55 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 29 8, long 78 41

**SUHEESPOOR**, in the British district of Bijnour, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar and 23 miles N W from the former. It is a very filthy place, remarkably crowded with hogs. Davidson remarks, "Pork ought to be cheap, for the neighbouring fields, roads, ravines, and pools were covered with these filthy untutored animals." There is a bazaar, and water is plentiful. Subespoor contains a population of 6,443 inhabitants. Lat. 29° 7', long. 78° 41'

**SUHEESPOORA**, in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Patna, 27 miles E of the former. Lat. 25 7, long. 83 7'

**SUHPOO**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Fattiygarh, 30 miles E. by N of the former. Lat. 27° 27', long 78 13'

**SUHUSWAN** in the British district of Badaco, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Badaco to Reware, 23 miles W of the former. Lat. 28° 4', long 78 56'

**SUJNAIR**.—A river rising in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, in lat. 24 22' long 78° 35', a few miles south of the town of Sindwah, and flowing about sixty miles through the territory of Solinda, falls, on the left side, into the Jamna a feeder of the Betwa, in lat 25 8' long 78 43'

**SUKKET** in the British district of Mynpoore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name a town on the route from Allygarh to Mynpoore, and 24 miles N W of the latter. There is a bazar and water and supplies are abundant the country is flat, open and but partially cultivated. Immediately north and east of the town is an extensive waste plain, which would form an excellent exercising-ground for 20 000 men. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27 26 long 78 50

**SUKHET**.—A native state in the north side of the Sutley which separates it from the Cis-Sutley hill states. It is about fifty two miles in length from east to west, and twenty in breadth having an area of 420 square miles, containing a population of 44 553 and yielding to the riyah a revenue of 80,000 rupees. Sukhet the principal place, is in lat. 31° 33', long 76° 56'

**SUKKRUND**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay 60 miles N of Hyderabad. Lat 26° 7, long 68 24

**SUKKUR**, in Scinde, a decayed town on the west or right bank of the Indus and opposite Roree, on the eastern bank, the island fortress of Sukkur lying between them. It is situated where a low limestone range slopes down to the river's bank clothed in the neighbourhood of the town with luxuriant groves of date-palms. These groves combined with the ruined but picturesque town of Sukkur the river, the huge fortress of Bakkur and the town of Roree, situated on the bold precipices opposite, form a very noble landscape. In 1839 a British cantonment was made at Sukkur, which became converted from a scene of desolation and wretchedness to one of activity and prosperity. Sukkur has still several towers, mosques, and minarets standing. One minaret is in a state of considerable preservation, and, according to Kennedy, is 100 feet high, and may be ascended by a winding stone staircase, affording access to the summit, whence is a noble prospect. It is a heavy ill-proportioned column, without

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onment. In a commercial point of view Sukkur is a position of some importance. With the view to the promotion and encouragement of trade, the British government, in 1851, resolved to establish commercial fairs in Sindh. Sukkur was selected as the site of one of these, which is appointed to take place annually on the 1st of January, and to continue for the space of forty-five days. Lat. 27° 40', long. 68° 54'.

**SUKRANEH**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Jaloun, 30 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 27°, long. 79° 29'.

**SUKREEA**.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 38 miles N.E. by E. of Ramerim. Lat. 25° 13', long. 84° 35'.

**SUKROUDUH**, in the British district of Saharanpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpore to Hardwar, 18 miles E. of the former. Lat. 30° long. 77° 58'.

**SUKTEE**.—A small raj, computed by the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal, within whose jurisdiction it is included, to be of the annual value of 4,000 rupees, the tribute is 240 the area is 268 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 21° 52', long. 82° 52'. It appears to be well managed, the tribute is regularly paid, and the people are represented to be quiet and contented. The population is about 12,000.

**SUKTESGURH**, in the British district of Mirzapore, a village with fort, 30 miles S.W. of Benares, 20 S.E. of Mirzapore. Lat. 24° 58', long. 82° 58'.

**SUKTHA**, a river of Malwa, rises in lat. 21° 38', long. 76° 18', and, flowing northerly for seventy miles through the territory of Souda, falls into the Nerbudda river on the left side, in lat. 22° 11', long. 76° 41'.

**SUKULDEAH**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore, 26 miles N.E. of the former 118 S.W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 25° 21', long. 83° 20'.

**SUKULPUR**.—A village on the right bank of the Goudak, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pilibhoet, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29° 4', long. 79° 28'.

**SUKURTAL**, in the British district of Manikpur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small fort and assemblage of dwellings, about half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges, which is navigable from the sea to this point, where, according to Foster, the channel shoals so as to become fordable. Adjacent to the place on the west are ruined fortifications, erected by Zabih Khan, a Pathan chief. Lat. 29° 29', long. 78° 3'.

**SUKUTPOOR**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Jaloun, 31 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 57' long. 79° 26'.

**SULANA**, in the territory of Indura, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town, the principal place of a district in the immediate possession of a petty Rajpoot rajah, descendant of a son of the Jodhpore family who, about the middle of the seventeenth century received an extensive grant of lands in this part of India from Shahjehan, the padshah of Delhi. The rajah is tributary to Souda. In 1819 some disputes respecting tribute having arisen between the parties, the British government interposed, guaranteeing an annual amount of 42,000 rupees to Souda, and non interference and freedom from molestation to the rajah. The administration of the territory has been intrusted to a regency during the minority of the present chief, and the country is said to be improving. Distant N.W. from Cojola 60 miles, S.W. from Gwahar fort 235. Lat. 22° 28', long. 74° 55'.

**SULE**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situated 136 miles E.S.E. from Srinagar, and 95 miles N.E. by N. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 14', long. 77° 9'.

**SULEEMPOOR**, in the British district of Panceput, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Jhessand, and 40 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 5', long. 76° 56'.

**SULEKMPPOOR**, in the British district of Boondababur, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Khaagun to Meerut, and 58 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 28° 30' long. 78° 1'.

**SULEMPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehpore 11 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 21', long. 80° 32'.

**SULEMPOOR**, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town in the pergunnah of Selampore Mahabowli, situate on the right bank of the Little Gunduck. Its original denomination was Nagar which was changed to Islampoor in honour of a rajah who on his conversion to Mahometanism took the name of Islam Khan, and subsequently, by corruption, the name became Sulempoor. It contains only eighty houses, but Majholl, on the opposite or left side of the Gunduck, contains 360 and the two places are usually considered as forming one town, the former being the Mahomedan, the other the Hindu part. Distant 9 E. from Goruckpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 24° 15', long. 83° 57'.

**SULEYMPPOOR**, in the British district of Budaco, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Budaco to Shahje-  
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hanpoor 18 miles E. of the former Lat. 23° 1', long 79° 30'

**SULLMAN MOUNTAINS.**—An extensive and lofty range, forming the western boundary of the British empire in India. They may be considered to commence in lat. 33° 50', and from that quarter stretch due south in nearly the seventieth meridian of longitude, to the mountains about Hurrund and Kahun, and to lat. 29°, attaining their greatest height in lat. 31° 35' where the Takht-i Suliman or "Suliman's seat," called also Khassan Ghar is 11,000 feet above the sea. This summit does not enter within the limit of perpetual congelation, being devoid of snow during the height of summer. Of its geological structure scarcely anything is known. Vigue only states that "it consists of recent formations, principally sandstone and secondary limestone, abounding in ammonites and other marine exuviae, the strata being much shattered and contorted, and often overlaid by shingle." The eastern declivity dips rather steeply to the valley of the Indus, giving rise to numerous watercourses, which furnish the Derajat and are expended by absorption or irrigation. The western declivity is much more gradual, to the desert table-land of Sewestan. It is remarkable that no stream rising in this range is known to reach the sea in any direction, or by any channel except the Kurum, which discharges a scanty volume of water into the Indus, above Kala Bagh. The greatest dimension of the range is from north to south and is a little more than 850 miles. The Suliman range is generally considered the peculiar seat of the aboriginal Afghans. Nowhere is vegetation more vigorous and varied. The sides of the mountain nearly to the summit are clothed with dense and lofty forests, and the valleys overgrown with a great variety of indigenous trees, shrubs, and flowers.

**SULKEA.**—A populous suburb of Calcutta, situate on the opposite or western side of the river Hooghly. The government have here extensive godowns or warehouses for the reception of salt. Lat. 22° 24' long 88° 24'

**SULLAN**, in the Jetch Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 18 miles S. from the left bank of the Jhelum 50 miles W.S.W. of the town of Gujrat. Lat. 32° 23', long. 73° 7'

**SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.**—One of the group forming the Mergui Archipelago, situate about 12 miles W. of the coast of Tenasserim. It is thirty-six miles in length and three in breadth. Lat. 10° 50', long 98° 20'

**SULOOMBUR** in the territory of Oodeypore or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 94 miles S.W. of former, 176 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, is walled, and has a bazar. Elevation above the sea 876 feet. Lat. 24° 7', long. 74° 9'

**SULTANGUNJ** in the territory of Oode, a small town on the route by Shahabad from

Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 55 miles N.W. of the former. Tennant, who saw it at the close of the last century states, "The village of Sultangunge consists of mud houses wholly, but all neat, and in full repair. It is one of the few towns in India which does not exhibit marks of decay. Even here, however, are the ruins of far more durable and extensive cities, whose only vestige is to be traced by large mounds of brick-dust." It has a small bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 26° 53', long 80° 15'

**SULTANKHANWALA**, in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 11 miles W. of the former place. It is abundantly supplied with water from three good wells. The surrounding country is level, and has a rich soil, bearing luxuriant crops of grain in the few cultivated places. It belongs to a Sikh chief under British protection and control. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Ludiana, 1,157 miles. Lat. 30° 55', long 74° 45'

**SULTANPOOR**, or **KULU**, in the north-east of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Himalaya, is the capital of the raj, or small state, of Kulu. It is situate on a triangular tongue of land between the river Beas and a feeder flowing into it on the right side. The southern or lower part, which is next the river contains the residence of the rajah, and north of this, and separated from it by a small bazar is the upper part of the town, consisting of the houses of traders, shopkeepers, and artificers. The principal imports are shinties, coarse cottons and woollens and the returns are made in opium and musk, the traffic being conducted by wandering mendicants, of whom great numbers arrive here on their route to various places of pilgrimage in the mountains. The place is, as Moorcroft observes, "of no great population or extent." Lat. 31° 57', long 77° 9'

**SULTANPOOR** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and two miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather heavy the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 10' long 78° 5'

**SULTANPOOR**, or **SULTANPOOR-OUDE**, in the kingdom of Oode, so named in contradistinction from Sultanpoor-Benares, the principal place of the district of the same name is situate on the left bank of the Gomtee river. It was formerly the capital of the Bhara, a tribe of low caste, who once possessed 'the whole tract from Gornakpore to Bundelcund and Raigar and the large pergunnah of Bhudoes, in Benares.' At that time it was named Kosbhawanpatt, was situate amidst an immense jungle, harbouring tigers and wild elephants, and had a rampart eight miles in circumference, strengthened by bastions. It was taken by one of the early Ghorian invaders of India, supposed by Bather

# SUL-SUM.

to have been Kai Kubad, who reigned from 1286 to 1289. The city with its walls, was destroyed on the ruins, now forming a shapeless heap of bricks, the conqueror constructed a fort, still remaining, but partially ruined, though containing habitable residences, occupied by the founder, or commandant of police, and his followers. North-west of the fort is an antique mosque, built by the sultan, and there are a few smaller mosques, built by Sayyids, reputed descendants of Mahomet, the founder of Islam. The town having neither trade nor manufactures, is decaying and consists for the most part of old brick houses, though there are a few new ones among others, a large residence built by the vakeel or envoy of the Lucknow durbar. The population is estimated by Buxtor at 1,600 including 1,000 Mussulmans. The British cantonment is on the right of the river, and communicates with the left bank by ferry, being, even in the dry season, 100 yards wide, four feet deep and navigable for large boats. Remote hydraulic action of the stream has excavated a small valley extending along its course, from ten to 100 feet in breadth on each side from the present banks, and with brows rising about ten feet above the height of the present stream when lowest, and half that height during the rains. The site of the cantonment is sixty feet above the brow of the valley, and preserved from malaria east and west by dry, barren, and undulating ground. On the north is the river, on the south cultivated ground, set off by a range of stone pillars. The station has the inestimable advantage of perfect drainage occasioned by its proximity to a great stream that never overflows the brows of the narrow valley down which it holds its course. There are, consequently, no marshes in the immediate vicinity, and none of any considerable size within such distance as to contaminate the atmosphere. The climate is generally characterized by dryness, comparative coolness and salubrity, with the exception of epidemic and contagious affections. In persons recently arrived from damper places, the excessive dryness produces catarrhs, toothache, sarache, acute rheumatism, chapped hands and feet, and elephantiasis, still, the station is free from all endemic diseases of an important nature and altogether is one of the healthiest localities in the plains of Hindoostan. The westerly winds, which prevail from November to June, produce dryness, accompanied by considerable cold, until March, and increasing in temperature for the remaining period of their prevalence, towards the close of which they are so sultry as to resemble the blast from a powerful furnace. Easterly winds prevail during the rainy season, from the latter part of June to the early part of October and are always loaded with damp, disagreeable to the sensations and oppressive to the spirits. For a few days at the close of the rainy season the air is so clear, that Dhaulagiri, one of the highest summits of the Himalaya, is visible,

though at the distance of nearly 300 miles to the north. The walls of the cantonment, from forty to seventy feet deep, are cut through firm kunkar at little expense, and yield good water, notwithstanding the calcareous nature of the soil, and the copious effluence of nitrate, carbonate, and sulphate of soda, which appears on the surface. Snakes are numerous, particularly the two deadly species karat and cobra di capello but the effects of their bites are generally found to yield to prompt treatment by brandy and laudanum. The communication by water by the course of the Gomtee, is easy, though tedious, with Lucknow, Ghazepore, Jaunpore, and Benares. The roads in every direction are very bad. The cantonment, originally built to contain an entire brigade, was occupied at the date of the last returns by a regiment of irregular cavalry distant 8 E from Lucknow 92 miles, N from Allahabad 59 from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 562 Lat 26 15', long 82° 8'.

**SULTANPOOR SIVALA**, in the British district of Saharanpur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saharanpur to Simla, 10 miles N W of the former Lat. 30 5' long 77 32'

**SULTANPORE**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 30 miles N by W of Purneah Lat. 25 10', long 87 25'

**SULTANWAH GAM**—A town in the Raypoot state of Jessulmeer 41 miles N from Jessulmeer, and 126 miles E. by S. from Bukkur Lat. 27 29' long 70 56'

**SUMBALKAH, or SUMALKA**, in the British district of Panscott lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces a small town on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 45 miles N W of the former. It has a small bazar, and a large caravanserai, once a fine structure, but now much dilapidated. Water is obtained from wells. Lat. 29 14', long 77° 5'

**SUMBHUL**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Allypore 22 miles S.W. of the former Population 10,256. Lat. 28 35', long 78 38'

**SUMBULHERUH**, in the British district of Mussumnagar lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mussumnagar to Moradabad, 18 miles S.E. by E. of the former Lat. 29 19', long 77 59'

**SUMBULPORE**, the chief place in the district of the same name is situated on the left bank of the Mahanuddy, in lat. 21 29' long 84 Little information is available as to this place; but it is stated to extend for about two miles along the bank of the river and to contain some pagodas and other buildings of solid character. There is a fort, which, when the place was visited by the British agent in 1844, was in ruins. There is little or no trade, though the river, affording the means of water-carriage to Cuttack and the sea, is open for

# SUM.

small boats throughout the year, and for large ones during six or eight months. The climate is said to be most fatal to the European constitution.

**SUMBULPORE**, formerly a raj, now a British district, within the range of territory subject to the control of the political agent for the south west frontier of Bengal. With the exception of two small detached portions, it is bounded on the north by the native states of Byghur and Gangpoor, on the east by Bonei and Bombra, on the south by Sonopoor and Patna, and on the west by those of Phooljee, Sarungbur and Burgurb. It extends from lat 21°—22° 5' long 83° 6'—84° 51' is 112 miles in length from east to west, and sixty in breadth, and it embraces an area of 4,693 square miles. The river Mahanuddy flows through it, and divides it into two unequal parts, the larger lying on the right bank of the river. The eastern portion of this district is mountainous and woody, the northern and western parts generally of a more level character, and at some places greatly depressed. The valley of Sumbulpoor, according to Dr. Royle's observations is only 410 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of this valley is alluvial, and produces in great abundance and perfection, rice, wheat, and sugarcane. The first of these productions is reported to be of the finest quality, and the latter two grow with a luxuriance not surpassed in any part of India. According to the natives, the soil is well suited to the cultivation of the poppy, and they allege that it was formerly grown with advantage. Indigo it is believed might be cultivated with success, as the wild plant abounds. Swamps and hills exist in this district, as in others within the limits of the agency to which it belongs. These become dry in April or May and fill again on the commencement of the rains. Stagnant water is not by the natives deemed injurious and so far from making drains for the purpose of carrying it off, they reserve it carefully for irrigation, and seem quite insensible to the disagreeable effluvia which it sends out. It is said that they do not suffer to any great extent from its effects and it has been suggested that the surface, being generally covered with plants, which give out a large proportion of oxygen, this provision of nature may tend to counteract the results which might otherwise arise from such deleterious accumulations. The hot winds begin to blow about the 20th March, and continue till the commencement of the rains, which in this district is usually about the 1st July.

The animal and vegetable productions of Sumbulpoor are similar to those of the adjacent districts. Extensive forests of teak furnish an abundant supply of that valuable wood. In minerals, the district does not appear to be rich, except in that production which in popular estimation ranks as the most valuable. Sumbulpoor has universally been celebrated for

the finest diamonds in the world. These gems are occasionally found in the bed of the Mahanuddy, and at the mouths of other rivers which terminate in it. Gold, but not in large quantities, is also found in the same streams. The quality of the diamond is characterised by a classification bearing the names of the four chief Hindoo castes, the most valuable being called a Brahmin. The diamond searchers are employed in their occupation from the month of November to the rainy season. They are said to be a very dissipated race.

The population of Sumbulpoor, including that of the hill forts, is estimated at 374,000. The great mass is composed of Hindoos of the lowest castes, but the chiefs and principal land holders claim the dignity of Rajpoots. There is no commerce worth notice. The raj was gratuitously conferred by the British government on a chief named Nahi without words of inheritance. It was, however, continued to two successors but on the death of the latter of them without male issue, in 1849 it was annexed to the British dominions. Measures were immediately taken for the abolition of the transit-duties, and for effecting other improvements.

## SUMBUR.—See SAMEHUN

**SUMBURPUR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futehgarh to that of Cawnpore and 18 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 39' long 80° 15'.

**SUMDO**, in Dushahir, a village in the district of Koonawar is situated on a small level space near the south-eastern base of the Manserung Pass, and six miles distant from it. The village has been formed here in consequence of the pasture yielded by the ground, irrigated from the mounds above and the abundant fuel from a forest of brodiaea the highest in locality to be met with on the vast mountain range rising to the north west. Elevation above the sea 12,915 feet. Lat. 31° 52' long 78° 25'.

**SUMDUN** or **SUMJUN** in the British district of Farruckabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from Cawnpore to the cantonment of Futehgarh and 18 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27° 7' long 79° 45'.

**SUMJOK**—A town of Burmah 13 miles W. from the right bank of the Khyendwon river and 204 miles N.W. by N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 25' long 94° 40'.

**SUMMAH**—A town of Burmah, situated on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 70 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 15° 43' long 94° 56'.

**SUMMEE**, in Gassert, a town near the left bank of the river Saraswati. Its chief, a Mussulman, and member of the influential family of Babi being also chief of Radnipoor, is styled Nawab of Radnipoor and Summee.



# SUM—SUN

His annual income has been stated to be 1,50,000 rupees; and he yearly tenders a horse and clothes as acknowledgment of fealty to the Governor. Lat. 23° 40' long 71° 40'.

**SUMBEI KOTUM.**—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river and 61 miles W by S. from Ava. Lat. 21° 44', long 95° 5'.

**SUMNAPPOOR.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, 91 miles N.E. by E. from Nagpore, and 39 miles E from Seem. Lat. 22°, long 80° 15'.

**SUMODUTTEE.**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 41 miles E by S. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 45', long 75° 11'.

**SUMPTER**, in Bundelcund, a small raj or principality under the political superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North West Provinces. It lies between lat. 25° 42'—25° 57', long 78° 51'—79° 11'. It is estimated to comprise 175 square miles, and was supposed in 1832 to contain seventy two villages, with a population of 28,000 souls. The revenue was then estimated at five lacs (50,000). and in 1837 at 4,50,000 rupees (45,000). This state maintains a disproportionate force namely 800 horse, forty five artillerymen, and 4,000 infantry. It was originally severed from the territory of Oorah or Tehree, but the time and cause of the event do not appear to be ascertained. The rajah, in compliance with his repeated solicitations, was in 1817, by treaty, placed under British protection. The town of Sumpter is situate, in lat. 25° 51', long 78° 45'.

**SUMBOO BEEGUM**—See BIRDHANA.

**SUMMER**, or **SONAIR**, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 15 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 44' long 77° 28'.

**SUNNA**, in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Mysore, and 43 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 25', long 78° 40'.

**SUNARSEE COTTAH.**—A town in the British district of Dinajpore, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N. of Dinajpore. Lat. 26° 33', long 88° 25'.

**SUNDEEP.**—An island at the mouth of the Megna river. It is fertile, abounding with cattle, but free from tigers and other wild beasts which infest the neighbouring continent. Its length is about eighteen miles, and six broad. Lat. 23° 30', long 91° 35'.

**SUNDELLA**, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjahanpore 30 miles N.W. of the former, 65 E. of the latter. It is situate on a level expanse, is half a mile in length, and has many brick built houses, and a small mud fort, little capable of resisting attack. The inhabitants

are principally Patnas. Lat. 27° 4' long 80° 54'.

**SUNDEBBUNDS.**—A maritime tract of British India, within the jurisdiction of the government of Bengal. This tract may be described as a crowded cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow channels, in some places containing brackish in others fresh water and generally under the influence of the tide. These islands have obviously been formed by the deposition of the enormous quantity of earth swept down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations. This alluvial archipelago, measured from the mouth of the river Hoogly the most western of the estuaries of the Ganges, in lat. 21° 40' long 88° 3' to the island of Habonabad, in lat. 22° long 90° 30' extends about 158 miles and thus defined, the Sunderbund district is bounded on the south by the Bay of Bengal on the east and north-east by the British district of Bankergunge on the north by the British districts Jessore and Baraset on the north west by the British district of the Twenty four Pargunnahs, and on the west by the estuary of the Hoogly. It is about seventy five miles in breadth, the area is 6,500 square miles. The principal channels by which the water of the Ganges at present reaches the Bay of Bengal, occur in the following order from west to east, from the Hoogly towards the Meghna, —1 The Moree Ganga, or channel creek 2 the Subarnonku or Sursoni 3 the Thakoman, Hulturi, or Jumerah 4 the Mutwari, 5 the Bangadum, 6 the Gurusah 7 the Roymungul, 8 the Melinchoo, 9 the Baypunga, 10 the Murjati or Kappa 11 the Pasmor, 12 the Bangarah 13 the Hooringottah 14. the Rabnabad channel. Though these channels are navigable for the largest craft used for inland navigation, they are in many parts so narrow that the rigging of the vessels plying through them is entangled in the branches of the trees growing on the banks. Though there is some fine timber the greater part of the wood is of small growth suitable only for building boats or for firewood and for making charcoal for the supply of Calcutta. As the islands are everywhere covered with woods, they afford covert to numerous tigers, wild buffaloes, wild swine, monkeys, and deer. Tigers are particularly numerous and daring, preying on the woodcutters and the Malungbees, or those employed in extracting salt from the seawater. The quantity of salt obtained in this way is very great, and supplies the demand of the lower provinces of Bengal. A large portion of these wastes is totally irreclaimable the soil being a loose sand, and the surface liable to be overflowed either by unusually high tides or the periodical inundations of the river. In 1823 the extensive island of Sanger was totally submerged by the effects of a prolonged and violent gale. However, notwithstanding many great obstacles, improvement is making a

steady though slow progress. The tract has been divided into estates to the number of 264, with an aggregate area of 2 800 000 acres, which, on certain conditions are granted to applicants by government. The first scheme for bringing the waste lands under cultivation was promulgated in 1825 this was superseded in 1830 by one more favourable to the grantees, but in 1863 the government came to the conclusion that 'the paramount object in devising rules for the disposal of lands in the Sunderbunds is to effect a clearance of that pestilent jungle in the shortest possible period, and to remove the stigma which most justly attaches to the existence of such a nuisance almost within sight of the capital.' Lying "the Governor-General adds, between the Bay of Bengal and the inhabited parts of the delta, its accumulated and perpetually exhalant malaria, urged by the south west monsoon spreads disease and death over the whole country the tract swarms with tigers and other wild beasts, whose ravages cause wide destruction both of life and property. The improvement of the revenue is an object of secondary importance. The home authorities concurred with the local government in regarding the clearing of the Sunderbunds as a most desirable object, irrespective of the improvement of the revenue. And a revised scheme is under consideration. The importance attached by government to the improvement sought, and the liberality which it is disposed to exercise, are shown by its renunciation of almost all immediate or proximate revenue, it being proposed on the conditions of clearance being duly fulfilled to subject the land to payments little more than nominal, for a period extending to within one year of a century. Rice is the staple article but one crop only in the year can be obtained. Besides this, the sugarcane and the indigo-plant have been introduced by the grantees and mulberry trees, for feeding silkworms, have been planted to some extent. Wild honey is produced in great quantities in this tract, and the markets of Calcutta are abundantly supplied with fish from the numerous channels and watercourses. The occupation of the fishermen is, however not devoid of danger from the vast number of large and fierce alligators.

**SUNDLER.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor situated on the left bank of the Loonee river and 76 miles W S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 40', long. 72° 5'.

**SUNDLEEPOOR**, in the territory of Indora, or possessions of Holkar's family, a small town on the route from Barsool to Mow 96 miles N.W. of former, 59 S.E. of latter. It has a good bazar is provided with water from a well and a small stream, and supplies are abundant. Population about 1,500. Lat. 23° 32', long. 76° 57'.

**SUNDLIPUR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Morad-

abad to Hurdwar, and 10 miles N.W. of the former. Supplies for troops are obtainable, and water from wells. Elevation above the sea 690 feet. Lat. 28° 58' long. 78° 45'.

**SUNDOOA**, in the British district of Hurrana, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village close to the southern frontier, towards Sheikhawutee. Lat. 23° 45' long. 76° 54'.

**SUNDRU** in Koonawar a pass across the Himalaya range, extending from east to west, in the southern part of that district. This pass is so difficult, that the adventurous travellers the Gerards could not induce any of the natives to guide them over it. 'The people represented it as crossing two ranges and said it was very seldom attempted, and was never open more than two months in the year, so it is probably little below 16 000 feet.' Lat. 31° 24' long. 78° 2'.

**SUNDUN SERAI**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Alighur to the town of Moradabad and 32 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 32' long. 78° 30'.

**SUNEH** in the district of Salon territory of Oude, a town near the right bank of the river Sae, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow. The population is estimated by Butler at 6 000, of whom half are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 5', long. 81° 24'.

**SUNERAMPUR.**—A town in the British district of Tipperah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 46 miles N. by W. of Tipperah. Lat. 24° 5', long. 91° 2'.

**SUNEYA MUNDI**, in the British district of Bareilly division of Pilibhoet, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Pitoragurh, and 64 miles N.E. of the former. There is a bazar here in the cool season between November and April, in which interval the mountaineers descend to exchange the products of the more elevated regions for those of the plains. Lat. 26° 54', long. 79° 58'.

**SUNGLA**, in Koonawar, a small town on the right bank of the Burpa. It has a fine appearance, and is built on a slope, with the houses rising one above the other the some being closed by the gigantic Bulding peaks towering behind. The town has about fifty families, and is a place of some business, being the mart for traders from Gurwhal and Choora, which districts send grain of various kinds, and receive in return salt from Chinese Tartary. Elevation above the sea 6,600 feet. Lat. 31° 25' long. 78° 19'.

**SUNGNUM**, in Buneshr, a small town of the district of Koonawar is situated on the left bank of the river Darbung at the confluence of a torrent (the Bonkueo) running from the north-east. These streams yield water for the abundant irrigation of the fertile dell in which the town is situated, and which, in consequence, is for the length of three miles one cultivated area, enlivened with groves and rows of apple,

# SUN—SUB.

walnut, and apricot trees, and vineyards yielding the finest grapes. The grape does not ripen farther north on this side the Sutlej and its maturity here is owing to the summer's heat, caused by the reverberation of the sun's rays from the mountains inclosing the dale on every side, except towards the south-east, where it is open, and slopes down to the Sutlej. Apricot-trees bear a profusion of fruit, which is, however, poor and acid, in consequence of the neglect of grafting. They are, however, collected in great quantities, and being dried in the arid air on the housetops of the villagers, form a considerable article of their winter stock of provisions, and the kernels yield, by expression, a large quantity of fragrant oil. *Sungum* is 9350 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 48', long. 78° 31'.

**SUNGROOR**, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Ludhiana, and 51 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a level, well-cultivated country, the road in this part of the route is in general good though, from the nature of the soil, in some places very during heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,061 miles. Lat. 30° 14', long. 75° 55'.

**SUNGUM**,—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Manjira river, and 109 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 49', long. 77° 38'.

**SUNGUM**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 19 miles N.W. by W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 35', long. 78° 49'.

**SUNGUMESHWAR**.—A town in the British district of Ratanagiri, presidency of Bombay, 31 miles N.E. by E. of Ratanagiri. Lat. 17° 9', long. 73° 36'.

**SUNGUMNEIR**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 49 miles N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 35', long. 74° 14'.

**SUNGURH**.—A valley in the Daman division of the Punjab, about ninety miles W.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 44', long. 70° 5'.

**SUNJA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate eight miles W. from the right bank of the Loonee river, and 92 miles S.W. by W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 42', long. 71° 51'.

**SUNJAT**, in Madwa, a town in the native state of Jowar, situate on the small river Rithum. It is the principal place of a pergunnah containing forty-nine villages, held in jaghirs by Nawab Ghuzur Khan. Distance N. from Indore 115 miles, N.W. from Oojein 85, S.E. from Neemuch 27. Lat. 24° 18', long. 75° 15'.

**SUNJOLEE**.—A town in the British district of Farnesh, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 12 miles S.E. of Farnesh. Lat. 25° 39', long. 87° 41'.

**SUNK RIVER**.—The name given to the Byetarnsee river during a portion of its course.

**SUNKAR**, a river of Arracan, rises in lat. 22° 10', long. 92° 40' and flowing seventy miles through the district of Chittagong, falls into the sea in lat. 22° 10', long. 91° 58'.

**SUNKAR NARAIN**—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 51 miles N. of Mangalore. Lat. 18° 36', long. 74° 56'.

**SUNOUT**—A town in the British district of Behar, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 39 miles S.W. of Behar. Lat. 24° 50', long. 85° 10'.

**SUNPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 17 miles N. of Hazaribagh. Lat. 24° 13', long. 85° 29'.

**SUNTA**, in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Karnal to Puteela, and 39 miles N.W. of the former place. It is pleasantly situate on the Umla nuddi or torrent, in a level fertile country but imperfectly cultivated and consequently much overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route notwithstanding the level nature of the country is very bad, and scarcely practicable for guns or carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,004 miles. Lat. 30° 10', long. 76° 44'.

**SUNTOUR GURH** in the British district of Dehra Doon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Dehra to Koonawar eight miles N. of the former. Lat. 30° 25', long. 78° 5'.

**SUNWARRA** in the British district of Sangur and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbul poor to Baitool, 18 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 23° long. 79° 49'.

**SUPL**, in the British district of Kumaon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, an extensive village on the route up the course of the river Surjoa from Almora fort to the Unta Dhura Pass, 33 miles N.E. of Almora. Abreast of the village is a ford over the river the elevation of the bed of which in that place is 6559 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 4', long. 80° 1'.

**SUPPAHA**, in the British district of Ahgur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Ahgur cantonment, and 27 miles N. of the former. Lat. 27° 38', long. 78° 7'.

**SUPHEE**, in the British district of Gorakhpoor, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Gorakhpoor to Baitool, 47 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° 42', long. 84° 9'.

**SURAGONG**—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 97 miles W.N.W. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 3', long. 82° 40'.

**SURAJA**, in the Roeehna Decab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Ravee, 90 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 50', long. 73° 3'.

# SUR.

**SURAJPOOR**, in the British district of Boodundahutur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and 22 miles S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. Lat. 28° 31' long. 77° 32'.

**SURAJPOOR**, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town with bazar on the right bank of the Ganges, 117 miles by the river above Allahabad and 925 above Calcutta. It is described by Lord Valentia as "pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river with several Hindoo temples and ghats to the edge, for habitation, some of which were in ruins, but others were building." Viewed from the river, it has a pleasing yet ruinous appearance resulting not so much from actual decay as from the irregular style of building and fishing usual in many Indian towns. Distant 22 miles N.W. from the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 26° 9' long. 80° 33'.

**SURAKILLA**, or **SERIEKALA**, a ryotwari estate within Singbhoon, and subject to the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 22° 46' long. 85° 55'. It was lately during the minority of the rajah in charge of one of the agent's assistants. The country is reported to yield 10,000 rupees, the people are said to be wild, and beyond this little is known.

**SURANDEE**—A town in the British district of Saran, lieut.-gov. of Bengal 33 miles S. of Bettiah. Lat. 25° 14' long. 84° 37'.

**SURANEE**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Souda, presidency of Bombay 67 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 30' long. 68° 53'.

**SURAT** the principal town of the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay, is situated on the left or south side of the river Tapias, here fordable when the tide is out, but at high tide navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons burthen. Sea-going vessels can only anchor off the bar fifteen miles lower down. The road outside the bar is very dangerous in the spring, when southerly and westerly winds prevail, and when such set in violently, it is expedient to run up the river should the draught be sufficiently small, or otherwise to stand out towards the west of the Gulf of Cambay where shelter may be obtained from the reef and island of Porim. The outline of the town is an arc nearly semicircular, the river forming the chord, and the circuit being about six miles. The castle is situated about the middle of the chord, and though small, has bastions, covered way and glacis. Surat is an ugly town, with narrow winding streets and high houses, constructed with frames of timber filled in with brick, and having the upper stories projecting beyond the base. It is surrounded by a wall in good repair with semicircular bastions and battlements. The house formerly occupied by the

nawab of Surat is a plain building of moderate size. Most of the houses of the British inhabitants are in the vicinity of the fort, and are usually of good use, with spacious enclosures. Without the walls of the city is the site of the old French factory, containing some handsome and commodious buildings now quite deserted, such also is the site of the ancient Dutch factory, once the most regular and best-built mansion about Surat. Surat, in the latter part of the eighteenth century stood high as a commercial, and, though in a less degree, as a manufacturing place. Then the bazar was "filled with costly merchandise, picturesque and interesting groups of natives on elephants, camels, horses, and mules, strangers from all parts of the globe in their respective costumes, vessels building on the stocks, others navigating the river, together with Turks, Persians, and Armenians, on Arabian chargers, the European ladies in splendid carriages, the Asiatic females in hackeries, drawn by oxen." That vivid and bustling scene has faded away before the great supremacy which Bombay has attained, alike in a political, commercial and maritime point of view, and the competition of British wares, cheaper than those of India, and the commerce of the port is now in a great measure confined to the export of cotton, and of grain for the supply of the less-productive Concan lying further south. Even now, however, Surat is a place of some importance, being the station of a considerable force, and of the civil establishment of the collectorate. Hence the British society is unusually numerous, and its tone agreeable. There is a very neat and convenient church as well as an extensive and picturesque burial ground, full of large ruinous tombs of the former servants of the East-India Company.

The city of Surat has suffered occasionally from the inundations of the river Tapias. In 1837 two of these visitations occurred, causing great damage to the city walls, public and private buildings and bridges. Some immediate preventive steps were taken to defend the town from the recurrence of such irruptions which were attributed to the combined effects of a supposed gradual elevation of the bed of the river, an alteration in its channel, and the obstruction of its mouth by a bar of sand. But the more recent reports of the engineer officers throw doubt upon this opinion, and the selection of final measures for affording to the town security from injury by inundation, has been postponed until more complete information shall have been attained. The irruptions drew attention to the general state of the town, and on the occasion last referred to authority was given for an annual expenditure of 40,000 rupees on the streets, draining, and public works connected with the health and convenience of the inhabitants. The population of the town in 1838 was 133,544. Surat has been conjectured to be a place of great antiquity, but this conclusion perhaps results from confounding the name of Sorth or Soutashtra,

## SUR.

a district of Guzerat, with Surat, the name of the town which is the subject of the present article. The earliest authentic notice respecting this town is probably the mention of its discovery and sack by the Portuguese in 1520 at which time it is described as "containing 10 000 families, mostly handicrafts. An army attempted defence outside the town, but quickly took to flight, and then the city was entered without any further resistance, and nothing left in it that had life or was of value. Then the city and some ships that lay in the arsenal were burned." In 1581 the town having in some measure recovered from this calamity, was again burned by the Portuguese.

In 1612, permission was granted by Jehangir to establish an English factory at Surat, and in 1657 all the possessions of the Company in the East Indies were placed under the control of the president and council of Surat, but from the subsequent acquisition of Bombay, the importance of Surat progressively declined until 1699 when the seat of the presidency was transferred. In 1664, Sir George Oxenden being governor Surat was plundered by Savajee the Mahratta leader, but the English successfully defended their factory and having also afforded protection to many of the citizens and their property, Arrangese, in recognition of that assistance granted the East-India Company exemption from the duties levied on others trading at Surat.

During the early part of the eighteenth century while the empire of Delhi was crumbling into ruins Surat fell into a state of utter confusion, there being within it a number of conflicting authorities,—Mogul, Mahratta, and others. The Bombay government, greatly interested in the restoration of order at Surat, were zealous to effect this object, either with or without the co-operation of the Mahrattas, but their designs were frustrated, sometimes by the feebleness and vacillation of their own counsels, sometimes by the difficulty of securing the fidelity and stimulating the exertions of the wayward and treacherous people to whom they looked for co-operation. At length taking courage to act vigorously for themselves, they in 1759 attacked the castle of Surat, and succeeded in gaining possession of it. Thenceforward, though order was preserved, a divided authority continued to exist in Surat, the English being charged with the defence of the place while a portion of the civil power was in the hands of a nawab, both parties professing to not recognise the authority of the emperor, though this authority soon became but a name, and the nawab, in fact, held his office at the pleasure of his British coadjutors. After a continuance of about forty years, a favorable opportunity occurred for terminating a state of things productive of many evils. On the death of the nawab, in 1799, the British government, with the earnest wishes of the inhabitants of Surat, assumed the entire administration, civil as well as military, con-

ceding to a relative of the deceased the title of nawab, with a large pensionary provision. This arrangement was settled by treaty concluded in 1800. In 1842 the titular dignity of nawab became extinct, by the death of its last possessor without male heirs but certain privileges have been continued to his family. An attempt, made on the part of the government, in 1847 to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures into this city, resulted in failure. The government directed that only mild and conciliatory means should be employed to overcome the aversion of the shopkeepers to the measure, and remove the obstacles to its introduction. Surat is distant from Bombay N. 150 miles, from Ahmedabad, S, 130 Lat. 21° 16', long 72° 52'.

The district of Surat of which this town is the principal place, is bounded on the north by the collectorate of Broach on the east by Guzerat on the south by Guzerat and the British collectorate of Tannah, and on the west by the Portuguese territory of Damaun and the Arabian Sea. It extends from lat 20° 15' to 21° 11', and from long 72° 45' to 73° 24', and contains an area of 1 629 square miles. The population is given under the article BOMBAY. Its boundaries were formerly more extended and comprised within their limits the contiguous collectorate of Broach, which, in 1848, was placed under a separate jurisdiction. The two districts bear a close resemblance to each other no less in their chief physical characteristics than in their statistical and social circumstances, and as minute details on these points are given in the article BROACH, which are generally applicable to Surat, the reader is referred to the former head for further information.

**SURAWALA**, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnahr and 14 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 35', long 74° 35'.

**SURAWUL**, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Alghurh to Futehghurh, and 49 miles N W of the latter. Lat. 27° 35', long 73° 59'.

**SURBURI SUBOREE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor and 21 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 25° 54', long 72° 48'.

**SURDA**, in the British district of Rayesha, lieut.-gov of Bengal, a town situated on a ridge of clay and kunkur, or calcareous conglomerate, on the left bank of the Pudda, of great eastern branch of the Ganges, in a country very populous, well cultivated, and as beautiful as verdure, shade, water and the splendid variety of Indian shrubs and trees can make it. Here was formerly an extensive flature, or silk-establishment, belonging to the East-India Company. Distance N from Calcutta,

# SUR.

by Barhampore, 152 miles. Lat. 24° 18', long. 85° 42'.

**SUR DEOTA.**—A peak near Subathoo, so called because sacred to Sur or Mahadeo. Elevation above the sea 5,419 feet. Lat. 81° 3', long. 77° 6'.

**SURDEHAUR**, in the peninsula of Kattawar province of Guzerat, a town belonging to a Rajpoot thakoor or chief, who once resided here, but removed to Rajkote, another town belonging to him. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 118 miles. Baroda, W., 140. Lat. 23° 8' long. 71° 1'.

**SUREELA**, in Bundelcund, a small raj or principality, named from its principal place, is inclosed on all sides by the British district of Humeerpoor, and lies between lat. 25° 43'—26° 51', long. 79° 41'—79° 48'. It is "stated to comprise thirty five square miles, and to contain only eleven villages, with a population of 4,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at 45,000 rupees (4,500£) per annum, and it maintains a force of twenty five horse and seventy five foot. The town is 25 miles S of Calpee, 45 N.W. of Banda. Lat. 25° 48' long. 79° 48'.

**SUREYA**, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to Lucknow, eight miles W. of the former. 158 E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 45' long. 83° 15'.

**SURGONG**—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 47 miles N.N.E. from Ryspoor and 91 miles S.E. from Ramgurb. Lat. 21° 50' long. 81° 58'.

**SURGOOR**—A town in the Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Cauvery river and 86 miles S.W. by S from Seringapatam. Lat. 12°, long. 76° 25'.

**SURELA**, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Kalleenjur, 104 miles S.W. of former, eight N.E. of latter. Lat. 25° 6' long. 80° 38'.

**SURHUCHEEA**—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 14 miles N.N.E. of Moorshiepoor. Lat. 26° 17' long. 85° 38'.

**SUREUD**—A town of Sude, in the presidency of Bombay, situate seven miles S.E. of the left bank of the Indus, and 46 miles N.E. from Bakkur. Lat. 28° 8', long. 69° 28'.

**SURJOO (EASTERN)**—A river tributary to the Ghogra. It rises in the kingdom of Nepal (where it is known by the name of the Relang) in lat. 28° 15' long. 81° 57' and flowing in a direction north-westerly for forty miles, it in lat. 28° 26' long. 81° 24', enters the plains of Oude. Its course is then generally from north to south for about 120 miles, when it falls into the great river Ghogra, on its left side, in lat. 26° 55' long. 81° 43'. At its mouth it expands into a sort of morass, at

Burraach forty five miles from its mouth, and in lat. 27° 24' long. 81° 40' it is described, rather indefinitely, by Tieffenthaler as 'a stone's throw in breadth, and in December [season of low water] two Indian sails deep' but he adds that it occasionally becomes fordable.

**SURJOO or SURJU (WESTERN)**, a considerable tributary of the great river Ghogra, rises in the British district of Kumaon, in a gorge on the southern face of the main range of the Himalaya. Eight miles from the source, according to Webb, the breadth of the Surjoo below Scopce is about fifteen yards, and at this time [early in May] may be forded in twenty inches water. The hills across [beyond] the river [or to the eastward] rise gradually to a lofty chain the summit of which is yet covered with snow and its eastern base is washed by the [Eastern] Ranguanga river." The great elevation of the source is indicated by the snow which lies about it so late in the year. At Scopce already mentioned, the bed of the river is 5,659 feet above the sea. A few miles lower down Webb forded it in two feet of water with a breadth of twelve yards, and a few miles still lower or about fifteen miles from its source, the same traveller found it, in the middle of May forty five yards wide, and twenty-seven inches deep. It holds a south-westerly direction, receiving many streams and one of considerable volume (the Phoocong) falls into it on the left side, thirty-one miles from the source and in lat. 29° 52' long. 79° 49'. Flowing five miles further in the same direction it, at Bagasar or Bagasarwar receives, on the right side, the Gaomutee, a considerable stream running from the north west. From that point it takes a south-easterly direction, receiving several small streams, and thirty five miles below the confluence of the Gaomutee it receives, on the right side, the Punar a considerable river flowing from the south west. About ten miles above this confluence sixty miles from the source and in lat. 29° 38' long. 80° 3', Webb found the average breadth about fifty yards, the drift four and a half to five miles per hour. The depth at present [probably in May] is about eight feet, but it becomes fordable about December." Flowing from the confluence with the Punar still in a south-easterly direction, it at Ramewar, three or four miles farther down, receives, on the left side, its greatest feeder the Ranguanga (Eastern) flowing from the north. This confluence is 1,500 feet above the sea, and as the elevation of the source of the Surjoo may with probability be assumed to be 7,000 feet, its average fall throughout its course to Ramewar, a distance of seventy four miles, will be above seventy feet in the mile. It is accordingly there a most impetuous and rapid torrent, dashing over the rocks with the greatest force, causing a deafening noise, and casting the spray about in all directions." Below the confluence it is indifferently called the Surjoo or

# SUR

the Rangunga. Near the confluence it is crossed by an iron suspension-bridge 180 feet in span. Continuing to flow in a south-easterly direction for twelve miles farther, it, at Pooheer, in lat. 29° 37', long 80° 18', falls into the Kales (Kashira), or principal head water of the great river Ghogra. Six furlongs above this confluence, Webb found the river fordable in the season of low water, 'the breadth of the stream about eighty yards, transparent, bed stony, depth of the ford about four and a quarter feet, drift of current four miles per hour or more.' The total length of course is between eighty and ninety miles. Herbert reckons the continuous courses of the Surjo and Kali or Ghoghra, from the source of the former river to the entrance of the latter on the plain of Hindostan, at Bhurn Deo, to be 143 miles. The united stream, more generally called the Ghoghra, but also known by the name of the Surjo throughout the whole length of its course to its junction with the Ganges, and under the kindred names of Sira, Siru or Sirjo, is repeatedly mentioned by Heber. In this river is found the highly esteemed fish the mahsur.

**SURKANDA**, in Garwhal, a high mountain near the southern frontier, and overlooking the Dehra Doon. It forms part of the ridge separating the Jumna from the Bhageseries, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. There is a Hindoo temple on the summit the formation of which is characterized by Hodgson and Herbert as 'composed of a dull greyish stone coarsely granulated, and having a conchoidal fracture. It is semi hard. It was a station of the large series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 9,271 feet. Lat. 30° 25', long 78° 21'.

**SURKARA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and 24 miles N W of the former. Lat. 25° 34', long 81° 35'.

**SURKUNDA**, in the British district of Futtehpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 18 miles S. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 42', long 80° 58'.

**SURMALKE**.—A town and stockade in Nepal, 80 miles W from Jumla, and 46 miles E.S.E. from Almora. Lat. 29° 31', long 80° 28'.

**SURMOTI**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 54 miles S.E. from Srinagar, and 81 miles E.N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33° 28', long. 74° 45'.

**SUROLI**, in the British district of Gorakhpur lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Alwar, by Ferozpur to Delhi, and 16 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 28', long. 77° 8'.

**SURREY KONRAH**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 31 miles S.S.E.

from Hyderabad, and 88 miles N.E. by N from Kurnool. Lat. 16° 56', long 78° 41'.

**SURROOL**, in the British district of Beerbhoom, lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhanpoor to Barsoora, 55 miles S.W. of former, 60 N.E. of latter. It is situate two miles N of the north or left bank of the Aji river. Lat. 23° 40', long 87° 42'.

**SURRUKEPOOR** in the Raeccha Doosab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Ravee river 18 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 27', long 74° 4'.

**SURRUNGURH**.—See SARUNGURH.

**SURSAWA**.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpore, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 88 miles W of Sumbulpore. Lat. 21° 30', long 82° 40'.

**SURSEEA**.—A town in the British district of the Twenty four Pargannahs, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 26 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 15' long 88° 16'.

**SURSODA**.—A town in the British district of Balasore, lieut. gov. of Bengal 54 miles S.W. of Balasore. Lat. 20° 56', long 86° 28'.

**SURSU DEBI** in Sirmoor a summit of the Sain range near its north western extremity rises from the right bank of the river Guree. It is surmounted by a small white temple a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6,299 feet. Lat. 30° 51' long 77° 15'.

**SURTOONA**.—A town in Guzerat, or territory of the Guiswar 90 miles N.E. from Baroda, and 81 miles N.E. from Kaira. Lat. 23° 30', long 73° 39'.

**SURUGTHAL**, in the British district By near lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hund war and 34 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 18', long 78° 56'.

**SURUMNAGAR**, in the territory of Onda, a small town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor 103 miles N.W. of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the Lesser Gomtee, and has an old fort, described by Heber as 'pretty much like a large earl surrounded by a high brick wall, with round towers at the flanks, and two Gothic gateways opposite to each other.' Within is 'a narrow street of mud houses some looking like warehouses, and the whole having more the air of a place where the peasantry of a small district were accustomed to secure their stores, than the usual residence of any considerable number of people.' Outside are a little straggling bazar and a few huts, with a Hindoo temple, but no mosque. Lat. 27° 35' long 80° 2'.

**SURWANNEE SURAR**, in the British district of Benares, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town with a bazar on the route from the city of Benares to Jounpoor, nine miles N.W. of the former, 29 S.E. of the latter.

# SUR—SUT

Supplies and water may be had in abundance  
Lat. 25° 25', long. 82° 57'

**SURWAR**, in the Rajpoot state of Kishen gurb, a town on the route from Goona to Nusserabad, 204 miles N W of the former 25 S E of latter It has a good bazar and water is abundant. Lat. 26° 5', long. 75° 8'

**SURWUN**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Rutlam, 20 miles N W from Rutlam, and 70 miles S. by W from Neemuch Lat. 23° 29', long. 74° 49'

**SURWUN**.—A town in the British district of Mongheer, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 60 miles S. of Mongheer Lat. 24° 30' long. 86° 20'

**SUSOLAR**, in the British district of Humnaspore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Banda to that of Humnaspore, 15 miles N of the former Lat. 25° 40' long. 84° 19'

**SUSRAL**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 18 miles W from the right bank of the Jhelum, 118 miles N N W of the town of Lahore. Lat. 33° 12', long. 73° 33'

**SUSTWAR**, in Basahir, a village in the pergunnah of Pekha and hence sometimes called by that name. It is situate in a delightful country in many places well wooded and in general carefully and successfully cultivated Lloyd observes, "Many of the women were very handsome their complexions are fair and blinding." Elevation above the sea 8,700 feet. Lat. 31° 15' long. 73° 3'

**SUTGARH** in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Potoragurh to Askoth, six miles N E. of the former Lat. 29° 40' long. 80° 19'

**SUTI**.—A town within the dominions of Ghulab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the right bank of the Kishengunga river and 57 miles N from Srinagar Lat. 34° 50', long. 75° 1'

**SUTJORA**.—A town in the British district of Sarun lieut. gov. of Bengal, 30 miles N by E. of Chupra. Lat. 25° 10' long. 84° 50'

**SUTLUJ**.—The most easterly of the rivers of the Punjab, 'the rise of which in the holy lakes of Manasarovara and Rawan Hrad, has been satisfactorily ascertained by the adventurous journeys of Captain H. Strachey and Lieut. R. Strachey.' Its most remote sources are the eastern feeders of the lakes, in lat. 30° 8', long. 81° 53'. Moorcroft, in his journey to Manasarovara, seems to have approached near to the source, having come upon the Sutoodra or Sutluj. It subsequently issues from the north-western extremity of this lake, being there in the dry season thirty feet broad, and takes a north-westerly course of about 188 miles through a country of awful and even terrific sublimity, as far as Khab, in lat. 31° 48', long. 75° 40'. Close to this it receives the river of Spiti from the north-west. Above

the confluence, the Sutluj is seventy-five feet wide, its bed 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. Gerard observes, "It is not easy to form an estimate of the water contained in the Sutluj for although the breadth can be determined, yet within the mountains there is scarcely a possibility of sounding it on account of its great rapidity. The depth at this spot must be very great, as the volume of water is considerable even eighty miles farther up, where, at Lang the river is too broad to admit of a rope-bridge, and is crossed by one of iron chains the breadth thereabouts being 120 yards, the depth, at the lowest season one foot and a half the rapidity seven or eight miles an hour; the impetus of the stream such as that it can be forded only by yaks or Tartarian kine, if the depth exceed two feet. The bed of the river, a short distance below Lang, is 10,792 feet above the sea. Here the river is by the natives called Langshing-Khampa, or the river of Langshing lower down, Mukung than, Saapoo lower still Zeng tee lower down, Sumedrung in Busehar, Sutoodra, or 'hundred-channelled,' whence the names Zedardus and Hesardus of the classical writers, lower down, it is generally called the Sutluj, by which name it is also known up to its source. Though the river is in the upper part of its course a raging torrent, falling in several places 100 or 150 feet per mile, with a clamorous noise and displaying heaps of white foam, yet so severe is the climate, that for 400 miles it is completely frozen for two months every winter. Where not fordable, it is crossed either by a sango, or wooden bridge by a jhoola, or rope-bridge, which the traveller passes on a seat suspended by a loop made to slide along the rope by means of a long string, pulled by men stationed on the further bank or by means of a surum or foot-bridge, formed of cables, stretched parallel to each other. These frail suspensions bridges sometimes give way and the passengers are dashed to pieces. There are also a few chain bridges. At the confluence of the Spiti and Sutluj the scene is described as awfully sublime according to Lloyd and Gerard, the character of the gulf is certainly one of the wonders of the world." The Lee or river of Spiti issues forth from a rocky channel, so narrow and deep as almost to seem subterranean, with a calm, blue deep current. The Sutluj is muddy, and breaks violently on the rocks with a tremendous roaring. The Spiti has probably a larger body of water than the Sutluj. The former river averages from 250 to 300 feet in breadth, the latter a short distance above the confluence is seventy-five feet broad. Below the confluence, the stream is so deep and rapid that no bottom could be found with a ten-pound sounding-lead. From this remarkable point its general course is south-west, with a very rapid declivity. At Kiamptoo the height of its bed is 8,220 feet, its breadth 100; at Wangtoo (lat. 31° 33', long. 78° 1') the height of its bed is 5,900 feet, the breadth is ninety



# SUT-SWA.

two, at Bilsapoor (lat.  $31^{\circ} 36'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 40'$ ), the height of the bed is 3,860, the width 211. These measurements were made at the narrowest places, where bridges have been constructed, but in other places it is 180 yards wide. From Bilsapoor to Bilsapoor in lat.  $31^{\circ} 21'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 48'$  its course is generally west-south west. Forster, who crossed it here, describes it as a very rapid stream, about 100 yards broad. A short distance below this it makes a sudden sweep to the north west, and then back again to the south-east to Royur, in lat.  $30^{\circ} 58'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 35'$  where it makes its way through the low sandstone range of Jhagwan, and enters the plain of the Punjab. It is here thirty feet deep, and more than 600 yards wide in its season of greatest fulness, and is crossed either in boats or on floats of inflated buffalo-hides. As is the case with all the rivers descending from the Himalaya, it is far fullest in June, July, and August. At the ferry of Filor or Faloor, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 1'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 50'$ , it was found, in the season when lowest, to be 200 yards wide, seven feet deep, and moderately rapid. Burnes, who crossed it here in August, when fullest, found it 700 yards wide, with a depth where greatest of eighteen feet, but on an average of only twelve. Up to this point it is navigable at all seasons for vessels of ten or twelve tons burthen. Its confluence with the Beas is a little above Hiraakee, and in lat.  $31^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 4'$ . According to Macartney the Beas has the larger body of water. The whole length of the river, from the point where it issues from Lake Manasarovar to its junction with the Beas, is 550 miles. Below this confluence, as far as the confluence with the Chenab, a distance of 360 miles, the united stream bears the name of Ghara. Thenceforward the aggregate body of water until its confluence with the Indus, bears the name of Purnud, a name derived from its conveying the accumulated waters of the Beas, Sutlej, Ravee, Chenab, and Jhelum. As before mentioned the Sutlej is considered to be the Zaradrus, Zadrus, or Menandrus of the ancients, and the Hypsads mentioned by Strabo.

SUTNA, or SUTANI, a small river rising in Bundelkund, on the southern declivity of the Panna range of hills, about eight miles south-east of the town of Panna, and in lat.  $24^{\circ} 42'$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 23'$ . The elevation above the sea, of its source, cannot be much less than 1,100 feet, as at Sohawal, forty miles to the east, or down the stream, the elevation is 1,059 feet. About that place the course turns rather to the south-east, and twelve miles lower down it falls into the Tapa, on the left side, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 56'$ . The route from Allahabad to Fungor crosses "the Sutnee close under Sohawal—bed fifty yards wide stream two and a half feet deep, banks rather steep." The passage here was formerly defended by a fort, now in ruins.

SUTRALI, in the British district of Ku-

maon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village with a temple on the route from Almora fort to Juvahar Pass or Unta Dhara, and 17 miles N. of Almora. Lat.  $29^{\circ} 46'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 44'$ .

SUTTAL, a town of Bundelkund, in the native state of Pannah, 39 miles W. from Pannah, and 84 miles N.E. from Saugur. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 42'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 40'$ .

SUTTALUREE—A town in the British district of Backergunge, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 126 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $90^{\circ} 11'$ .

SUTTEHGEERKE—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay 39 miles E.N.E. of Belgaum. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 1'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 7'$ .

SUTTICUL—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 89 miles N. by E. of Coimbatore. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 15'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 15'$ .

SUTULANU—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Loonee river and 24 miles S.S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat.  $26^{\circ}$ , long.  $73^{\circ}$ .

SUTWARAH—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar 65 miles S. by E. from Indore, and 16 miles S.E. from Kurgoon. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 44'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 59'$ .

SUTWAR—A town in the native state of Gwalior or territory of Scindia's family 70 miles S.E. from Oojein, and 76 miles W.S.W. from Hoesungabad. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 29'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 37'$ .

SWALI in the collectorate of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a small town at the entrance of the river Taptée. A spot denominated by our sailors Swallow Point, and projecting north from the town, is the northern point of the entrance of the Taptée, or road of Surat, from which city it is distant by water 18 miles west. During the early part of the seventeenth century, when Surat was the seat of the presidency for managing the affairs of the East-India Company in Western India, Swali was a place of considerable importance, and the scene of some actions between the ships of the English company and those of their rivals the Dutch. Distance N. from Bombay 150 miles, S. from Baroda 90 S. from Ahmedabad 185. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 4'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 44'$ .

SWAN, a river of the Punjab, rises in a subordinate range of the Himalaya, west of Cashmere, and in lat.  $33^{\circ} 45'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 7'$ . It holds a south westerly course of 120 miles, and falls into the Indus on the left side about ten miles below Mukkad, and in lat.  $33^{\circ} 1'$ , long.  $71^{\circ} 46'$ . Kiplingstone, who crossed it in lat.  $33^{\circ} 37'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 5'$  and about thirty miles from its source, describes it to be, where forded, a large rivulet, which, though only up to our horses' girths was so rapid as to be scarcely fordable. Several of our camels were swept down by the stream." Hough, who crossed the Swan when the water was low describes it as having "a stony bed, not broad

and one foot of water " Burnes, who crossed this stream in lat 33° 6', long 73° 13', found it there "rapid, red, and swollen, and stirrup-deep.

**SYARA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor 42 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor and 59 miles W from Ajmeer Lat. 26° 29', long 73° 48'

**SYDARAD**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Allahabad to that of Benares, and 18 miles S.E. of the former. It is four miles from the left bank of the Ganges, has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 26° 22', long 82° 10'

**SYDAPPOORUM**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 11', long. 79° 49'

**SYDOPUR**, in the British district of Ghaseepoor, lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town with a bazar on the route from Benares to the cantonment of Ghaseepoor 23 miles N.E. of the former, and as many W. of the latter. It is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, near the confluence of the Gomtee, which last river is traversed by the route from Benares by means of ferry during the rains, and during the rest of the year by bridge of boats. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by water, 641 miles. Lat. 25° 30' long 83° 18'

**SYJERAH**, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the right bank of the Sutley 85 miles S.E. by S. of the town of Lahore Lat. 31° 6', long 74° 30'

**SYLHET**—See **SILHET**

**SYMBRAMKUM**, in the British district Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town close to a tank twenty miles in circuit formed by an embankment between two natural ridges of ground and irrigating an extent of land giving employment to 5000 cultivators. Distance from Madras, W, 17 miles Lat. 13° 4', long 80° 3'

**SYNJUNA**, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment at Futehgurh, and 43 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 48' long 79° 45'

**SYREE**, in that portion of the hill state of Koonseer bestowed upon the rajah of Puteesala, is the name of a pass over a ridge between Subathoo and Simla, and 12 miles N.E. of the former post. Here is a small village with a good house, built for the accommodation of travellers by the British authorities. Elevation above the sea 4,971 feet. Lat. 31° 6', long 77° 6'

**SYRIAM**—A town in the British province of Pegu, situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Irrawaddy river, and 11 miles E.N.E. from Bangoon. Lat. 16° 59', long 96° 28'

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**TAAKLY**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 53 miles S.W. from Ellishpore Lat. 20° 38', long 77° 8'

**TAHNAO**—A village of Gurwah, on the right bank of the Jumna, here about 100 feet wide, and crossed by a sango or wooden bridge. The houses, narrow, gloomy and covered with slabs of schist, reminded Jaquesment of those of the Upper Alps. He considered that he could trace a resemblance between the architecture and sculpture of some ruined temples in the village and those of the sacred buildings of Benares. Tahnao is 4,753 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 49' long 78° 19'

**TAHNOOT**—A town in the native state of Keral, on the south west frontier of Bengal 41 miles N.W. by N from Keral and 109 miles W.S.W. from Sumbulpore Lat. 20° 49' long 82° 30'

**TAHLEPOOR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to the town of Moradabad, and eight miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 44' long 78° 47'

**TAIMEAH**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, situated on the left bank of the Wurda river and 62 miles S. by W from Nagpore Lat. 20° 16' long 79° 1'

**TAINGAPATAM** in the territory of Travancore, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of the Indian Ocean. It is situated on the mouth of a river of the same name. The population here and in the neighbourhood comprises many native Christians of the Syrian church or that of St. Thomas and some of these ancient churches may be observed at intervals along the shore from this place to Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 14', long 77° 14'

**TAJPOOR**, in the territory of Gwalior or possessions of Scindia's family, a small town on the route from Gooms to Gooms. It has a bazar. Lat. 28° 12' long 75° 58'

**TAJUL**—A town of Sude, in the state of Ali Moored, 52 miles S. from Bukkar and 118 miles W from Jessulmeer Lat. 26° 58', long 69° 4'

**TAK**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 24 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 156 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 7', long 70° 30'

**TAKAL**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Bahrah river, three miles W.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 59' long 71° 35'

**TAKALLY**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, situated on the left bank of the Wurda river, and 60 miles S.S.W. from Nagpore Lat. 20° 21', long 78° 50'

# TAK-TAM.

**TAKAM.**—A town in Nepal, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Gunduck river and 186 miles W N W from Khatmandoo Lat 28 36, long 82° 48'

**TAKRA.**—A town in the British district of Sibsut, lieut.-gov of Bengal, eight miles S. of Sibsut. Lat 24 48, long 91 51

**TAKRA.** is the British district of Baraset, lieut.-gov of Bengal, a village on the right bank of the Jamuti, a large offset from the Jangas, and close to the southern frontier towards the Sunderbunds. Distance E from Calcutta, by Baraset, 50 miles. Lat. 23° 58', long 89°

**TAKMHALL.**—A town in Hyderabad, situate on the left bank of the Manjira river, and 51 miles N W from Hyderabad Lat. 17° 58', long 78 8'

**TAKWARAH.** in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situate 36 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 155 miles S S W of the town of Peshawar Lat. 32, long 70 36'

**TALABURA.** in the British district of Budeon, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore to Moradabad and 36 miles S W of the latter Lat. 28 29, long 78° 28'

**TALAK.**—A town in the British district of Aracan, lieut.-gov of Bengal, situate 68 miles S.E. of Aracan, on the banks of the river of same name, navigable thus far for boats of considerable burthen Lat. 20 2, long. 94 6'

**TALA KHAR.** in Basahir a river of Koonawur falls into the Sutley on the left side, in lat. 31 40, long 78 32' It rises in Chinese Turkey, about lat. 31 36 long 78° 54 and has a course of about thirty miles generally westerly It is described by Gerard as a large stream.

**TALAMANOH.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 11 miles N of Nellore. Lat. 14 37' long. 80 3'

**TALOHERR.**—A town giving name to a Cuttack mahal on the south-west frontier of Bengal It is situate on the right bank of the Bramny river and 61 miles N W from Cuttack Lat. 20 53', long. 85 9'

**TALIGRAM, or TALIGRAM,** in the British district of Ferozkabad, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Fettehgurh, and 24 miles S W of the latter Lat. 27° 2' long 79° 48'

**TALIKOTE.**—A town in the British district of Sholapur presidency of Bombay 80 miles S.E. of Sholapur This place obtained celebrity from the battle fought in its vicinity in 1544, when the power of the Brahminical realm of Bhanagar was destroyed by a confederacy of the Mussulman kings of the Deccan Lat. 16 27', long 76 23'

**TALKA KONEE.** in the British district of Mirzapoor lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Pala-

now 71 miles S.E. of the former Lat 24° 24', long 83 24'

**TALKHAIR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 19 miles N E from Bheer, and 90 miles E. by N from Ahmed nuggur Lat. 19 11', long 76 7'

**TALKONAH.**—A town in the British district of Mymensing, lieut. gov of Bengal, 31 miles N N W of Jumalpoor Lat. 25 17' long 89° 51'

**TALCONDEE.**—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal in the native state of Bomra, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Bramny river, and 45 miles E from Sum bulpoor Lat. 21° 30' long 84 41

**TALL.** in the territory of Jowra, in Malwa, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah containing forty two villages a population of 12 808, and yielding an annual revenue of 5 328 rupees to the nawab of Jowra, son of the Patan chief Ghufur Khan, to whom it was in 1818 secured by the British government, by treaty with Mulhar Rao Holkar The town contains 641 houses and 2,648 inhabitants. Distance N W from Oojain 44 miles Lat. 23 42', long 75° 22'

**TALLAJA.** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Gohilwar It is situate at the base of a conical hill on the river Setroonjee called also the river of Sultanpoor from a seaport distant six miles south-east from Tallaja. Distance from Serat W 59 miles. Lat. 21 20', long. 71 59'

**TALLAKAD.**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras 79 miles S.E. of Cannanore Lat. 10 53', long 76

**TALLAMALLA.**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, 45 miles N of Coimbatore Lat. 11° 38, long 77 4

**TALLAPOOLA.**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah presidency of Madras, 42 miles W S W of Cuddapah. Lat. 14 13', long. 78 18

**TALMONDA.**—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of Sumbalpoor, 42 miles N E by N of Sumbalpoor Lat 22°, long 84 20'

**TALNERR.**—See THALNERR.

**TALWUNDEE NOURAHAR,** in Sirhind, a village on the route from Lodiana to Ferozpur, and 45 miles W of the former place Distant N W from Calcutta 1,147 miles. Lat. 30 57', long. 75 13'

**TAMBA.**—A town in the British district of Sholapur presidency of Bombay 45 miles S of Sholapur Lat. 16° 59', long 76 8'

**TAMBARAVARI,** in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, a river rising on the western frontier on the eastern declivity of the Eastern Ghats, and in lat.

# TAM—TAN

**8° 52', long 77° 30'** It holds a tortuous course in some parts eastwards, in others south-eastward, the eighty miles, and falls into the Gulf of Mannar in lat. 8° 38', long 78° 10' close to the small town of Punnakottai. It has a bar at its mouth, preventing the entrance of shipping, and thirty-five miles higher up it is crossed by a fine bridge, connecting the towns of Tinnevely and Palankottai. It receives on the left side in lat. 8° 48', long 77° 5', the Chetura torrent, of considerable size.

**TAMBUR.**—A river of Nepal rising on the southern face of the Himalayas, and flowing first in a southerly direction for about sixty-five miles, during which course it receives the Yangma, Kumbachen, Yalioong, Khahil, and Hinwa rivers, and afterwards in a westerly direction for thirty miles, falls into the Coosy in lat. 26° 57' long 87° 1'.

**TAMOILAH.**—A town in the British district of Barraboom, Bent. gov. of Bengal 143 miles W by N of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 52', long 86° 13'.

**TAMPER.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore situate on the right bank of the Loonee river and 150 miles S.W. from Jodhpore. Lat. 24° 52', long 71° 28'.

**TAMSA.**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 40 miles S.W. by S from Mahur and 153 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 23', long 77° 39'.

**TANASSEHIM.**—An island forming one of the Mergui Archipelago. In coming from the sea, the hills upon it have the appearance of separate islands. Its centre is about lat. 12° 35' long 97° 57'.

**TANBENGGOONG.**—A town of Burmah situate on the left bank of the Khyendwin river and 174 miles N.W. by N from Ava. Lat. 24° 2', long 94° 47'.

**TANDA, or TARAH,** in the British district of Bareilly, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a station on the route from Bareilly to Almora, 62 miles N. of the former and 68 of the latter. It is situate close to a brook, and in a small cleared place in the Terai or marshy forest, the air of which, during the hot season, is so deadly as to cause a fearful loss of life among travellers, as well as those more permanently located in connection with the police station here. The supply of water here appears to be the only inducement to retain it as a station. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 5', long 79° 30'.

**TANDAH,** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpore 87 miles S.W. of the former, 63 N.E. of the latter. It is situate three miles from the left bank of the Ghaghra. Butler states the population at 6,000, of whom 4,000 are Mussulmans, chiefly weavers, this being the seat of the largest manufactories of cloth in Oude. Lat. 26° 54', long 82° 46'.

**TANDAULL,** in the district of Aldemur,

the territory of Oude, a town near the north-eastern frontier towards the British district of Goruckpore. The population, according to Butler is 3,000, but was formerly double that amount, until diminished by the flight of inhabitants, through dread of the oppression of the government. Lat. 25° 34', long. 83° 28'.

**TANDENKY.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N.W. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 24', long 80° 57'.

**TANDI,** in the Punjab, a village of the district of Lahori, is situate at the point where a considerable feeder of the Chenab falls into that river which, immediately below the confluence is 200 feet wide, with a steady current. Buckwheat is the principal crop though barley and wheat are cultivated but the great elevation probably exceeding 8,000 feet, and consequent lowness of temperature, frequently render the crops of these two last sorts of grain abortive. Lat. 32° 35', long 77°.

**TANDOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 24 miles W. from the right bank of the West Gunga river, and 141 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 11', long 79° 28'.

**TANDOOR,** a river of Hyderabad, rises in lat. 17° 3', long 77° 58', and flowing westerly for eighty-five miles, falls into the Beemah river, in lat. 17° 1' long 76° 58'.

**TANDUEH,** in the British district of Meerut, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 29° 16', long 77° 13'.

**TANGAN** in the district of Balaswara, territory of Oude, a town nine miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 55 R. of Lucknow. Butler estimates the population at 8,000 all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 8', long 81° 20'.

**TANGNO,** in Bessahir a valley on the south side of the great range of the Himalaya, bounding Koonawur on the south. It is well wooded with pines and oaks, and contains five villages. Elevation above the sea 8,500 feet. Lat. 31° 20' long 78° 8'.

**TANGON RIVER.**—One of the numerous watercourses traversing the district of Dinajpore. It rises in lat. 26° 43', long 88° 31' and flowing in a southerly direction for 140 miles, falls into the Mahananda, in lat. 24° 57', long 88° 14' having in its course thrown off numerous offshoots right and left.

**TANGREAH.**—A town in the native state of Kemyur, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 80 miles W. by N. from Balasore, and 118 miles E. by N. from Sumbulpore. Lat. 21° 44', long 86° 49'.

**TANJORE.**—A British district in the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west by the Coleroon, separating it from the British districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal.

on the south west by the British district of Madura, and on the west by the British district of Madura, the native state of Poodoosetha, and Trichinopoly. It lies between lat. 9° 52' and 11° 23', long. 78° 55'—79° 55' is 120 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and seventy five in breadth, the area, according to official return, is 8 900 square miles. Its seacoast extends 165 miles, from lat. 9° 52' to 11° 23' but from its southern extremity to Point Calymere, in lat. 10° 16', long. 79° 54', a distance of seventy five miles, the coast cannot be visited by ships of any considerable burthen, in consequence of the shoalness and dangerous nature of Palk's Bay which washes it. There is, however, much coasting trade carried on by the small craft of the country. The coast, which from its southern extremity to Calymere has a direction either north-east or east, at that point turns due north which direction it continues to hold to the northern extremity of the district. Point Calymere is low, sandy and covered with coconut trees, but from projecting so far into the sea, has much of the advantage of an insular situation and the air being refreshed and cooled by the sea-breezes, it is frequented as an agreeable retreat during the hot season. Farther north, in lat. 10° 45', long. 79° 55', lies Negapatnam: it has no port capable of receiving ships, being situate at the mouth of a small branch of the Cauvery, admitting only country boats of inconsiderable burthen. From Negapatnam to the mouth of the Coleroon, the great northern branch of the Cauvery, the shore of the delta of that river extends, and though there are many estuaries and inlets, there is no haven capable of receiving ships of any considerable burthen. The best is Nagore, which, having eight feet of water on its bar at spring tides, has belonging to it vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, which ply to the Eastern Archipelago and to places on the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal. At Tranquebar (formerly a Danish now a British possession), in lat. 11° 1' long. 79° 55', ships must anchor in the open sea in six or seven fathoms water, the inconsiderable branch of the Cauvery at the mouth of which it is situate, admitting only small coasting craft. Through its whole extent the coast is low and sandy the sea shoaly, and the difficulty of communicating with the shore heightened by the violent surf which incessantly beats on it. The Coleroon river, the principal estuary of the Cauvery, and terminating the coast-line of this district towards the north, has at its entrance a bar, dry at low water from which proceeds a shoal, projecting four or five miles into the sea south-eastward, an impediment which is not, however, without use, sheltering from the southerly winds the anchorage of Porto Novo farther north. The extensive delta of the Cauvery is almost entirely comprised within this district, of which it forms the northern and larger part. This district, besides the moisture derived from the rains of

the north-east monsoon receives the benefit of the superfluous waters of the river Cauvery, which swelled by the heavy rains precipitated by the south west monsoon on the remote ghats and the table land of Mysore, rolls down an abundant volume of water, to irrigate and fertilize the low level, alluvial region of Tanjore. The inundation of this great torrent is at its height about the middle of July, when it is a mile wide above the head of the island of Seringham, where it parts into two great branches the northern and larger branch, called the Coleroon, forms the north western boundary of Tanjore for eighty miles, falling into the sea by an estuary of no great size, near Chillumbarum, in lat. 11° 22', long. 79° 45', the other branch, continuing to be denominated the Cauvery takes a south east direction, and is subdivided into a great number of watercourses, traversing and fertilizing the district, until most of them disappear from the effects of absorption and evaporation a few only reaching the sea by small and nearly imperceptible outlets. The principal of these channels is the Vennar which sends off several large watercourses to the southern part of the district, the next in importance are the Kodamurti and Verashalen. The channel of the Coleroon becomes in its progress far more depressed than that of the Cauvery, and vast embankments have been formed to prevent the water of the more elevated channel from deserting it and making its way into the lower. At various intervals there are vents, that allow the water of the Cauvery to escape into the lower parts of the delta, and, if redundant, to pass into the Coleroon. Considerable expense has been incurred, and much ingenuity shown, in the construction of the works requisite for dispensing this extensive and intricate system of irrigation. Altogether probably this district is excelled in fertility and productiveness by none in India, and equalled by few except some rich tracts in the valley of the Ganges. The population is given under the article MADRAS. Little appears to be known concerning the political existence of Tanjore before the middle of the seventeenth century. About the year 1678, Venoysee, a Maharatna chief, and brother of the famous Sevayee, obtained possession of the province and it is from him that the present rajah is descended. From this period a tolerably connected history of the country can be obtained, but it is barren of any information concerning its political relations with other states, its strength, and comparative importance. In 1749 a British expedition was despatched into this principality and this was the first instance in the career of the English being engaged against the forces of a native prince. The object of the expedition was the restoration of a deposed rajah of Tanjore who had applied for assistance to the governor of Fort St. David, promising as a reward the absolute possession of Devd Cottah, exempt from the payment of

tribute. The attempt to restore the exiled rajah proved unsuccessful but the British government, thinking it dangerous to be under the reproach of defeat, undertook a second expedition, which was attended with better results. The reigning prince consented to buy off the invaders by confirming them in the possession and granting the immunity which his rival had promised, and engaged to make a small provision for the person whose real or supposed wrongs had given rise to the war, the English undertaking for his peaceable behaviour. From the time of the conquest of the country by Vencjee, to the reign of Rajah Pretaub Sing, in 1764 the descendants of the former personage appear to have exercised authority uncontrolled by the nabob of the Carnate, and altogether independent of him. During the reign of Tooljajee, the son and successor of Pretaub Sing Mahomed Ali the nabob of Arcot, laid claim to tribute from the state of Tanjore. In the prosecution of this claim he was supported by the Madras government, who commenced hostilities on his behalf took the fort of Tanjore in 1772 and having removed the reigning prince from the throne delivered over the country to the management of the nabob. The home authorities did not approve the measures adopted by the Madras government, and directed the reinstatement of Tooljajee on the throne of his ancestors on the condition of his engaging to pay the tribute claimed by the nabob together with a stipulated sum of money for the maintenance of a subsidiary British force in the fort of Tanjore. On his undertaking to comply a treaty was concluded between the British government and the rajah in 1781 by which the latter was bound to pay annually the sum of 114 286 star pagodas as a tribute and 400 000 as subsidy. This was the first alliance entered into by the British with the rajah of Tanjore. On the death of Tooljajee, there were two claimants to the throne,—the one Ameer Sing the half brother of the deceased rajah, the other Serfojee the son of a distant relative who had been adopted by Tooljajee a short time before his death. The governor of Madras thereupon proceeded in person to Tanjore and there laid the claims of the rival candidates before twelve pundits versed in Hindoo law. They unanimously gave it as their decision that the adoption of Serfojee, to the exclusion of Ameer Sing from the throne, was at variance with that law and that the claim of Ameer Sing was just. The British government determined to act on this decision, and in April, 1787 Ameer Sing was placed on the throne, and invested with regal authority. A treaty was concluded between him and the British government, augmenting the tribute and subsidy and containing provisions for securing a regular payment of the same. After a reign of twelve years, it was said to be discovered that the decision given in 1787, by the assembled pundits, was wrong, that the claims then urged by Serfojee, the

adopted son of Tooljajee, were supported by the principles of Hindoo law, and consequently that Ameer Sing had no right to the throne. Thereupon, in 1788, he was deposed, and Serfojee elevated in his place. In the following year another treaty was concluded, by which Serfojee gave up the country to the permanent possession of the East-India Company, on condition of receiving annually the sum of a lac of star pagodas, or 8 50,000 rupees (which was to be considered the first charge on the net revenues of Tanjore) and a proportion of one-fifth, to be calculated on the remainder of the net revenue. The reasons for the new arrangements under this treaty, were the misgovernment of the country the inability of the state to liquidate the enormous debts contracted by Ameer Sing which were therefore transferred to the Company with the territory on the security of which they were contracted. Under the treaty the rajah had no right of interference with the revenue, or judicial administration of the country. He possessed sovereign authority only in the fort of Tanjore, though by sufferance, it was subsequently extended to a small degree. Serfojee died in 1832, and was succeeded by his only son Sevrajee, whose conduct manifested little of either prudence or regularity. Sevrajee died in 1855, without leaving a son by birth or adoption and there being no law or usage under which the daughter of a Hindoo rajah had any right of succession to the raj, the dignity of the rajahs of Tanjore was declared to be extinct. The extent of Tanjore was formerly greater than at present, parts of the original kingdom having been alienated from it at dates long antecedent to that at which the larger portion of the remainder was transferred to the British.

Negapatam with Nagore ranked among the possessions of the Portuguese, from whom they passed to the Dutch in 1660 and were held by the latter till 1781 when they were taken by the British. The transfer of Devi Cottah to the British has been already noticed. The small seaport of Tranquebar formerly a part of the Tanjore state and four villages adjacent to it, were purchased from the reigning rajah in the year 1616 by the Danish East-India Company subject to the payment of an annual tribute of about 4 000 rupees. In 1624 this territory was surrendered by the purchasers to the king of Denmark, subject to the payment of the tribute, and by him ceded to the British government in 1846, for a pecuniary consideration. The district of Karikal, situate between Tranquebar and Negapatam, was purchased by the French in 1789 from the rajah, and still remains in their possession free from tribute.

TANJORE, a town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras, is situate in an extensive plain, and on the banks of a branch of the river Cauvery. It consists of two forts,

## TAN

the greater and the less, and several suburbs the greater "fort," which is about four miles in circumference, is surrounded by a lofty fortified wall, and a ditch, in some parts dry in others half full of stagnant water. The streets within this fort are irregularly built, and there are various alleys and courts in every direction, without any regard to arrangement a wide space has, however, been left between the ramparts and the houses. The fort contains also numerous pagodas, elevated considerably above the surrounding buildings. The houses of the respectable portion of the inhabitants are substantially built of brick and chunam, and in many cases are tastefully decorated. These of the poor are built of mud, which from the tenacious quality of the soil is well adapted for the purpose, and are tiled. The villages outside the fort are, with but few exceptions built of mud, and thatched the streets being narrow and irregular. Adjoining is the smaller fort a mile in circuit, very strong, with lofty walls built of large stones, a broad ditch excavated out of the solid rock, and a well formed glacis. Within it is the great pagoda, considered to be the finest of the pyramidal temples of India. In the front is a colossal figure of a bull in black granite, regarded as being one of the finest specimens of the arts as practised under the direction of the Brahmins. A fine view of the pagoda and image is given by Daniell, who, however is alleged in some particulars to have deviated from perfect accuracy. Within the old fort is the palace of the rajah, a spacious structure, inclosed by a high wall, and though of ancient date never finished. The durbar or hall of audience, of the Chola family, the primitive dynasty which preceded that at present ruling, is in good preservation being however, held to be unlucky it is now never used for the purpose for which it was destined but, though unoccupied, it far exceeds in splendour the actual residence of the rajah. The roof formed of vast slabs of black stone, is supported by lofty massive pillars of the same material. The musnud, or throne, is a huge mass of black granite, eighteen feet long, sixteen feet broad, and two feet thick. It is elevated three feet above the floor of the apartment.

The barracks for the small force of native infantry stationed here, are situate on an open, dry and elevated piece of ground a mile south-east of the fort. The population of the town of Tanjore is estimated at 80,000 persons. The inhabitants for the most part use water from wells that from the river being so impregnated with iron as to be unfit for domestic purposes. Tanjore is a place of considerable business, having manufactures of silk, muslin, and cottons. Distance from the town of Trichinopoly, E. 30 miles, from the town of Madurai, N.E. 90, from the town of Coimbatore, E. 150, from Bangalore, S.E. 180, from the city of Madras, S.W. 180. Lat. 16 47, long. 79 12.

**TANK POORRERA**, in the territory of

Gwahor or possessions of the family of Scindia, in the ancient province of Malwa, a small town on the route from Gooon to Mow 187 miles S.W. of former 48 N.E. of latter. It is situate on the south west or left bank of the river Lukunda. Lat. 23 7, long 76 11.

**TANKARIA**—See **TURKAKIA**

**TANKETSE**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 163 miles N.E. from Chamba and 188 miles E. from Birmagar. Lat. 34 2, long 78 19.

**TANLADY**—A town in the British district of Amherst one of the Tenasserim provinces, 20 miles E.N.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16 87, long 97 59.

**TANNAH**—A collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. Including its sub-collectorate of Colaba, it is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Damara, the collectorate of Surat, and the territory of the Guicowar, on the south by the collectorate of Rutnagerry on the east by the collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Poona, and the territory of Sattara, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from N lat 17 56' to 20 20' and from E long 73 42' to 78 48'. Its greatest length from north to south is 175 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west sixty five miles. The area comprises 5,477 square miles.

The great Bombay and Agra road intersects this collectorate from Colicete ferry, opposite the island of Bombay, to the Tall Ghaut, a distance between sixty and seventy miles, as does likewise the road from the north connecting the capital of Bombay with Surat and Baroda. The district is also traversed by the Indian Peninsular Railway the first section of which, extending to the town of Tannah, was opened on the 16th April, 1853. The population is given under the article **BOMBAY**.

The district in 1844 was the scene of extensive gang-robberies and daring outrages. Vigorous measures were rendered necessary for their suppression and these being taken by the government, the country has now for some years continued in a state of order and tranquillity. Tannah the chief town, is distant 24 miles N.E. from Bombay. Ten years ago its population was estimated at about 9,000 but an increase has doubtless taken place since the completion to this town of the railroad from the city of Bombay. Lat. 19° 10', long. 73 8.

**TANNOOR**, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town and seaport at the mouth of a small river falling into the Arabian Sea. In the year 1782 the British army, under the command of Colonel Humberstone, acting against the forces of Hyder Ali, took refuge here from a storm and rain of five days continuance, which dispersed the boats, spoiled the provisions and damaged the ammunition of the expedition. It was formerly a prosperous place, but is now much decayed.

## TAN—TAR.

Distance from Calcutta, S.E. 23 miles, Mangalore, 170, Bombay 546 Lat. 10 53, long. 75 56

**TANWAR**, in the jaghure of Jajhar heat. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hannee to Neemuch, and 98 miles S. of the former. There are a few shops here, and there is good water from wells. Lat. 27 52' long 76 10'

**TAOOROO**, in the British district of Goozon. Heat. gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Rewaree to Boondshuhur 20 miles E. of the former Lat. 28 12' long 77

**TAPOO**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor or Marwar 40 miles N by E from Jodhpoor, and 80 miles S from Beekaneer Lat. 26 55' long 73 15'

**TAPTEK**—A river rising within the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. Its source is near Mooltaee, 22 miles S.E. of the town of Barool, in about lat 21 46' long 78 21. It takes a circuitous but generally westerly direction of 180 miles, to the western boundary of the district, where, in lat. 21 27' long 76 50', it passes into the territory of Gwalior or the possessions of Scindia. Following a south-westerly course along the southern base of the Satpore range, it flows by the city of Boorhaunpoor where it has a mean width of 300 feet, and during the periodical rains acquires a great volume of water but in winter and spring it is easily fordable, the depth seldom exceeding one foot. At that season, the alligators with which it sometimes swarms, take refuge in the deep pools in the river channel. At the distance of about 161 miles from its source, and in lat 21 17' long 76 20' it passes from the territory of Gwalior and forming for forty miles the boundary between the Nizam's dominions and the district of Candesh, through which it pursues a westerly course and subsequently flowing through the southern portion of the Guicowars dominions and the British district of Surat, it falls into the Bay of Cambay in lat. 21 3' long 72° 42' having a total length of course of 441 miles. It can scarcely be deemed a navigable stream, as at Surat, seventeen or eighteen miles above its mouth, it is fordable when the tide is out, and only small craft of about forty or fifty tons burthen can ascend so far from the sea. It is said to be navigable in the dry season for boats of light draught throughout its whole extent in Candesh. The mouth is obstructed by numerous shifting sands and a bar, through which, according to the latest accounts, there is but one channel, which at low water spring tides is so shallow as to allow the passage of only small boats and even they frequently touch the bottom. Outside the bar is the anchorage, called Surat Roads, at no time very safe, but particularly dangerous in April and May, when south winds prevail. Serious loss of life and property has sometimes been occasioned by the

overflow of the river. In 1837, sixty-nine villages are stated to have been ruined, the majority of them being entirely swept away, 2,204 houses destroyed, 112 lives lost, and agricultural stock and property carried off to the value of 2,19,622 rupees, or 21,963*l*.

**TARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Pokhura to Balmoor, and 29 miles N of the latter Lat. 26 8, long 71 12'

**TARA**, in the British district of Moradabad, Heat. gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 30 miles N of the former Lat. 29 15' long 79

**TARA**.—See CHILLARYARA.

**TARAGARRH** in the hill state of Hindoor a hill fort on the ridge which, rising from the left bank of the Sutley has a south-easterly direction until it joins the Sub Himalaya. During the Goorkha war in the operations preparatory to the investment of Malown, Lieutenant Lawrie succeeded, after vast toil and perseverance, in bringing battering-guns over the rugged surface, and the defences being quickly demolished, the Goorkha garrison evacuated the fort, which was found to be one of the strongest places in the country. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,090 miles. Lat 31 16' long 76 50'

**TARA GHAT** in the British district of Mirzapoor Heat. gov of the N W Provinces, a pass on the route from the town of Mirzapoor to Rewa, and six miles S.W. of the former. Here an excellent road made under the superintendence of British engineers, crosses the brow of the Tara, a low range of sandstone hills rising above the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and forming in that direction the first or lowest buttress of the succession of plateaus constituting the elevated tract of Bhogoleund. Elevation of the crest above the sea 510 feet. Lat 25 5, long 82° 54

**TARAGURH**, in the Baree Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chakri river 110 miles N.E. by E. of the town of Lahore Lat. 32° 25', long 75 59'

**TARAGURH**.—See AJMER.

**TARAKOTE**—A town in the British district of Cuttack, Heat. gov of Bengal 42 miles N.E. by N of Cuttack. Lat. 20 55', long. 86 15'

**TARAPPOOR**, in the collectorate of Tannah, presidency of Bombay a town situated on the south side of a small bay and north west of a mountain called the Peak of Terrapora, which is surmounted by rugged rocks, resembling at a distance a huge fortress. North-west of the town is anchorage, but not very good the bottom being full of rocks. It was strongly fortified by the Portuguese. In 1789 it was stormed by the Mahrattas, who, having blown up the defences by mines, encountered a desperate resistance until nearly the whole garrison



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was slaughtered, the few who remained asking and receiving quarter. Distant N from Bombay 60 miles. Lat. 19° 50', long 72° 45'

**TARAPPOOR**, in the British district of Meerut, West-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Rhyoor, 27 miles N E by E. of the former. Lat. 26° 14', long 78° 8'

**TARAPPOOR**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 27 miles W of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 40', long 75° 53'

**TARECHER** in Bundelcund, a small town in the district of Tehree, on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 110 miles W of former. S.E. of latter. Lat. 25° 25', long 78° 58'

**TARGAON**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 10 miles S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 30', long 74° 18'

**TARIWALA**, in Sirhind, in the British district of Ferozpoore, a village situated on the left bank of the Sutley, which at this point divides itself into two channels, the main stream making a great circuit to the north-west, and sending a branch to the left, nearly west, thus insulating a space of ground about eight miles long and two wide. Tariwala is distant N W from Calcutta 1,145 miles. Lat. 31° 2', long 76° 14'

**TAREKAGHAT**—A town in Nepal, situated on the right bank of the Marshangdi river, and 71 miles W N W from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28°, long 84° 13'

**TARLA**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 18 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 30', long 74° 1'

**TARLA**—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, 23 miles S W from Kolapoor and 53 miles N W from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 27', long 74° 4'

**TAROLI**—A town in the British province of Jhanssee, territory of Bundelkund, situated on the right bank of the Betwa river and 26 miles E N E from Jhanssee. Lat. 26° 34', long 79° 3'

**TAROOB**—A town in Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situated on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 150 miles N E. by E from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 39', long 80° 20'

**TARRA**, in the north-east of the Punjab a town in the British district of Lahore, 72 miles N.E. of Kangra. Lat. 32° 43', long 77° 13'

**TARSAON**—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 85 miles N of Belgaum. This town was the chief place of a jaghree of the same name, which a short time since lapsed to the British government. Lat. 17° 2', long 74° 40'

**TASSANGSUDEN**—A town in the native state of Bhootan, situated on the right bank of a branch of the Sittoung river, and 145 miles

N W by N from Durrung. Lat. 27° 34', long 91° 17'

**TASSISUDEN**—A town with citadel in the native state of Bhootan situated on the right bank of the Goddada river and 127 miles N W from Gualpara. Tassissuden is the capital of Bhootan, and the residence of the Deb rajah. Lat. 27° 30', long 89° 23'

**TATARPOOR**, in the British district of Ahmurb, West-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 42 miles N E. of the former. Lat. 27° 34', long 78° 35'

**TATTA**, in Sindh a town formerly very famous, but now much decayed, is situated about three miles west of the right or western bank of the Indus, and four miles above the point where the Buggeur or western and the Seta or eastern branches of the river separate. Its site is consequently close to the vertex of the delta of the Indus, the channel of which is here about a mile and a quarter wide, with a muddy stream, in the low season occupying only a third of this space. The present city is built on a slight eminence, composed of the rubbish of former buildings, in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Mukhal hills. It is in consequence exceedingly unhealthy. The British troops stationed here in 1859 suffered dreadful loss from diseases, resulting from the pestilential air and bad water which last is not only unwholesome but fetid and offensive to the senses. The town appears to have been formerly insulated by the water of the Indus, and is still nearly so during the season of inundation when this passes away, it leaves numerous stagnant pools which infect the air. Dr Burnes states that it was once thirty miles in circuit, judging no doubt from the vast space in the vicinity overgrown by tombs and ruins but these are with much probability considered by Wood to be the relics of successive cities, built on various but contiguous sites, to avoid the ravages, or take advantage of the navigation, of the shifting currents of the Indus. These extensive ruins are scattered from Peer Puttah, about ten miles south of Tatta, to Sami-Nuggur, three miles north-west of it. The ruins of the great fortress of Kulacote show it to have been constructed with much labour and skill, in a massive style of building. "The vast cemetery of six square miles," observes Kennedy, "may not contain less than a million of tombs—a rude guess but the area would admit of four millions." In these ruins the masonry and carving, both in brick and stone, display great taste, skill, and industry the bricks especially are of the finest sort, nearly equalling porcelain. Kennedy observes, "The finest channelled stone could not surpass the sharpness of edge and angle, and accuracy of form." Tatta, viewed at some distance from the outside, presents a very striking and picturesque appearance, as its lofty houses rise over the numerous acacias and other trees, everywhere interspersed, and

# TAU-TAV

which, says Kennedy "formed altogether as fine a picture of city totemy as I remember to have seen in India." But this illusion is dispelled on entering the town where the houses are everywhere falling into ruin to which they are prone being constructed for the most part of a timber framework, on the outside of which are nailed laths, which are plastered over with mud of a gray colour, so as when new to have the appearance of a solid wall of masonry. These structures are sometimes three or four stories high, and covered with flat roofs of earth. From the fragility of the materials, they can last but a short time and the work of ruin is continually in progress in the town. All the houses are surmounted by *badgers* a sort of ventilator built somewhat in the shape of a windmill, and conveying even in the most sultry weather, a current of cool and refreshing air. The streets are deserted, the houses in ruins, and everything indicates depression and poverty the inhabitants are dirty squalid, and of unhealthy appearance. The only building worth notice is the brick built mosque of Shah Jehan itself crumbling into ruins. Of the decayed manufactures of Tatta, the principal is that of *loonges*, a thick rich, and variegated fabric, having a warp of silk and a woof of cotton, with (in the more costly kinds) much gold thread interwoven. The silk is imported from Persia, Kabul and Turkistan the cotton from Eastern India. Coarse cotton fabrics, both plain and coloured, were formerly manufactured in considerable quantity but have lately been superseded by those of England. British woollens are greatly prized. It is said that in 1742 when Nadir Shah entered this city at the head of his army there were 40 000 weavers, 20 000 other artisans, and 60 000 dealers in various departments. Alexander Hamilton who visited Tatta in 1699, calls it a very large and rich city about three miles long and one and a half broad, and states that 80 000 persons had, within a short time previously, died of the plague, and that one-half of the city was uninhabited. This would lead us to the conclusion that previously to that calamity the population was above 150 000. The present population is variously estimated—at below 2,000 at less than 10 000 at 12,000, 15 000 18,000, 20 000, and 40 000. The number of artisans and traders ascertained (as mentioned above) by Wood, affords grounds for estimating the population at about 10,000. Tatta has been supposed to be the Pattala of the ancients. Pottinger states that the earliest mention he has found of it is in the ninety second year of the Hagra, but he does not give any reference to the place of such mention. Burnes says, the antiquity of Tatta is unquestioned. Outram assigns its foundation to 1445, but does not cite his authority. Macanudo states, from native authorities, that it was founded 900 of the Hagra, or A.D. 1522. In 1855 it was pillaged and burned by some Portuguese

mercenaries. In A.D. 1000 it was, according to this last authority again destroyed in the Mogal invasion by Akbar and never completely recovered. In 1768 a British factory was established there, and withdrawn in 1776 in 1799 an abortive attempt was made to re-establish it. In the beginning of 1869 the house belonging to the factory was occupied by a British garrison. Tatta is in lat. 24° 44', long 68°.

**TAUDAMURRY**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras 79 miles S.E. by E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 39', long 77° 57'.

**TAUDAPURTEE**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 79 miles E by S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 54', long 78° 8'.

**TAUNDLA** in the territory of Jabooah in Malwa, a town near the west frontier towards Guserat. It is represented as a considerable place, distant 50 miles W. of Dujain. Lat. 23° long 74° 32'.

**TAUNGINE**—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, 16 miles N. of Moulemein. Lat. 16° 42', long 97° 41'.

**TAUNSA** a river of the British district of Tannah rises on the western face of the Western Ghats, in lat. 19° 41' long 78° 29', and flowing westerly for fifty-eight miles, falls into the sea at lat. 19° 30', long 78° 50'.

**TAURSA**—A town in the territory of Nagpoor 19 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 57 miles S by W from Seoni. Lat. 21° 15', long 79° 38'.

**TAUSRAH** in the British district of Kara, presidency of Bombay a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 38 miles N. of the latter. Distance S.W. of Nedunuch 156 miles, E. of Kara 40. Lat. 23° 48', long 78° 18'.

**TAVOY**—One of the Tenasserim provinces. It is bounded on the north by Amherst, on the south by Mergu on the east by Siam, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. It extends between lat. 12° 44' and 14° 50' has an average breadth of about fifty miles, and an area of about 4 920 square miles. Its general character is mountainous, intersected by valleys, through which flow numerous streams. Some of the mountains attain considerable height the range which separates the low lands round Tavoy from the interior in some parts reaches a height of 3 000 feet the highest range is about thirty or forty miles from the coast. Thick forest and impenetrable brushwood cover the mountains, and jungle exists over a great part of the province.

Rice is the staple production of the province, and the country is well calculated for its cultivation. A failure in the crops is unknown. By more care and attention than is at present given to the subject, and by converting the swamps and overgrown wilderness into paddy-lands, that commodity might be made an im-

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portant article of export, and a source of revenue. The cotton-plant is cultivated, but not to any considerable extent. The same may be said of tobacco and indigo both of which are of good quality. Yams are in great abundance, also potatoes, red pepper, ginger, oranges, limes, citrons, tamarinds, pine-apples, plantains, are good but scantily produced. The teak, the mango, the papaya, and palms of all kinds, are found in great abundance.

Tavoy is the most valuable of all the Tenasserim provinces in regard to mineral productions. Of all the iron-ores, says Dr. Hailor, 'that of Tavoy is the most important.' It is found in many parts of the province, but the best, in point of quantity and quality is that at a short distance to the north of the town. It occurs there in two forms "Octohedral, common magnetic iron ore, massive, in granular concretions, crystallised, splendid, metallic, highly magnetic, with polarity." Though the existence of the ore has been known to the Burmese, it had not been worked. The locality of these mines is unrivalled with respect to advantageous situation, being a few miles from a part of the river which is accessible to vessels of 200 tons burthen. The province is also rich in tin-ore, which is found generally in hills, or at the foot of mountains.

The population in 1841, of the province and town inclusive amounted to 37,354 souls, the greater part consisting of Burmese and Talains, the remainder being Siamese, Chinese, Malays, &c.

**TAVOY** the principal place of the province, is situated on the eastern bank of the river of the same name, about thirty five miles from its mouth and though inaccessible for vessels of large burthen within some miles of the town its course being obstructed by shoals and sand banks, it can be reached by ships of 120 tons. It is in the midst of a rich alluvial plain which is bounded on the west, three miles distant, and on the east at six miles, by a range of precipitous and thickly wooded hills, varying in height from 200 to 400 feet. The valley is subject to inundations during the wet season and rice is cultivated extensively in the vicinity of the town. Notwithstanding, however, this great moisture, which is in most other cases the frightful cause of disease, the place is considered very healthy, and is proved to be so by the few deaths which occur among the troops stationed here, as well as the natives. The shape of the town is that of an irregular square. It is surrounded on three sides by a ditch, the other facing the river a deep nullah runs through the midst. The town consists of two parts the inner, which is inclosed by a wall fifteen feet high, and the outer, which is surrounded by one eight feet high, and now partially in ruins. There is a good bazaar from which any description of provision may be procured at a cheap rate. The streets are open, and in good order. The population in 1847

was upwards of 10,000 souls consisting chiefly of Chinese Malays, Malabars, and Burmese. There is a trade carried on between this place and the ports on the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 14° 7', long. 98° 18'.

**TAVOY ISLAND** extends from lat. 12° 55'—13° 15', long. 98° 23', twenty miles south of Tavoy Point. It is of moderate height, six leagues in length, and two miles in breadth. It is the most northern of the chain of islands forming the Mergui Archipelago. There is a pagoda at the south end. In the driest weather fresh water is procurable on its eastern shore.

**TAVOY RIVER** has its source in some hills about lat. 14° 50', long. 98° 30' and runs in a southerly direction for a course of about 100 miles, entering the sea in lat. 13° 30', long. 98° 20'. The upper part is much interrupted, but it is navigable for boats of large burthen fifty miles above the town of Tavoy, and at that place ships of 120 tons burthen can approach. It is here 300 yards broad, but in its further progress is swelled by so many streams that at its mouth it exceeds a mile in width. In its lower course it is studded with numerous islands which however much they may add to the beauty of the scenery greatly detract from its commercial advantages, as they materially impede the navigation. There is a good harbour ten miles from the entrance but the approach to this is rendered intricate from the above-named causes.

**TAWRUGERRI**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or territories of the Nizam, 17 miles S from Moodgal. Lat. 15° 46', long. 78° 20'.

**TEBBHEE**, in the Baree Doob division of the Punjab a town situated on the right bank of the Sutlej river, 121 miles S W by S of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 6' long. 72° 55'.

**TEOTOVA**—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam 52 miles S E from Ellah poor. Lat. 20° 36', long. 78° 4'.

**TEGOOLA**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 37 miles N E by N from Hyderabad, and 159 miles N W from Gustoor. Lat. 17° 48', long. 78° 56'.

**TEGURN**, in the territory of Nepal, on the eastern boundary of the British district of Kumaon a village on the left bank of the river Kales, on the route from Askot to the Beas Pass, 18 miles N E. of Askot. Lat. 29° 55' long. 80° 38'.

**TEKKREE**, in the British district of Delhi a village on the route from Delhi to Hansae, and 16 miles W of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40', long. 77° 1'.

**TEKKREE**—A town in the British district of Meerut, Hunt-gov of the N W Provinces, a town situate 27 miles N W of the city of Meerut. Population 2,332. Lat. 29° 14' long. 77° 25'.

TEE—TEH.

**TEEMBA**.—A town in Gussarat, or dominions of the Guikowar situate on the left bank of the Taptee river and 73 miles S from Baroda Lat 21 11, long 78° 10'

**TEENJINNA**.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpore lieut. gov of Bengal, 55 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 40', long. 84° 46'

**TEENMOHONRE**.—A town in the British district of Jessore, lieut.-gov of Bengal, 53 miles E.N. E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 54', long 89° 10'

**TEERA** in the Damam division of the Panjab a town situated 21 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 46 miles S by W of the town of Peshawar Lat. 33° 21' long 71° 29'

**TEERAH**.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate 25 miles S W from the Great Western Runn and 50 miles W by N from Bhogj Lat. 23° 21' long 69°

**TEEREE**, in Gurkwal, the principal place of that raj and residence of its rajah. It is situate on the left bank of the Bhagerettie, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course and just below the confluence of the Bhilling which falls into it on the left or eastern side. Webb, who visited this locality in 1808 describes Teerree as a village and when Moorcroft passed, in 1819 it contained only the residence of the rajah, a very humble man, and the dwellings of his followers. The Bhilling abounds in a sort of fish called a trout by Moorcroft, which is snared in great numbers. Elevation above the sea, of the town, 3228 feet, of the level of the Bhagerettie, below it, 2278. Lat 30° 23' long 78° 31'

**TEERNER**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 22 miles W of the former Lat. 25° 24', long 81° 58'

**TEESGAUM**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 23 miles E.N.E. of Ahmednuggur Lat 19° 11, long 75° 6'

**TEESTA** a great river traversing part of Bengal, rises, according to the account of the Nepalese, in Tibet, and as is conjectured, in about lat 27° 59' long 88° 50'. Flowing westward for twenty miles through Tibet, and southward through Sikkim for ninety seven miles, it then forms for ten miles the boundary between Bhutan and Sikkim, and for twenty three miles that between Bhutan and Darjeeling passing eastward of the sanatorium of the latter place. Subsequently dividing the British district of Dinajpore from Bantan for ten miles, it enters Dinajpore and thirty miles below that point divides into two branches of nearly equal size one, proceeding south westerly, is denominated the Atree the other flowing with-easterly continues to be called the Teesta. About five miles below the point of divarication, it passes into a projecting por-

tion of the territory of Cooch Behar, through which it flows eight miles farther, and then passing into the district of Rungpore, proceeds through it in a south-easterly direction for 110 miles to its confluence with the Brahmapootra, on the right side, in lat. 25° 14' long 89° 41', its total length of course being 318 miles. The gorge east of Darjeeling by which the Teesta flows from the mountains, is one of the two passes from Bengal into Sikkim, and is denominated the Sabak Gola Pass. The river is deep enough in this gorge to be navigated upwards five or six miles. The body of water is very great, and on reaching the plain, the channel is 700 or 800 yards wide but the navigation is difficult and precarious from the rapids, and from numerous rocks and large stones in the bed so that it is available only for floating timber and for canoes, used for guiding it. However, as high up as Puharpore, fifteen miles above the divergence of the Attree, it is at all times navigable for craft of six or seven tons, and during the monsoon rains for those of forty or fifty tons. Though the Teesta, or south eastern branch of this great stream, is now the larger formerly the Attree or south western branch had a much superior volume of water and discharged the great drainage of the Snowy Mountains of Sikkim and of Dootan as well as of the plain at their base, into various tributaries of the Ganges. For the last fifty years, however the drainage has taken an easterly direction to the Brahmapootra, into which it is discharged principally by the channel of the Teesta.

**TEETABURHAUT**.—A town of Amam, in the British district of Seebpoor, 40 miles S.W. of Seebpoor Lat 26° 36', long 94° 10'

**TEETLAKOT** in the British district of Kumaon lieut. gov of the N W Provinces, a stockade formerly held by the troops of Nepal. It is situate two miles W of the right bank of the Kali, on a spur of mountains running southwards from the main range of the Himalaya, on the route from Askot to the Beema Pass, 24 miles N.E. of Askot. Lat. 29° 58', long 80° 40'

**TEETROUN** in the British district of Suharanpore lieut gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Suharanpore to Panceput 26 miles S.W. by S. of the former Lat. 29° 40' long 77° 25'

**TEGHOOR**.—A town in the British district of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 13 miles W.N.W. of Dharwar Lat. 15° 33', long 74° 54'

**TEGRA**.—A town in the British district of Mongheer lieut gov of Bengal, 33 miles W by N of Mongheer Lat. 25° 27', long. 86°

**TEHARA**, in Surhind, a small town on the route from Ludiana to Ferozpoor, and 23 miles W of the former. It is situate close to the left bank of the Sutlej, and exhibits ori-

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denoe of former importance, its present mud houses being built amongst numerous ruins of edifices constructed substantially of burnt brick. It, with the adjacent territory, was conquered by Ranjess Singh, who conferred it on the Allowalla chief, by whose defection during the Lahore war it has passed into the possession of the East-India Company. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,333 miles. Lat. 30° 57', long 75° 25'.

**TEHER**, in the Barce Doceh division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, 86 miles S of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 26', long 73° 51'.

**TEHREE** in Bundelkund, a town of late years generally the residence of the rajah of Oorcha, thence frequently styled the rajah of Tehree. It is on the route from Agra to Bampur, 201 miles S.E. of former, 72 N W of latter. Garden styles it "a large walled town," but according to Sleeman it "is a wretched town, without one respectable dwelling house tenanted, beyond the palace, or one merchant, or even shopkeeper, of capital and credit. There are some tolerable houses unoccupied and in ruins, and there are a few neat temples, built as tombs or cenotaphs, in and about the city." On an adjoining height is a fort. Water and supplies for troops are abundant here. Lat. 24° 42', long 78° 53'.

**TEHERWARA**.—See **THEWARA**.

**TEIMBOORNEE**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay 58 miles W.N.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 1', long 75° 18'.

**TEINGHA**, in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh 95 miles S.E. of the former, 15 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 7', long 81° 45'.

**TEKRAH**, in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route, by the Nanamau Ghat or ferry, from Futtiegarh to Lucknow 66 miles S.E. of the former 45 W. of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 26° 51', long 80° 24'.

**TEKERAPURRA**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 86 miles N.E. by E. from Jeypoor, and 103 miles W. by N. from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 35', long 83° 34'.

**TEKKERE**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, situated six miles S of the left bank of the Nerbudda river, and 37 miles S from Dhar. Lat. 22° 2', long 75° 27'.

**TEKMAH** in the British district of Assamgarh, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Assamgarh to that of Jounpore 21 miles S.W. of the former, and 22 N.E. of the latter. It has a small bazar, distant 40 miles N. of Benares. Lat. 25° 58', long 83°.

**TEK MYOO**.—A town in the British district of Aracan, 26 miles S.W. by W. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 13', long 92° 46'.

**TEK NAAF**.—A town standing on a low

point of land at the entrance of the Nnaf river, in the British district of Aracan, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 63 miles W. by N. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 49', long 92° 23'.

**TEKRA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeerulmeer a village on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jeerulmeer and 76 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 10', long 73° 2'.

**TELIAPUR**, in the British district of Moradabad, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Muzafferpore, and 16 miles W. of the former place. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 902 miles. Lat. 28° 54', long 78° 36'.

**TELL RIVER** rises in lat. 19° 54', long 82° 41', and flowing north west for 120 miles, through the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, falls into the Mahanuddy river in lat. 20° 55', long 84° 9'.

**TELLICHERY**, in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, a seaport town and British military station. Abreast of the fort is a ledge of black rocks between which and the land small craft may anchor, being in some degree sheltered from the sea, but large ships touching here, when 'there is a chance of unsettled weather, should anchor well out in seven or eight fathoms for H.M.S. *Sperdy* of seventy four guns was lost at Tellicherry in November 1781. The fleet having anchored in five and five and a half fathoms, a heavy sea began to roll which made that ship strike on the *Sickles* s anchor she being moored inside the *Sperdy*. A double light is exhibited from the flagstaff all night throughout the year. For moderate-sized vessels the anchorage is one and a half or two miles off the town with a bottom of soft mud. The site of the town is very beautiful, open to the sea on the west, and on the opposite side backed by wooded hills interspersed with valleys, and watered by a fine river. The neighbouring country is highly productive the low lands producing annually two, and in some places three, crops of rice in the year. The coconut-tree also grows in great abundance and perfection, and is applied to various uses the trunks are worked up for small boats, and frames and rafters for houses, the leaves are used for thatch, mats, and baskets the nut affords food and oil, and in its unripe state an agreeable beverage, and the sap drawn off by incision into the trunk, on fermentation, is converted into the intoxicating beverage toddy, which, when distilled, yields the spirit called arrack. The citadel or fort, in which are situated the jail and hospital, is built on a rising ground close to the sea, and about forty feet above its level. It is of an oblong shape, being 117 yards in length and thirty four in breadth, its length runs parallel to the sea-shore. The whole of the north-west side of the citadel is occupied by a lofty building the upper part of which is appropriated to the criminal court and offices, and the lower part forms the jail, which is calculated to contain

200 persons. The climate, though very wet during the monsoon, the average annual fall of rain being from 120 to 140 inches, is found healthy. On account of its salubrity, it has been denominated the Montpellier of India. The houses of the majority of the population are of unburnt brick, and thatched, but those of a better sort are built of laterite, of which there are great quantities in the neighbouring hills. The population is estimated at 20 000, the majority of whom are Moplahs or Muslims, the rest Brahmmins, with a few Christians. In the year 1783 it was besieged by the forces of Hyder Ali and relieved upon the arrival of a British force under Major Abington. At that time it was a place of much importance. In the year 1790 it is described by Bartolmeas as a city belonging to the English, where they have a considerable settlement, a council, and an arsenal. They employ this city as a military post, where they collect troops brought from Bombay, in order to keep in subjection the inhabitants of Malacca. A brisk trade is carried on at Tellicherry pepper forms one of the principal articles of commerce, the other exports consist of cardamoms, ginger, arrow root, cinnamon, sandalwood, and other Malabar productions, which they transport to Bombay, and thence to England." Distance from Serlingapatam, S W, 95 miles Madras, S.W, 340 Lat. 11 45' long 75 33'

**TELTAREE**—A town of North Eastern India, in the British district of Goalpara, 44 miles W.S.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 26° 52' long 90

**TEMI**—A town in the native state of Sikkim, situated on the right bank of the Teesta river and 18 miles N.E. from Darjeeling Lat. 27° 14' long 88° 30'

**TENASSERIM**.—The provinces of Tenasserim, comprehending Amherst, Tavoy Ya, and Mergui, extend along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, between lat 10 43—18 25' long 96 55—99 30' The length is about 500 miles, the breadth is very irregular, varying as the coast approaches the range of mountains forming the landward boundary of the territory or recedes from it, probably it nowhere exceeds eighty miles. The area may be estimated at 80,000 square miles. The area of these provinces has been recently enlarged by the annexation of that portion of the territory acquired from the Burmese in 1852, which lies to the east of the Sitang river and their northern frontier has thus been extended from the Salween river to the Sitang on the east they are bounded by the Shansee range of mountains, whose height varies from 3 000 to 5,000 feet, on the south by the river Pak Shan, and on the west by the sea. These provinces are under the immediate jurisdiction of the supreme government.

The soil, though of great extent, presents little variety of character. It is generally bold and rocky, and in many places bordered by numerous islands. Towards the south,

opposite Mergui, are a cluster differing in size, shape, and height, bearing the name of the Mergui Archipelago. The coast is indented by numerous creeks and small streams, several rivers of some magnitude also empty themselves into the bay, affording good anchorage and harbourage for ships of large burthen. With the exception of the deltas of such rivers, which furnish many acres of alluvial soil, peculiarly fit for rice-cultivation the coast vegetation is confined in a great degree to vast forests and almost impenetrable jungle. Between Ye and Tavoy the coast consists of large tracts of swampy land, called Sandarbunds, where the mangrove, and other trees which thrive in brackish water, grow luxuriantly and in abundance.

The physical aspect of this territory is much diversified. It may be characterised generally as a mountainous country but having also large plains or valleys, intersected by many fine and fertilising rivers. The mountains are clothed from the base to the summit with thick forests and brushwood, the valleys are appropriated to the cultivation of the various productions raised within the provinces. Towards the north, the country is more level, consisting of vast alluvial plains, highly fertile being watered by the Salween and the Sitang, further to the south the aspect changes to that of a more elevated country. Here the mountains run in three parallel ridges, in a direction from north-north west to south-south east, varying in height from 3,000 to 4 500 feet, and gradually diminishing as they approach the shore, till their elevation does not exceed 500 feet. In the lower parts of the province, the interior still continues mountainous, but less elevated and towards the shore terminates in low plains or swamps and the only communication here is by boats, which navigate the nullahs and creeks.

The principal rivers have tides flowing a considerable distance up the country, they are all wide and generally deep at their mouths and though their navigation is sometimes intricate and interrupted, all can be safely traversed. They are subject to annual inundations which render the proximate soil amazingly fertile. But besides fertilising the soil, these rivers afford great facilities for foreign and internal trade and the villages in the provinces being for the most part situated on their banks the transit of merchandise from one to another is easily effected by canoe. The chief rivers are the Salween, Sitang, Attaran and Tenasserim which will be found described under their respective names.

Almost all the ground that is not subject to inundations is occupied by dense forests, containing gigantic and valuable timber. They occupy it is said, two-thirds of the whole extent of the provinces one-fifth only is under cultivation, and when the British first became possessed of the country it presented a complete wilderness. Rules for the grant of uncleared lands, framed with the utmost

moderation and liberality, were in due time drawn out.

One of the most important mineral productions is coal the quality has been described as excellent, and the quantity considerable. The localities in which it exists, it has also been said present advantages of transport. "Iron," says Helffer "is found in one or the other form almost everywhere." It occurs in beds, in veins, and in rocks it is most abundant between Ye and Tavoy approximating the seacoast. In the territory between the Salween and Gyne rivers, it is found in sandstone hills, which vary from forty to 200 feet in height. Its quality improves towards the south, near Tavoy and this situation would be very advantageous for works, being only four and twenty miles from the river which distance might be traversed by a canal or rail road. The ore found here would, Dr Helffer asserts furnish from seventy four to eighty per cent. of raw iron. Mines are nowhere at present worked, in several places, however, are to be found the remains of furnaces and pits long neglected. Next to iron, tin is the metal most generally diffused through the province. It is confined, however in a great degree to the southern parts. The richest mines exist near the Pakkahan river, which forms the southern boundary of the province.

The range of mountains in which the tin-ore is found is a continuation of the Siamese tin territory of Rinowag. The tin is found in the debris of primitive rocks, like in all other parts of Tenasserim but the grains or crystals are much larger, and the soil in which they are buried yields eight to ten feet of tin, while at Tavoy the utmost is seven feet." At Mergui also tin is very prevalent, the hill on which the town stands containing much ore in the form of black sand and oxide. At some remote period, it is evident that the ore has been extracted in considerable quantities, as a large extent of surface remains upturned in the localities where it exists. The Burmese method of working is very rude and unscientific. Gold is frequently to be met with in various parts of the province, but nowhere in any considerable quantities. When found it is generally in the sands of rivers but its primary source has not been discovered. It is supposed to lie on the foreign side of the mountain-chain as it is most prevalent in the streams which flow into Tenasserim from the eastward. An analysis of sundry particles found in the streams of the Tavoy district was considered so satisfactory as to induce the government to order an examination of the rocks in the vicinity of the auriferous streams. Copper has lately been discovered in two islands of the Mergui Archipelago viz., Bal Ivan's Island and Collagkank, in the former in veins of quartz, in the latter in gneiss. Lead and antimony have been met with in some parts of the Amherst territory, but in very small quantities.

The only manifestation of the existence of

volcanic agency appears in the numerous hot springs to be met with in many parts of the country. On the Attaran river, and near Amherst, these exist in great numbers they are sometimes as much as fifty feet in circumference, and near their banks thirty five feet deep. The quality of the water is that of a sulphurous mineral, tinged slightly with chalybeate.

The year is divided into the wet and dry season, the former commencing with the approach of the south west monsoon about June and lasting till October, when the latter sets in. The natives on the coast divide the year into three seasons, viz., the hot, the rainy, and the cold the first commencing in February the second in June, and the third in October. The temperature, however, hardly varies sufficiently to justify the adoption of this division. The greatest heat prevails during the month of April, and then the thermometer is sometimes above 100 and the weather very oppressive. Notwithstanding these provinces extend over a distance of seven degrees of latitude, there is little diversity of temperature throughout, and when a difference is perceptible, it is occasioned more from disparity in the fall of rain than any other cause. In the northern parts, the monsoon makes its appearance with great violence and continues till the end of October or beginning of November. During the five or six following months, no rain takes place. In Mergui, on the contrary the monsoon comes in mildly and though it rains more at one time than at another showers are common all the year. The climate was considered a subject of such importance that, by order of government, a report was made to parliament concerning the health and mortality of her majesty's troops serving in these provinces, and this investigation has led to the knowledge of the fact that there is less sickness and fewer deaths here, among both Europeans and sepoy than in almost any other part of the territories of the East-India Company. This appears the more remarkable from the prevalence of that active generator of disease, excessive moisture, caused by the abundance of marshes, jungle, and dense forests which exist in the vicinity of the most populous districts. But clear and undeniable facts are adduced in proof of the healthfulness of the provinces and it is said that the exhalations, instead of proving pernicious consequences, tend to cool the atmosphere, and promote its salubrity. So beneficial," says this report, "has the climate of this coast been deemed for invalids, that in November 1823 in consequence of the favourable results of some previous experiments, the commander in chief gave instructions to the medical board at Madras for the establishment of a sanatorium either at Moulemein or at Amherst." The complaints that are most common and dangerous are fevers of the intermittent type, inflammation of the lungs and liver, catarrh,

and dysentery. These at times prove fatal but in the majority of cases are subdued by timely care and attention and from a table appended to the above-mentioned report, it is shown that during the ten years from 1827 to 1836 inclusive, out of 10 819 admissions into the hospitals at Moulemein 306 deaths only occurred.

Cotton is grown to a small extent, but it is not indigenous and was probably introduced from the continent of India. The plantations are generally situated on the banks of rivers but little attention is paid to the culture and the quality of that produced is not high. Dr. Helfer thinks that the Manila plant, and also the Egyptian might succeed better. Rice is one of the most important productions, but its cultivation is confined in a great measure to the northern districts, where the alluvial soil is so general. Sugarcane, though it thrives well throughout the provinces, is cultivated to a very limited extent, being almost confined to gardens but there is every reason to suppose, from the character of the soil and climate, that an extension of this branch of agricultural industry would amply remunerate any person undertaking it. Tobacco is in very common use among the natives and not only men, but women and children either smoke or chew it. Much care is bestowed upon its culture, but it is raised only for home consumption. It is also imported from Cheduba. The betel flourishes in some parts, especially about Mergui where it is extensively produced. The plantations resemble those of hops in England the young plants require to be placed in a rich soil, where they must be treated with much care and be screened from the scorching rays of the sun. The planting takes place in March, April, and May and five or six months after the leaves may be gathered continuously for fifteen months. Fifty from each vine can be collected monthly. The production of the areca-nut is confined to the southern provinces, commencing about the latitude of Tavoy, and flourishing vigorously in Mergui. The coconut is found to thrive well especially near the seacoast, and yet its cultivation is not carried to the extent which its importance would justify, and the natives," Dr. Helfer observes, "have a great reluctance to plant it. This reluctance may be attributed to the circumstance of its not yielding fruit for eight years after it is planted or perhaps, the people may suspect, that as the Burmese considered coconut-trees the property of government, the English would take the same view. It is largely imported from the Nicobar Islands. Coffee is not grown but the soil and climate are both suited for it. The *Nauclaea Gambir*, or Terra Japonica, occurs chiefly on the banks of the Tenasserim river, where it attains the height of six feet. It is uncertain whether or not it is indigenous the natives chew it, as well as the betel. The fruits are the pineapple, mango, orange, shaddock, lime, citron, nasein, guava, and guava.

The vast forests which cover the greater part of the provinces, and clothe the mountains from their base to their summit, contain an immensity of trees. Dr. Helfer estimates the number of trees in the provinces at 638 000,000. The same author says that there are no less than 277 different species, each at least attaining a diameter of seven inches. The heights are greater in proportion to the circumference than those in Europe. The wood has the character of being firm and elastic. Teak forests abound in the upper course of the Attaran river and yield an inexhaustible supply of timber which is exported in large quantities. On these possessions coming into the hands of the British prompt steps were taken for rendering the forests a source of revenue, licenses to cut timber were offered but private speculators appeared to decline engaging in the business government thereupon led the way by an experiment upon a very small scale. As a pecuniary speculation it failed, as such matters in the hands of government usually do but the object probably having been rather to call attention to the forests than to realise profit it may be considered as having been to some extent successful. Private parties took up the trade, which it was clear government could not pursue beneficially many tons of teak wood were exported within a few years, and by 1839 shipbuilding had made some progress at Moulemein. In that year the receipts of government from the forests were 13 467 rupees, in 1845-46, they had risen to 1 07 048 rupees. The advance, however had not been regularly progressive, but had fluctuated considerably. Great abuses, moreover had existed, and various plans for their suppression had been adopted with more or less success. Numerous disputes and squabbles grew out of the attempt to enforce rules on the one hand, and the desire to evade them on the other and even yet it cannot be said that they are at an end. Besides the teak, there are several other forest-trees. Bamboo grows naturally and in great profusion the best occurring between Tavoy and Ya, in the interior and on the slopes of the elevated ridges. The jack grows both to the north and south. It is one of the most valuable trees in the province. Every part is applied to some use the fruit for food, the wood is excellent for furniture, the leaves wholesome for cattle from the bark crudes a species of caoutchouc the sawdust, when boiled, yields a yellow dye, and from the kernel oil can be extracted. The sapient-tree is also very valuable, but its growth is confined to the country east of Mergui, near the Siamese frontier. It is felled in August, and floated down the river in rafts. Sandal-wood occurs in the southern parts, and on some of the islands in the Mergui Archipelago. The wood oil tree grows to a good size. There are other oil-yielding plants the acemannum is the most common, which all classes use for culinary purposes. Caoutchouc is produced from many trees



in the country, and ought to become a source of revenue, as the quality is good and it exists in abundance. The camphor-plant, the gaul, jeng, and the catnip plant all occur. Spices of all descriptions—cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, pepper—grow in abundance.

From the extensive forests which abound throughout the province, and the vast tracts of land unexplored and uncultivated it might be expected that the number of wild animals would be large, and their variety great. Elephants are numerous, and of great size, occupying more particularly the tracts near the eastern frontier. The inhabitants but seldom hunt them, but a few gain a livelihood by catching these animals. This operation is performed by two men, mounted on a trained elephant, and carrying a spear and a lasso. The work is attended with much danger not only from the elephant sought to be ensnared, but also from tigers, who frequently carry off the elephant-hunters while watching in the jungle. Several species of the rhinoceros exist and these are hunted by the natives for their horns, which form an article of exportation.

At the period when the British became possessed of Tenasserim the population it has been said, did not exceed 30 000 souls, it has been estimated indeed as low as 10 000. More recently, these numbers have been regarded as greatly below the fact, and the people at the time of the British conquest estimated at 90 000. It is probable that all these estimates are though the more liberal may be regarded as being nearer the truth but however that may be, the numbers certainly increased under the occupation of the British, and in 1839 exceeded 112,000. In 1847 the population was given at 150 415, and by the latest returns it appears to be 191 476. The people who were the first inhabitants has not been clearly ascertained. The Talians, according to a recent authority, now form the larger portion of the population. This, however, seems open to doubt. Another portion sometimes supposed to be the original occupants of the country are called Kareans. To judge from the Kareans inhabiting the interior," says Mr. Helfer, "who seem to have outlived all recollections of the successive conquests, and following analogy, whatever inhabitants there were, they seem to have belonged to Mongolian races. Burmah, as well as Siam and Cambodia, seem to have been originally peopled from the north and it is very improbable that the inhabitants of Tenasserim were ever mixed with Malay blood. The comparatively late arrival of that race from Menamabo, in Sumatra, in the Malay peninsula, in the districts of Jahor Malacca, and Quenda, where they formed colonies, is now almost universally adopted as a fact approaching to certainty, and if so, they had no time to disperse themselves towards the north." The province has undergone many changes with regard to its inhabitants, each conqueror being followed by new settlers. All the villages are built either on the sea-

shore or on the banks of rivers. There is a headman to each, whose duty it is to collect the revenue, to superintend the police force, and to decide all petty disputes. The language adopted in the courts of law and in all public transactions, is the Burmese but that of the Tahan inhabitants (sometimes said to form a majority) is their own vernacular tongue and which is very different from the language of Burmah.

The chief pursuits of the people are hunting and husbandry the women weave a species of cloth, and assist in beating out the rice, by means of mills, for daily use. Both men and women are fond of music and dancing, and a species of stage performance somewhat resembling the earlier attempts of Europe in the drama, is highly popular. Athletics games and amusements are also practised, as football wrestling pugilistic encounters, and boat-races. In the month of April, which is the commencement of the year by their computations, there are great festivities and rejoicings. The most popular amusement consists in throwing water from vessels over each other. Marriage is considered quite a civil contract and can be annulled without much difficulty the ceremony observed is that employed by the Burmese. The parents of a youth desirous of forming an alliance employ friends to gain the consent of the girl's relations who then fix upon the time and the parties are allowed to see each other. On the day of the ceremony the bridegroom goes to the house of his intended with his relations and friends, and takes his seat on the right of the party there assembled, the bride being on the left. The ceremony is then performed which is thus described by Captain Low — "The elder now gives the bride a nosegay and makes her repeat some Burm sentences, first directed to her father again to her mother, next to the parents of the bridegroom and lastly to her husband. The bridegroom goes through the same ceremony beginning with his parents and relatives, but does not address the bride. The elder then takes the flower from the bride and places it on the wall of the house she takes a little rolled up betel-leaf and presents it to the bridegroom who exchanges the flower for it. They then both sit on one mat, the bridegroom on the right, a feast ensues, and they finish the ceremonies by eating out of the same dish. A newly married couple do not proceed to the husband's house, but remain for a period of from one to three years in that of the father and mother of the bride. The results are said to be protective of the rights of the wife, but rather unfavourable to the authority of the husband. The dead are generally burned with the exception of persons under seventeen years of age, who are buried. It is the custom, if a woman die in childbirth, to burn the body on the bank of a river. The obsequies of a phoenice or priest are attended with much display the corpse, clothed in finery and placed upon a richly ornamented

coffin, is laid on the pile, which is fired by rockets, and ritually consumed.

The Buddhist religion is the faith universally held by the Burmese and by the Thakans, but they are not such faithful or rigid observers of its precepts as the Peguers and Siamese. The priests are numerous; they live generally in monasteries, and employ a portion of their time in teaching the children to read and write. The Kareans have no prescribed form of worship; they entertain a faint idea of the existence of one supreme being but do not seem to have any notion of a future state. They are said to have some traditions of the creation of man, his fall, the deluge, the subsequent peopling of the earth and the growth of idolatry amongst its inhabitants, which appear to have a Mosiac origin. They have a strong dread of a set of supernatural beings somewhat resembling fairies, a belief in whose existence and powers extends also to other classes. The habits of this race are said to be extremely filthy, and they have an almost superstitious aversion to the use of water for the purpose of ablution. Another tribe, called Tongiboon, are found in Amherst; they differ in many respects from all the other classes of inhabitants, but little appears to be known of them except that they are the best cultivators in the province. The attempts made to introduce Christianity have not been altogether without success. A great difficulty existed from the indifference of the natives on the subject of religion generally, but the American Baptist Missionary Society have built churches and established stations throughout the province, through which they have been able to effect considerable improvement in the moral condition of the people.

The courts of justice, which, during the sway of the Burmese, were open to corruption and bribery and tended more to the perversion than the administration of justice, are now under the jurisdiction of officers appointed by the government of Bengal, who are under the control and superintendence in civil cases of the court of Sadder Dewanny Adawlut, and in criminal cases of the court of Nizamut Adawlut. These functionaries consist of a commissioner, two assistant-commissioners, and some other officers.

The history of Tenasserim till the commencement of the eighteenth century is involved in obscurity. The country appears always to have been in a state of disorder and agitation and subject to frequent changes in its possessors, at one time belonging to the Siamese, at another subject to Pegu, and at another to the Burmese. In the year 1700, the last-mentioned nation gained a firm and, comparatively speaking, lasting possession, retaining it under their harsh and impetuous yoke until the termination of hostilities with the British, when, by the treaty of Yandaboo, it was ceded to the last-named power. When first occupied the province presented a truly deplorable aspect. The inhabitants were

few, it yielded no revenue, and in every respect offered nothing but discouragement. Its rapid growth to its present improved condition, therefore, is in the highest degree satisfactory and calculated to awaken the deepest interest for its future welfare. The fact, however, is unquestionable, that there is still great room for improvement. The advantages which these provinces enjoy over many others of the British possessions in the East are manifold. Nature, with overflowing bounty, has bestowed on the land vast and varied powers of production, the rice fields yield an increase unrivalled in India, the rivers, besides fertilizing the soil by the periodical inundations, and offering great advantages for commerce, afford large supplies of fish which furnish an article of food for the inhabitants; the climate is salubrious. The vast amount of physical capabilities, then, are manifest, but with all these advantages the population is so scanty that it is clear for the proper development of these resources, an increase is necessary. It is also requisite that such increase should comprise men of vigour and enterprise, possessed of capital, and able to command labour. The greater part of the land is in the hands of government, and from the progress which has already been made, it may be anticipated that by its judicious efforts, the country may be brought to the condition which it evidently is capable of attaining.

**TENASSERIM TOWN** — Formerly the capital of the province so called, but now a place of no importance, containing only 100 houses and 400 inhabitants. It is situated on the river of the same name, at the confluence of the Little Tenasserim. The river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 120 tons burthen. The town was once surrounded by a brick wall which is now so much in ruins that its remains can be traced only at intervals; it also had two or three pagodas. It is about forty miles from the town of Mergal by the river, and in lat. 13° 6' long 99° 6'.

**TENASSERIM RIVER** — The most considerable and important river in the province so called. Its source is supposed to lie in the mountains to the north-east of Tavoy between the fourteenth and fifteenth degree of latitude. For some distance it has a course due south; it here bears the name of the Kamaun Khiesang river. Upon arriving at the village of Metamka, in lat. 14° 15' it is joined by the Bang Khiesang, and the united streams are called the Tenasserim River, which then takes a southeasterly direction, but turns afterwards to the south again, till it reaches the old town of Tenasserim, where it receives the Little Tenasserim. From this it takes a north-westerly direction, and empties itself into the sea by two mouths which form an island, on which the town of Mergal is situated. The upper part of its course is through a wild and uncultivated tract, sometimes between high

# TEN-THA

and perpendicular banks, at others through a low and barren country. It afterwards opens upon extensive alluvial plains, which are in some places highly cultivated. On many parts of its banks exist forests of fine teak, and the valuable aspen wood, and some districts have been found to contain minerals and coal. It receives many feeders but they are generally insignificant, with the exception of the Little Tenasserim, the Baing-Khaung and Kamaung-Khaung. There are few villages on its banks, and none of the slightest importance but Metamio and Tenasserim.

**TENDUKHERI** in the British district of Sangor and Nerbudda, a town situate at the base of a remarkable conical hill of trap, the summit of which was once crowned by a cluster of grayish green basaltic columns, which now lie overthrown about the base shattered probably by the shock of an earth quake. Close to this place are rich mines of iron-ore, which are worked to considerable extent, and furnished the metal of which a suspension bridge 300 feet span was constructed at Sangor cantonment. In the vicinity is an extensive forest, in which lions have been recently killed. Distant S from Sangor 50 miles, N from Nagpore 108. Elevation above the sea 1,338 feet. Lat. 23 10', long 78 53.

**TENDWARRA**, in the British district of Banda, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rowah, four miles S. of the former. Lat. 25 25', long 80 25'.

**TENGA PANEE**, a river of Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 38' long 95° 20', and flowing westerly for forty five miles through the district of Sudiya, falls into the Brahmapootra river in lat. 27° 46', long 95° 49'.

**TENGERICOTTA**.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N E by N of Salem. Lat. 12° 1', long 78° 28'.

**TEPPEIN**.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, 42 miles N of Moulmein. Lat. 17° 6', long 97° 40'.

**TERDUL**.—A town in the Southern Mah ratta jaghire of Sangley, situate on the right bank of the Kistnah river and 59 miles N.E. from Belgaum. Lat. 15° 30' long 75° 9'.

**TEREN TAREN** in the Barce Doob division of the Punjab, a town situated 25 miles from the right bank of the Beas river 35 miles E. by S of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 23', long. 74° 57'.

**TEREPUNYTHORAY**.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 110 miles N.W. from Trivandrum, and 84 miles S.W. by S. from Coimbatore. Lat. 9° 56' long. 73 23.

**TERHA**, in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town five miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 40 S.W. of Lucknow.

Butter estimates the population at 8,000 including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 24' long. 80° 23'.

**TERHA**, in the British district of Agra, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Gwalior, and 12 miles S of the former. It has a bazar. Lat. 27°, long 78° 1'.

**TERIKOT**.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 47 miles E.S.E. from Jammu and 44 miles N.W. by W from Kangra. Lat. 32° 26', long 75° 45'.

**TERRAON**.—See TIMOWAN.

**TERRUVUMPET**.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 47 miles E. by S. of Madura. Lat. 9° 51', long 78° 51'.

**TESSUNAH**.—See THMOOA.

**TETOWLEE**, in the British district of Musaffurnugur, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kmrani to Meerut, and 25 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 26', long 77° 20'.

**TEWAREEPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtahpoor and 18 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 15', long 80° 34'.

**TEWREE** in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a small town on the route from Pokhran to the town of Jodhpoor and 24 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 23' long 73°.

**TEZGONG**.—A town in the British district of Dacca, lieut.-gov of Bengal, five miles N.W. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 48', long 90° 23'.

**TEZPORE**.—A town of Assam in the British district of Durrung, 45 miles E. by N of Durrung. Lat. 26° 35' long 92° 45'.

**THADGAON**.—A town in the territory of Nagpore, 41 miles S. from Nagpore, and 118 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpore. Lat. 20° 33', long 79° 18'.

**THADZENG**.—A pass through the range of mountains separating the district of Aracan from the province of Pegu, 16 miles W.S.W. of Baman. Lat. 16° 35', long 94° 38'.

**THAIMAH** in the British district of Seoni, territory of Sangur and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Seoni to Rangurb, 51 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 20', long 80° 23'.

**THAIR**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 50 miles N.E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 20' long 76° 13'.

**THAIRNA**.—A river of Hyderabad, rising in lat. 18° 29' long 75° 54' and flowing easterly for 100 miles, falls into the Maragur river, in lat. 18° 4' long 77° 2'.

**THAKIL**, in the British district of Kanaua, lieut.-gov of the N W Provinces, a mountain in the bifurcation formed by the rivers Kalas

and Saryoo, and about five miles N W of their confluence. Its summit consists of bluish-black slate rock, in some places flinty, in others compact, and cropping out from beneath limestone, with which the localities are covered. Elevation above the sea 8,221 feet. Lat. 29° 31', long 80 15'

**THAKOOR**.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Durrung, 62 miles E.N.E. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 44', long 92 58'

**THAKOORDWARA**.—A town in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces. Lat. 29 12', long 78° 55'

**THALNEIR**.—A town with fort in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay 64 miles N E by N of Mallikarjuna. The place was ceded to the British by Holkar in 1818, under the treaty of Mundisore but resistance being offered by the killedar upon receiving a summons for its surrender, the fort was taken by storm by a force under Sir Thomas Havelock. Lat. 21 18', long 75 6'

**THALOO**.—A pass through the range of mountains which separate the Aracan and Pegu districts, 48 miles S.S.W. from Proma. Lat. 18 6' long 94 50'

**THALWAN** in the Jalandar Dooh, a village on the right bank of the Sutley which is here crossed by a ferry affording a much frequented communication from Sirhind with the Punjab. It is distant 21 miles W from Ludiana. Lat. 31, long. 75 35'

**THAMBA** in the British district of Allahabad, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 29 miles W of the former. Lat. 25 26', long 81 30'

**THAMEIN**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and 196 miles N by E. from Ava. Lat. 24 38' long 96 58'

**THAN**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river, and 33 miles N from Ava. Lat. 23 20', long 98 4'

**THANA**, in the state of Boondoe, in Rajpootana, a village on the route from Nusserabad to Boondoe, 74 miles S E. of former, 18 N W of latter. Here is the fortress of the feudatory of the place, a small but strong structure of masonry on the crest of a low hill. Lat. 25 34', long 75 29'

**THANA BAOHAN**, in the British district of Saharunpoor lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Saharunpoor to Delhi 28 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 45', long 77 30'

**THANA CHOWKEE**, a police-station in the British district of Shahabad lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 31 miles S.S.W. of Bessoran. Lat. 24° 34', long 83 50'

**THANAPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces,

a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 38 miles W of the latter. Lat. 26° 31', long 79° 53'

**THAN MAU**.—A pass through the range of mountains separating the district of Aracan and the province of Pegu, 37 miles S.W. by S. of Bassein. Lat. 16 30', long 94° 30'

**THANNESUR**.—See THONNESUR.

**THANOT** in the Rajpoot state of Jeaulmeer, a small town in the desert, 54 miles N E. of the city of Jeaulmeer. Lat. 27° 41', long 70 41'

**THARAWADDY**, one of the divisions of the province of Pegu, having an area of 1,950 square miles, and a population of 68,139

**THARET KONG**.—A town of Burmah, 48 miles S E from the left bank of the Irrawady river and 26 miles E.S.E. from Ava. Lat. 21 45' long 96 24'

**THAUT**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusserabad to Beekanoor and 41 miles N W of former. It contains twenty houses and ten wells. Lat. 26° 34', long 74 22'

**THEE BO**.—A town of Burmah, 88 miles E from the left bank of the Irrawady river and 94 miles E.N.E. from Ava. Lat. 22° 20', long 97 26'

**THEKA VULLIOR**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras 25 miles S by W of Tinnevely. Lat. 8 22', long 77 40'

**THELLAR**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 70 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12 34' long 79° 36'

**THENKAUSHEE**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 80 miles N W by W of Tinnevely. Lat. 8 55' long 77° 22'

**THEOG**.—A small fort on the route from Simla to Kotgurh, and by the winding mountain road 14 miles E. of the former post. During the occupation of the country by the Goorkhas, this post was held by one of their garrisons. It gives name to a small thakoorai or lordship tributary to the state of Keonath containing eight pergunnahs, and having a population estimated at 4,423 persons. Elevation above the sea 8,018 feet. Lat. 31° 5', long 77° 26'

**THERAI**, in the British district of Agra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town 10 miles S. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27 2', long 78 7'

**THERWARRA**.—A small district inhabited by Coolies, on the north western part of the province of Guzerat. It is bounded on the north by Doodur on the south by Bahadurpore on the east by Kankrej and on the west by Bamber. It is about ten miles long and eight broad. The country is flat and generally open, but with patches of low jungle. The population is about 800. Therwarra page 971

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no tribute to any state, but looks for protection to the British, with which government its connection commenced in 1812, upon cessation of the expulsion of the bands of plunderers from Guzerat. A subsequent agreement was entered into in 1836. The policy observed towards it is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, but the maintenance of control in its external relations. The town of Thetwara is in lat. 24° 8', long. 71° 35'.

**THINDOOA.**—A town in the territory of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Ohowka river, and 87 miles N by W from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 6', long. 80° 50'.

**THOHA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor or Marwar 80 miles N from Jodhpoor and 100 miles W by N from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 44', long. 73° 10'.

**THOBAL.**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munnepoor, 13 miles S.E. from Munnepoor, and 81 miles E. by S. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 39', long. 94° 7'.

**THOGAON.**—A town in the territory of Nagpore, 104 miles S by E from Nagpore, and 176 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 41', long. 78° 34'.

**THONGHOO.**—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan, 139 miles S.S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 18° 55', long. 94° 18'.

**THOOMIEOLKHOOLK.**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munnepoor, 23 miles N from Munnepoor and 81 miles W.S.W. from Silchar. Lat. 25° 9', long. 94° 4'.

**THOREE.**—A town in Nepal, 47 miles S.W. by W from Khatmandoo, and 40 miles N from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 20', long. 84° 40'.

**THORLA.**—A town in the British district of Tipperah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 18 miles N.W. of Tipperah. Lat. 23° 40', long. 90° 59'.

**THOUNG YIN MYIT.**—A river rising in lat. 16° 10', long. 99° 9' and flowing north west for 160 miles, separates the British district of Amberst from the native state of Siam, and falls into the Thaluayn Myeset river in lat. 17° 35', long. 97° 43'.

**THOURRE.**—A town in the territory of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Goomtee river and 60 miles E.S.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 25', long. 81° 59'.

**THREE PAGODAS.** in the British district of Amberst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 32 miles S.E. by E. of Amberst. Lat. 15° 20', long. 98° 48'.

**THULASEEREE.**—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 79 miles N of Bombay. Lat. 20° 4' long. 75°.

**THULENDI.** in the district of Balasore, territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 85 miles N.W. of the former, 42 S. of the latter. It has a bazar. Lat. 25° 28', long. 81° 1'.

**THULLEE.**—A town in the Rajpoot state

of Jeypoor, 24 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 79 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 35', long. 75° 37'.

**THUNDOD BHOWANI.** in Sirmor a summit of the Sain range, and near its south-eastern extremity. It is crowned by a small Hindoo temple, which was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 5,700 feet. Lat. 30° 40' long. 77° 26'.

**THUNNESIR.** in Sirhind, a town on the route from Kurnal to Ludiana, and 23 miles N of the former place. It is situate on the left bank of the Sarsooty, in a level, fertile, well-cultivated country abounding in groves of mango-trees. The site is a great irregular mound, formed of the ruins of the former city over which, amidst crumbling walls, are scattered the present habitations. Most of these are wretched huts, but the natives in easy circumstances have handsome houses, on the walls of which are depicted in gaudy colours and of large dimensions the grotesque figures of their monstrous idols. The place is surrounded by a ruinous wall, formerly of considerable height connected with it is a disparted fort with numerous towers, there is also a large tank, and a temple of Mahadeo. Outside the town is a ruinous Musulman tomb of considerable height and octagonal form having a turret at each angle, and being surmounted by a large and very elegant opus of white marble. Its appearance is rendered more striking by its picturesque situation amidst palm trees, embosomed in a thick mango-grove. Notwithstanding the ruinous state of the buildings, the environs are represented as very pleasing. We had our tents pitched," says Lloyd "to the north of the town, upon a green turf shaded by lofty trees. It was a delightful spot, and the tanks, musolems, and ruins formed a beautiful picture before us." At a short distance from the town is the lake of Khoorket, famous and revered among the Hindus on account of a great battle, which, according to the Mahabharat, was fought on its banks in the mythological period of the Hindoo records. This lake is thus described by Lloyd — "As well as I can judge, it is about one mile in length, and half a mile in width. In the centre is an island 235 paces in breadth, connected with the shore on each side by two ancient bridges 235 paces in length each which, I was informed, are during the rainy season covered with the water of the flooded lake. There is a third bridge also, which leads to the island, and to have been built by Arungzeb, but it is now useless and broken. There are no temples here, but at the most hallowed spots fights of steps run down to the water's edge, for the convenience of those desirous of performing the usual ablutions." The district of which Thunnesir is the chief town contained ninety nine and a half villages, and was estimated to have an area of 2,336 square miles, with a population of

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496,743, and an annual revenue of 7 600l. sterling. A moiety of the territory ceded to the British government in consequence of the failure of the Marathas in 1818 and 1851, and the remaining portions have been confiscated, in consequence of the failure of the chiefs in their allegiance. In 1811 Mahmood of Ghuznee crossed the Indus, with the avowed intention of destroying Thunnessur though his ally, the rajah of Lahore, offered, in case the town were spared, that the amount of its revenues should annually be paid to the invader in addition to all the expenses of the expedition, besides fifty elephants and a large amount of jewels. Regardless of the intercession and the proffered gifts, Mahmood continued his march, and took and sacked Thunnessur and, destroying the idols, sent the fragments of Jugsoma, the principal one, to Ghuznee to be there trodden under foot. Ferriah relates that on this occasion the Mahomedan army brought to Ghuznee 200 000 captives and much wealth so that the capital appeared like an Indian city no soldier of the camp being without wealth or without many slaves." The population has been returned at 12,103 Thunnessur is distant N W from Calcutta 988 miles. Lat 29° 58', long 76 54

**THURORA**.—A town in the territory of Nagpur, 58 miles E N E. from Nagpur and 46 miles S E by S from Seoni Lat. 21 27', long 80

**THUROWLEE**, in the British district of Gorakhpur, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces a town on the route from Gorakhpur to Khasi 42 miles N N W of the former Lat. 27 14, long 83 9'

**THURRAUD**.—A petty independent state on the north western frontier of Guzerat, bordering on the Ruin north of the river Bunnas It extends from north to south about thirty five miles, and from east to west about twenty five, and has an area of 600 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Marwar district of Sakhore on the south by that of Baubier and that of Therwarra, on the east by Pahlunpore, and on the west by the petty state of Wow Thurraud pays no tribute The territory appears to have been badly administered and at the request of its chief it has been taken under British management. The chief town is in lat. 24 25', long 71 38'

**THUTHA**, in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 18 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus river, 52 miles S.E. of the town of Peshawar Lat. 33 34, long 72 25'

**THUTERA**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town near the southern frontier towards Cawnpore, and on the right bank of the river Roon, a short distance to the left of the route from Etawa to Lucknow, by Nannow Ghat. Lat. 26 55 long 79° 58'

**THYLOOSA**.—A town in the British district of Northern Cachar, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 60 miles E of Jyntepore. Lat. 26 11', long 93°

**THAOTATY**.—See AIKOSA.

**THAGUR**.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 46 miles W of Cuddalore. Lat. 11 45', long 79 8

**TIBBEE**, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 77 miles N W of the town of Mooltan Lat. 30° 57', long 70 39'

**TIBEE**, in the British district of Bhutiana, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Hanees to Bhutanai, and nine miles E. of the latter Lat. 29 35', long 74 32

**TIDONG** in Bumahir a river, or rather large torrent, of Koonawur, rises on the south-east frontier, towards Garwal, and about lat. 31 23 long 78 42' and holding a north-westerly course along the north eastern base of the huge Roldung range, falls into the Sutlej in lat. 31 35 long 78 29' The valley, or rather ravine down which it flows, is a singular scene of savage grandeur being in closed generally by mountains of slate, of a vast height, bare and of shattered outlines. A fearful pathway proceeds along the course of the river. In some parts of the road there were flights of steps, in others framework of rude staircases, opening to a gulf below and embracing ruin from above. In one place is a construction still more dreadful to behold, it is called a rapese, and is made with great difficulty and danger. I never saw anything of the kind to such an extent. It consisted of six posts driven horizontally into the clefts of the rocks, about twenty feet distant from each other and secured by wedges upon this giddy groundwork a staircase of fir spars was formed of the rudest nature twigs and slabs of stone connected them together just as in the sangas. There was no bar or support of any kind on the precipitous side, which was deep and perpendicular to the Tidong, a perfect torrent. For six or seven miles the fall of the stream is 300 feet a mile, and in some places nearly double where it displays an entire sheet of foam and spray thrown up and showered upon the inclosing rocks with loud consciousness, echoed from one side to the other with a noise like thunder

**TIERRO** in the Sindh Sagur Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, 69 miles N.W. by S. of the town of Mooltan Lat. 29 30', long 70 53'

**TIGGAREAH**, or **TIGOREAH**.—One of the Cuttack Mahals, on the south-west frontier of Bengal it pays a tribute of 826 rupees to the British government, and the mahal contains

tain a force of 300 cavalry and infantry. Its centre is in lat.  $30^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $85^{\circ} 25'$ .

**TIGHURA**, in the district of Purna, in Bundelkund, a village on the route from Allahabad to Saugor, 325 miles S.W. of former  $88^{\circ} 15'$  N.E. of the latter. It is situated on the river Cane, here crossed "by a rocky ford, bed 160 yards wide, stream thirty, and two and a half feet deep banks steep." Elevation above the sea 1093 feet. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 17'$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 1'$ .

**TIGREE LUTTERA** in the British district of Moradabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad and 34 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situated near the left bank of the Ganges, in an open and partially cultivated country. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 883 miles. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 14'$ .

**TIHANAGANJ** in the British district of Aunghur, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Aunghur to that of Ghaseepoor 10 miles S.E. of the former  $84^{\circ} 15'$  N.W. of the latter  $80^{\circ} 15'$  N.E. of Benares. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 14'$ .

**TIHLURA**, in the British district of Jounpore, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Jounpore to Futehpoor, 27 miles W. of the former. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 45'$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 20'$ .

**TIJARA**, in the territory of Alwar, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town 55 miles S.W. of Delhi. The district within which it is situated was overrun by the Maharrattas at the close of the last century, and by one of their chiefs considered on the adventurer George Thomas, who burned the town, to chastise some predatory aggressions of the inhabitants. In the course of the Maharratta war the town and district came into the possession of the British government, by which power in 1803 they were, with other pergunnahs, granted to the rano-rajah of Alwar. On the death of that prince in 1815, the succession was contested, the competitors being Benese Singh a nephew and Bulwant Singh an illegitimate son of the deceased rajah, both minors. The difficulty was temporarily evaded by an extraordinary arrangement, under which the nephew was to enjoy the dignity of rajah, and the son to possess the power and revenues of the state. A few years afterwards, on the approach of the nephew, Benese Singh, to manhood, he seized the entire authority, and made his cousin a prisoner. An attempt to assassinate the guardian of Bulwant Singh, while on a visit to the British Resident at Delhi, was attributed to the instigation of the rival party at Alwar and by the interference of the British government, the uneasy arrangement by which it had been sought to reconcile the pretensions of the rival claimants was brought to an end. The nephew

of the late rajah was permitted to retain the authority of which he had possessed himself, but he was compelled to provide for Bulwant Singh, partly in territory, and partly in money, an equivalent for Tijara and other districts bestowed by the British government on that person's father. The territory and property thus ceded, to descend to the heirs of the body of Bulwant Singh only, and not to any adopted son, but to revert to the principality of Alwar on the failure of natural descendants. Tijara is reported to have been badly administered since its severance from Alwar. The town is situated in lat.  $27^{\circ} 56'$  long.  $78^{\circ} 55'$ .

**TIKAPAR**, in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hoonseegabad to Jubbulpore, 66 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 58'$  long.  $78^{\circ} 44'$ .

**TIKAREE**.—A town in the British district of Behar lieut.-gov. of Bengal, 24 miles N. of Shergotty. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 54'$  long.  $84^{\circ} 54'$ .

**TIKERI**, in the British district of Allahabad, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 35 miles S.E. of the former city. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 10'$  long.  $82^{\circ} 17'$ .

**TIKHUR**, in Bussahir a small fort on a mountain projecting eastward from the ridge connecting Waria with the Chur. It is garrisoned by a British detachment from the cantonment of Kotgarh. Elevation above the sea 7735 feet. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 41'$ .

**TIKOOREE**, in the British district of Budaon, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly and 29 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situated in a well watered, fertile, and well cultivated country. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 11'$  long.  $79^{\circ} 9'$ .

**TIKOOBI FORT** in the native state of Rewah in Bundelkund, 46 miles S.W. by S. from Rewah, and 51 miles N.W. by N. from Sohagpoor. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 57'$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 1'$ .

**TIKREE** a village in the British district of Bareilly lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, on the route from Pilibheet to Beesulpore and 16 miles S. of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 23'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 51'$ .

**TIKREERAI JILL**.—A town in the native state of Cutch situated on the Great Western Runn, and 26 miles N. from Bhooj. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 42'$ , long.  $69^{\circ} 52'$ .

**TILBEGUMPOOR**, in the British district of Boondahshur lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Boondahshur to Delhi, 14 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 29'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 42'$ .

**TILOREE**, in the British district of Bareilly, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seestapore and 39 miles S.E. of the former. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $80^{\circ} 3'$ .

**TILHUR**, in the British district of Shahjahanpoor, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, 974

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a town on the route from Shahjehanpur to Bareilly 12 miles W N W of the former Lat. 27° 58' long 79° 49'

**TILJUGA**.—A river of Nepal, rising in lat. 26° 51', long 85° 39' and flowing in an easterly direction for forty miles, falls into the Coosy on the right side, in lat. 26° 40', long 87° 12'

**TILLAUH**.—A town in Nepal, 129 miles W by S. from Khatmandoo, and 54 miles N by W from Gornakpoor Lat. 27° 28', long 83° 15'

**TILOI**, in the district of Salon territory of Oude, a town 55 miles S.E. of Lucknow It is the property and residence of a Hindoo chieftain styled rajah of Tiloi, the lineal representative of the ancient kings of Oude, and the head of a family which, as late as the middle of the last century held the whole of the south eastern part of Oude, from Faysabad to Manikpoor The rajah lives in the town, in an ancient mud fort, having within its inclosure many good buildings of masonry Butter estimates the population at 10 000, of whom a third are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 8', long 81° 30'

**TILOTHOO**, in the British district of Shahabad, hant.gov of Bengal a town a mile N W of the left or north west bank of the river Soné It is described by Buchanan as a good country town containing 700 houses Tilothoo is in lat. 24° 47' long 84° 8'

**TILWARA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, is situated on the left bank of the Lones, between Balmeer and the town of Jodhpoor, and 65 miles S.W. of the latter place. Bollean, who was ferried over the river here in the beginning of July during the rainy season found the Lones rushing down with a fierce turbid stream a quarter of a mile wide, but not very deep. Annually about the time of the vernal equinox, a great fair is held here, principally for the sale of live stock and on such occasions it is said that 8,000 people are collected The road in this part of the route, between Balmeer and Jodhpoor is overflowed in the rainy season, and becomes unsafe for travelling Lat. 25° 52', long 72° 8'

**TILWARA**, is Sirhind a village on the route from Lodiana to Ferozpoor, and 30 miles W of the former town It is situated on the left bank of the Sirlej, in a level open country, with a sandy soil partially cultivated. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,122 miles. Lat. 30° 57' long. 75° 25'

**TILWUN**.—A town in the British district of Oandesh, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles W of Mallagum. Lat. 20° 34', long 74° 8'

**TIMBOONREE**.—A town in Malwa, in the native jaghire of the same name, 59 miles N W by W from Baitool, and 42 miles S.W. from Hoonnagabad. Lat. 23° 21', long 77° 14'

**TIMBOORNEY**.—A town in one of the

recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 66 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor Lat. 20° 25', long 73° 10'

**TIMERY**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, six miles S. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 49', long 79° 29'

**TIMLA FORT** in the British district of Almora, hant.gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Khyrsgurh, 43 miles S.E. of the former Lat. 28° 9', long 80° 10'

**TIMLA GURHI**, in the British district of Kumaon, hant.gov of the N W Provinces, a stockade, now in ruins, on the most southern or outer range of the Himalaya, rising over the plain of Pilleebhoost Elevation above the sea 5,821 feet. Lat. 28° 9', long 80° 9'

**TIMLI**, a village of the British district of Dehra Doon, is situated on the north-eastern declivity of the Sewalik range Elevation above the sea 2 569 feet. Lat. 30° 21', long. 77° 46'

**TIMLI PASS**, so called from the village of that name about a mile north of it, leads from Saharunpoor to Dehra, over the Sewalik Mountains, bounding the Dehra Doon on the south west. Elevation above the sea 2,339 feet. Lat. 30° 20' long 77° 46'

**TIMMAPOORAM**.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 112 miles E N E. from Hyderabad, and 123 miles N by W from Guntoor Lat. 18° 1', long 80° 8'

**TIMMERYCOTA**.—A town in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, 69 miles W by N of Guntoor Population about 3 000 Lat. 16° 38', long 79° 30'

**TIMMBROWN**.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, situated on the right bank of the Nerbudda river and 88 miles E by S from Bhopal Lat. 23° 3' long 78° 42'

**TINARA** in the British district of Seoni, territory of Sangur and Nurbadda, hant.gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbalpoor to Seoni 20 miles N E. by N of the latter Lat. 22° 15', long 79° 50'

**TINDEVANUM**.—A town in the British district of South Arcot presidency of Madras, 38 miles N N W of Cuddalore Lat. 12° 14', long 79° 41'

**TINNEVELLY** in the presidency of Madras, a British district, named from its principal place It is bounded on the north, north-east, and north west, by the British district of Madras on the east and south-east by the Gulf of Manar, dividing it from Ceylon, and on the west and south west by the raj or territory of Travancore. It lies between lat 8° 8' and 9° 55', long. 77° 15'—78° 25' its greatest length from north to south is 122 miles, its greatest breadth from east to west twenty four miles the area is estimated at 5,700 square miles. Its ancient name was Cannakpoor, lat. 8° 8', and proceeds, in a direction generally north-east, for about ninety



five miles, to Vainabur, forming the north-west side of the Gulf of Manasar. It is the place of any note in a maritime point of view. The coast is generally low and level; the sea near the shore is shoaly and unsafe, and in the north-east part abounds in dangerous reefs and rocks. Proceeding north-east, the navigator discerns, seventeen miles from Cape Comorin, a headland, called East Cape, having on its east side the Bay of Kovolam, and twenty seven miles farther north-east, Munakpanad, a point on which is situate a town, at the south side of the estuary of the river Nant, but in a situation dangerous for shipping. Further north-east is the small town of Pinnacoll, the approach to which from the south is also dangerous, from an extensive reef stretching from it in that direction, but affording shelter to small vessels between the town and the reef. North-east of Pinnacoll twelve miles is Tutu corn, the most considerable place on the coast abreast of it, with a channel between them and the mainland are several islets, forming a petty archipelago, extending from north to south about eight miles, and there is a safe roadstead, with good anchorage, in which vessels can ride at all seasons of the year. A pearl fishery is carried on along this part of the coast, but it is not very productive. The western part of Tinnevely is the most elevated, as the surface rises thence towards the Ghats, attaining in the vicinity of Courtallum an elevation of 4,300 feet above the sea. At the base of the mountains, the elevation of the country is estimated at 500 feet, and eastward it descends to about 200 the average elevation of the fields of Tinnevely. The mountains are stated to consist of hypogene schists, penetrated and broken up by outbursts of plume and trappean rocks. The general slope of the surface is eastward as indicated by the courses of the rivers the chief of which are the Tambaravari, the Chittaur the Viper. These principal streams are joined right and left by numerous feeders during the monsoons, when the country is in many parts laid under water, and everywhere in the plains contains innumerable small lakes or ponds. That part of the district to the north of the river Tambaravari is the more level and fertile, and is very productive, being extensively irrigated by canals from that river the south-eastern part is barren having a light stony soil. The soil throughout the district is generally of a deep red or rusty colour from the presence of iron, and contains a large quantity of sand, forming a friable mould. In the maritime tract on the south-eastern coast, are extensive salt-marshes, liable to spread greatly during the rainy season. The climate along the seacoast, and generally in the eastern and southern part, is characterized by aridity and heat, the thermometer having been registered at 115° some say that they have observed it at 130°. This state of weather prevails in the latter part of summer and throughout autumn, when the coast of Malabar experiences all the violence

of the south-west monsoon, which is intercepted by the Ghats, and thereby prevented from affecting the Coromandel coast or the plains of Tinnevely. During the north-east monsoon "that is, from October to March," the wind blows from the Bay of Bengal, and moderates the temperature, and at that season Tritchin-door, on the seacoast, is found to be remarkably salubrious. Courtallum on the western frontier towards Travancore, presents perhaps greater advantages in point of climate than any part of the Carnatic. There the mountains are of much less elevation and breadth than in other parts, and the chain being divided quite across by a narrow pass, leading from the Carnatic to Malabar, the south west monsoon finds admission through the opening, and agreeably modifies the climate of Courtallum, and of the neighbouring parts. Early in June, when the south-west monsoon sets in, it brings with it to this tract thick clouds and strong winds, so that the rays of the sun are intercepted, and the air put in violent motion, from which causes, combined with the heavy fall of rain, the temperature is lowered much below the standard in the adjacent tracts.

In regard to the zoology of Tinnevely, little information is on record. Wild elephants appear sometimes to occasion annoyance, as in 1842 the collector was authorised to grant rewards to persons assisting in the destruction of a large herd of these animals which infested the district.

The natural vegetation in this favoured tract comprises timber-trees of enormous size, date-palm and mango-palm, various twiners, such as the Cocculus indicus, pepper-vine ferns of enormous magnitude comprehending the total number of species within the indigenous flora. Many valuable intertropical productions, such as clove, nutmeg, cinnamon, have been introduced, and have thriven well, though it does not appear that in a commercial point of view they have afforded any adequate return. Of all the products of the district, cotton is the most important but the cultivation is restricted to the native plant of India. The government experiments for the introduction of the American species commenced in Tinnevely, but the planters were not satisfied with the soil and climate and in the following year they were removed to Coimbatore. Rice is the principal alimentary crop, but it sometimes fails to a considerable extent, when the amount of rain is below the usual average. The population of the district of Tinnevely is given under the article MAHAR.

Tinnevely, the principal town, Palamcottah, and Tugueer, the only places of note in the district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

TINNEVELLY, the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate near the left bank of the river Chindinthoora, over which is a good bridge, forming a com-

munication with the town and military station of Pallamootah, near the opposite bank. Here were formerly a jail and an hospital, which have been removed to Pallamootah but this place is still the station and residence of the revenue collector. The population according to the official return, is about 20 000. Distance from Madras, S. 86 miles from Madras, S.W. 350 Lat.  $8^{\circ} 44'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 45'$

**TIOKLA.**—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, 23 miles N of Moulmein Lat.  $16^{\circ} 50'$  long  $97^{\circ} 41'$

**TIPPACANDRA.**—See MOYAR RIVER.

**TIPPACHATTRAM.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.S.E. of Nellore. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 4'$  long  $80^{\circ} 11'$

**TIPPERAH**, including Bulloah, a British district of Bengal, bounded on the north west by the Megna river separating it from the British districts Dacca and Mymensing on the east by those of Sylhet and Chittagong and by the native territory of Tipperah, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the British districts Backergunge and Dacca. Enclosing the islands at the mouth of the Megna it is 110 miles in length from north to south and sixty-eight in breadth it contains an area of 4 850 square miles, with a population of 1,466,930

**TIPPERAH**—A town in the British district of Tipperah 48 miles E.S.E. of Dacca. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , long  $91^{\circ} 10'$

**TIPPERAH (Independent)**—An extensive tract of mountainous country bounded on the north by the British districts Sylhet and Cachar, on the east by the territory of Burmah on the south by Burmah and Chittagong, and on the west by the British district of Tipperah. It is 130 miles in length from east to west, and eighty in breadth, and contains an area of 7 623 square miles. In 1850 during outrages were reported to have been committed by the hill tribes upon the British population occupying the frontier of this state. It was proved, however, upon inquiry that these outrages occurred within the territory of the rajah, and that the violence offered was to persons not subject to the British government. The late rajah dying in 1856, was succeeded by his son, who has declined to accede to the decision of the arbitrators appointed to fix the boundary-line between independent and British Tipperah.

**TIRA, or SHAH JEHANPUR**, a town and stronghold, in the north-east part of the Punjab is situate on a rock of sandstone, several miles in circumference and flat at top. The Beas flows along its base on one side, and on every other it is surrounded by precipitous eighty or 100 feet high. It was formerly the residence of Bazar Chand, the independent rajah of Kotoh. After the death of Bazar Chand, his descendants were dispossessed by

Burjeet Singh who took possession of Tira, and annexed it to the Punjab. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 34'$ , long  $76^{\circ} 28'$

**TIRHOOT**—A British district in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by the dominions of Nepal on the east by the British district of Bhaugulpore, on the south east by Monghyr on the south by the Ganges, dividing it from Patna on the south west and north-west by the district of Sarun. It lies between lat.  $25^{\circ} 26'$ — $26^{\circ} 42'$  long  $84^{\circ} 58'$ — $87^{\circ} 11'$ , is 140 miles in length from east to west, and ninety-five in breadth the area is 7 402 square miles. Though containing no mountains, the surface of the country is considerably varied by undulations, and its general aspect beautiful, from the groves, orchards, and woods which abound, especially on the banks of the lakes and rivers. The drainage of that part of the Himalayas situate to the north, passing through this district is its course to the Ganges, gives rise to numerous rivers and watercourses. Of these, the principal are the Ganges, Gandak, and Bagmati

The climate of Tirhoot is characterized by mildness and moisture. In December 1833, the mean of the maximum of temperature through the first half of the month was found to be  $72^{\circ}$ , through the second half  $63^{\circ}$  the mean of the minimum during the first half  $57^{\circ}$  during the second  $48^{\circ}$ . In the succeeding June, the mean of the maximum for the first half of the month was  $102^{\circ}$ , for the second half  $95^{\circ}$  the mean of the minimum for the first and second divisions of the month was  $79^{\circ}$ . The average means for the whole year were, maximum  $87^{\circ}$ , minimum  $49^{\circ} 1'$  the general mean for three years was  $75^{\circ}$ . For Europeans, the climate is undoubtedly one of great salubrity, which is attributed to the moderate range of the thermometer and to exemption from the extreme and sultry moisture of Bengal, and the parching dry heat of the upper provinces. For natives, however, who have not the same sanative means at command, the climate is unhealthy from malaria, especially in the vicinity of Jhils. The southern part of the district, in the vicinity of the Tural, or swampy forest at the base of the Sub-Himalaya, is the most unhealthy. The results of the malaria are usually dysentery, cholera, fever, ague, bilious affections. The soil is rich, especially in the low grounds, when the inundations have retired, but in some parts it is so saturated with murate of soda or culinary salt, sulphate of soda, sulphate, and some other mineral salts, as to be barren and white, as if covered with snow. These salts are extracted through the means of simple but effectual processes by the natives, who drive a considerable trade in them and the application of European capital and skill would doubtless greatly increase the beneficial results from this source of commerce. The natives are industrious and persevering cul-

## TIR.

vators, though not remarkable for skill they however raise good crops of wheat, rice, barley, maize, millet, ginger, turneris, sweet potato yam oil-seeds, and in the cool season the esculent vegetables of Europe. Sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton are produced to considerable extent, and indigo so largely that it may be regarded as the staple commercial crop of the district. The following are enumerated as the fruits—Mango, grapes (green and black), litchi, loquat citron shaddock, lemon, lime, guava, plantain custard-apple, koranda, wampee or Brazilian currant, love-apple, melon, pine-apple strawberry, coconut, jack, bala, tamarind, sola or soap-nut, pumpkin.

The manufacturing industry is rude and of small extent it is principally directed to producing fabrics of coarse cotton and woollen, making ropes earthen utensils extraction of saltpetre and other mineral salts, indigo, sugar-boiling and lime-burning. The population is given under the article **BIRHOOT**.

Tirhoot at a period of remote antiquity was denominated Maithala, and probably formed part of the kingdom of Magadha or Behar, the monarchs of which are said to have been paramount rulers of India long previously to the Christian era. The towns—Muzaffarpore the capital Karnal, Darbhanga, Hajepore, Mowah, and Singbah—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are, 1st, from south-east to north-west, from Monghyr, through Muzaffarpore, to Bettah, in the district of Sarun, 2nd, from north to south, from Mulliyah, through Muzaffarpore and Hajepore to Gaya. According to Stewart it was first invaded by the Mussulmans about 1225 under the command of Ghayas-ood-deen Balban, sovereign of Delhi. The same writer mentions that about 1240 it was invaded by Toghlan Khan who ruled Bengal under Mamud, sovereign of Delhi, and adds, that in 1324 it was, by Ghayas-ood-deen Toghlan, sovereign of Delhi, subjugated, and incorporated with that realm. During the weakness of the empire of Delhi, consequent on the invasion of Tamerlane Nurrit Shah, an ephemeral sovereign of Bengal, seized Tirhoot but it was again, in 1533, subdued, and brought under the rule of Humayun, padshah of Delhi. The right of the East-India Company appears to have accrued from the grant which, in 1765, Shah Alum made of the provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

**TIRPUNAITORAI**, in the raj or state of Cochin a town about two miles N.E. of the Backwater, an extensive shallow lake, the reservoir of numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghats. Barloomeo states, in A.D. 1787, that it was the residence of the rajah of Cochin, and it probably continues to be so at present. Distant from Cochin, S.E. seven miles from Calicut, S.E. 106, Bangalore, S.W., 303. Lat. 9° 57', long. 76° 34'.

**TIRIT**—A town within the dominions of

Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 153 miles E. by N. from Srinagar, and 167 miles N.E. by N. from Chamba. Lat. 34° 34', long. 77° 42'.

**TIRJOOGA RIVER**, rising in lat. 26° 59', long. 86° 38' in the Terai of Nepal, through which it flows for eighteen miles, to the boundary of the British district of Tirhoot, and thence pursuing a course generally south-easterly for sixty miles, during which it bounds or intersects the districts of Tirhoot, Bhagalpore, and Mongheer, falls into the Gogorie on the left side, in lat. 25° 41' long. 86° 29'.

**TIRMIUM**.—A town of Madras, in the native state of Poodoocottah or Rajah Tondiman a country situate 40 miles S. from Trichinopoly and 60 miles N.E. by E. from Madura. Lat. 10° 15' long. 78° 50'.

**TIROHA**.—See **TIROWAN**.

**TIROOA**, in the British district of Furruckabad heat-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Cawnpore 33 miles S.S.E. of the former. Population 5,865. Lat. 26° 59', long. 79° 51'.

**TIROURI** in Surhind, or territory of the protected Sikh states, a town on the route from Kurial to Thunesur eight miles N. of former, 16 S. of latter. In A.D. 1198 Muhannad Shahabuddin sultan of Ghor and of Ghuznee invading India, was here encountered by Prithi Rajah, sovereign of Delhi and Ajmer. After a desperate conflict, the Hindus were defeated with great slaughter, and Prithi Rajah being made prisoner was put to death after the battle. Lat. 29° 47' long. 77°.

**TIROWAN** or **TURAON**, in Bundelkund, a small state, or rather jaghire, granted by the East India Company to a Chamba descendant of one of the proprietors of Callinger who received it by treaty on the surrender of the last-named place in 1812. It is situate within the district of Banda, its centre being in lat. 25° 12' long. 80° 55' and is estimated to comprise only twelve square miles, five villages and a population of 2,000. The annual revenue is given at 10,000 rupees (1,000 l.) and the native force amounts to about fifty men. Tirowan the principal place, is situate on the river Pyawnee, on the route from Allahabad to Callinger, 33 miles N.E. of the latter, 74 S.W. of the former. It is rather a considerable place, with a large bazar. Lat. 25° 14', long. 80° 53'.

**TIROWAN**—A town in the British district of Banda, in Bundelkund. In 1816, a tract of land situate near this town was granted by the British government to Maharyah Imrit Rao, an independent jaghire. Bemaik Rao, son of Imrit Rao, died in 1855 and the jaghire lapsed to the paramount authority. The town is in lat. 25° 15', long. 80° 55'.

**TIRPAVAUNIUM**—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madura, 10

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miles S.E. by E of Madura. Lat. 9° 50', long 78° 17'

**TIRUPUR.**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore presidency of Madras, 28 miles E. by N of Coimbatore Lat. 11° 4', long 77° 34'

**TIRSOON** in the British district of Boudahur lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Khasanj to Meerut, and 49 miles S. of the latter Lat. 28° 21' long 78°

**TIRUKOVALUR**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 83 miles W N W of Ouddalore. Lat. 11° 57', long 79° 20'

**TIRU VADI.**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 18 miles W N W of Ouddalore. Lat. 11° 47', long 79° 39'

**TIRUVALUR.**—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 84 miles E of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 47', long 79° 41'

**TISAR**, in the British district of Muttra, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town near the south-east frontier towards the British district Mynpooree. Lat. 27° 25', long 78° 29'

**TISSOOA**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Futehgurh, and 18 miles S.E. of the former Here, in 1774 the British army under Colonel Champion and supporting the cause of Shupahuddawiah, nawab of Oude utterly defeated a far more numerous force of Rohilla Pathans, and broke the power of that people A village four miles south-east of this place was named Futehgunge or Victory Market, by the nawab who kept aloof during the action and was then probably posted there. The engagement is also sometimes called the battle of Outterah or Kuttra, from a small town of that name a few miles to the south-east, and sometimes, the battle of St. George." Tissooa is in lat. 28° 8', long 79° 40'

**TITALIYA** in the British district of Dinapore lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a small town on the route from Furruck to Darjeeling, 72 miles N E. of former 45 E. of latter It is situate on the left bank of the river Mahananda, here having a channel 300 yards wide but with a small body of clear water in the dry season, and during the rains navigable only for osows, in consequence of its varying depth Craft, however, of from twenty to thirty tons burthen can ascend to within a few miles of the town. The site of the town is a level country, about twenty five miles south of the south base of the Sub-Himalaya, or first range of mountains. Here was formerly a British cantonment, abandoned in 1829 in consequence of the alleged insubordination attributed to malaria from marshes

situate east, south, and south-west of the place. The country to the north is, however, salubrious, and provisions are abundant and excellent population 2,500 An annual fair is held at this place the establishment of which is officially stated to have been eminently successful. Elevation above the sea 275 feet distance from Dinapore, N, 69 miles from Burhampoor, by Dinapore, N, 359, from Calcutta, by Burhampoor and Dinapore 477 Lat. 26° 27', long 85° 20'

**TITULLA.**—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor on the south west frontier of Bengal, 59 miles W N W of Sumbulpoor Lat. 21° 44', long 83° 10'

**TOCHKE**, or **GOMBELA.**—A river rising on the eastern slope of the Suliman Mountain, in lat. 32° 53' long 70° 1' and, flowing through the Damsara for ninety miles, falls into the Indus river, in lat. 32° 38', long 71° 20'

**TODA**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor 63 miles S. by W from Jeypoor, and 65 miles E.S.E. from Ajmeer Lat. 26° 4', long 75° 29'

**TODDICOMBIT**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 39 miles N N W of Madras. Lat. 10° 27' long 78° 1'

**TOGA**, in the district of Peshawar, division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the right bank of the Indus 36 miles E.S.E. of the town of Peshawar Lat. 33° 30', long. 71° 38'

**TOHANUH** in the British district of Hurrana, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Haseer to Loodiana, 43 miles N by E of the former Lat. 29° 41', long 75° 58'

**TOHREE FUTEHPPOOR**, in Bundelcund a town on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 85 miles W of the former and 40 E. of the latter It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal grant, which contains an area of thirty six square miles, fourteen villages, and a population of 6 000 souls. It yields a revenue of 6 850 and the chief maintains twenty horse and 250 foot, with a few artillerymen This jaghire was made "subject to a tributary payment of 2,650 rupees, or 265, conditionally on relinquishment by Jhansi of the village Keelipoora, resumed by that state." It is held of the East-India Company by ann and or grant, dated April, 1823. Tohree Futehpoor is in lat. 25° 37' long. 79° 10'

**TOKA.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 41 miles N N E. of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19° 37', long 75° 2'

**TOKSELGHAT**—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Ban Coos river and 61 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 24' long 86° 12'

**TOLA**, in the British district of Kumaon, 979

# TOL-TON

Hent. gov. of the N W Provinces a village in the Bhojia subdivision of Jwahir. It is situate on the left bank of the river Gori, 400 feet above the stream, and on the route to Hrudas by the Jwahir Pass, from which it is distant 30 miles S. Elevation above the sea 1123 feet. Lat. 30 20', long. 80 15'.

**TOLJAPOOR.**—A town in one of the recently reconstituted districts of Hyderabad or dominions of the Nizam, 35 miles N E from Shalapur. Lat. 18, long. 76 10'.

**TOTA.**—A town in the British district of Jessore, Hent. gov. of Bengal, 30 miles S E. of Jessore. Lat. 22° 44', long. 89 20'.

**TONDHIMAN'S COUNTRY.**—See PODOCETAE.

**TONGANUR.**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 61 miles W N W of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 6', long. 79.

**TONGDE.**—A town within the dominions of Gholiab Singh the ruler of Cashmere, situate 124 miles E S E from Srinagar, and 88 miles N E. by N from Chamba. Lat. 33° 32', long. 77° 8'.

**TONGHO.**—A town of Eastern India, in the British territory of Pegu and formerly the capital of an independent kingdom, which was subdued by the Peguers, and subsequently annexed to Ava. It is situate on the right bank of the Sittang river, 33 miles E. by N from Prome. A British officer, describing the place upon its acquisition by the English in 1802, observes, 'A few ruined pagodas, scattered over a vast quadrangle, inclosed by a massive wall and surrounded by a broad ditch, are all that now remain to tell of the former magnificence of ancient Tongho.' Since its occupation by the British, great improvements have been made, and there is every prospect that in a few years 'Tongho will surpass in wealth and importance all the glories of a barbaric age.' The district of which this place is the chief town has an area of 3,950 square miles, and a population of 34,957 inhabitants. Lat. 19°, long. 96 18'.

**TONGLO.**—A mountain of Sikkim, having an elevation of 10,000 feet. Lat. 27° 8', long. 88 8'.

**TONGSO.**—A town in the native state of Rhatan, situate on the left bank of the Obangpanette river, and 100 miles N N W from Gualpara. Lat. 27 30' long. 90 0'.

**TONE.** In Rajpootana, a town in a small district forming one of the possessions of the family of the Patan freebooter Ameer Khan. It lies on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 218 miles S.W. of the former 289 N of the latter, and on the right bank of the river Banas, here crossed by ford, the water being usually only about two feet deep. The town, which is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a mud fort. A mile south of it was the site selected for his residence by

Ameer Khan, noted during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the present, for his restless activity, and distinguished no less by talents for intrigue and war than by treachery and disregard of human life and suffering. Born in an humble station at Sumbhal, in Rohilund, this notorious freebooter commenced his career in the service of the state of Rhoval, about the year 1794. Soon after he joined the ex-chiefs of Bagoorgh who were subsisting by plunder and subsequently he attached himself to the fortunes of Jawant Rao Holkar, who, in 1806 granted to him Tonk, with its territory wrested from the rajah of Jeypore. Having made it his place of abode, the ameer embellished it with various public buildings. He had previously in 1798, received from Holkar the grant of Seronje. In 1817 he held, in addition to these territories, Perawa and Chupra, in Malwa, with Nimbara and some other parganahs in Mewar. All these possessions were in that year by treaty guaranteed to Ameer Khan by the East-India Company and the fort and district of Rampoor were added as a free gift by the British government. The area of the whole amounts to 1,864 square miles. The population has been estimated at 133,673 the revenues at 8,20,000 rupees, or 82,000*l.*, derived from six provinces, in the following proportions.—Tonk, including Rampoor, 2,00,000 rupees, Chappra, 1,00,000 Perawa, 1,00,000 Allygurh, 80,000 Seronje, 2,00,000 Nimbara, 1,40,000. Total 8,20,000. These scattered territories are separated from each other at distances varying from 100 to 250 miles. The reigning chief who succeeded his father Ameer Khan in 1834 has contracted debts of large amount, for the payment of which he has mortgaged several districts, together with an annuity of 15,000*l.* granted to Ameer Khan by the British government as indemnity for the revenue of Fulwul a district which had been conferred upon the ameer for two generations. The town of Tonk is in lat. 26 10' long. 75 50'.

**TONERWUTTEE.**—See TOORAWUTTEE.

**TONS (SOUTH-WESTERN),** a river rising in the native state of Myber in the territory of Sangar and Nerbudda, lat. 24, long. 80° 30'. The elevation of the source must considerably exceed 900 feet, as at a cascade ninety five miles to the north-east, or down the stream the elevation of the waterway is 890 feet. Here the river flowing through a ravine in the Kutra range, is precipitated over a fall 200 feet in depth. It continues its course north-westerly over the more depressed tract in that direction. Fifty miles below the fall, it passes through the Tara range into the valley of the Ganges, and twenty miles farther, in the same direction, falls into that river on the right side, between the villages of Runpa and that of Surra, in lat. 24° 10', long. 82 5', having held a total course of 166 miles. The route from Jabulpore to Allahabad lies along

# TON—TOO

its left bank for a distance of twenty-six miles from its source, and then crosses the stream at the town of Myhor lat. 24° 16', long 80° 50'. Garden says of this point, "Cross the Tense by an indifferent ferry, bed 250 yards wide, stream in dry season sixty yards wide, and from one to two feet deep, right bank steep, left shelving." At a place twenty four miles north east of this, fifty from the source of the river and in lat. 24° 30' long 80° 53' it on the left side receives a small stream called the Satni or Satna, and five miles lower down, the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Saugor crosses it, "close under Puttrahut, by a bad rocky ford bed 200 yards wide, and stream during the dry season, about thirty yards wide, and knee-deep." Jacquemont assigns to the bed the inferior width of 150 or 180 feet, but adds (on this point corroborating the former account), that it was not without water even when he passed in the latter part of January, the driest season of the year. Below this sixty miles, still to the north-east, in lat. 25° 2', long 81° 44' the river is crossed by the route leading from Allahabad to Jubulpore by the Sohag Pass, the passage being made by ford and here the bed is rocky and the banks steep. Its course from this point to its junction with the Ganges is very sinuous, but generally in a north eastern direction it is about fifty miles in length. About a mile above the mouth it is crossed between the villages of Panassa and Sirna, by the route from Allahabad to Mirzapore and, according to Garden the bed of the Tense at the Panassa ferry is about 400 yards wide and the stream in the dry season usually runs under the left bank, and is 150 yards wide. He describes the left bank as steep and the right as sloping. Besides the Satni falling into it on the left side, the Tense receives on the right side the following tributaries, in the order down the stream in which they are here enumerated—the Behar Mahana, Sooti and Belun.

In the march from Allahabad to Chunar the Tense was crossed probably at Panassa, by the army of Baber who describes it under the name of Taa, as 'a muddy, swampy river' which it doubtless is near its mouth. It is the Tonsse of Hensell's map.

**TONS (NORTH EASTERN),** a stream of the territory of Oude, is a large offset of the Ghogra or Deocha leaving that river on the right side, about ten miles above the city of Oude, and in lat. 26° 47', long 82° 1', it takes a south-easterly direction and about twenty five miles from its commencement sends northward an offset, by which it communicates with the original stream. During the dry season, the stream is in many places embanked, to collect the water for irrigation, and the stagnation thus produced causes extensive malaria. Proceeding in a south-easterly direction, it passes the town of Aumuck, and uniting with the Surjan, another offset of the Ghogra, the joint stream falls into the Ganges on the

right side, in lat. 25° 41' long 84° 11', its total length of course being about 240 miles. It is navigable upwards from its mouth as far as the town of Aumuck, a distance of about 120 miles, but its volume of water is represented as on the decline. By Buchanan, it is called the Sota, or branch; by Baker, Tonsia.

**TONSE, or SUPIN** a river of Gurhwal, rises in lat. 31° 2', long 78° 35', at the north of the Jumnotri peaks, and but a few miles from the source of the Jumna, flowing from the southern base of the same mountains. The source of the Tense appears to have been first ascertained in October, 1819 when it was visited by Herbert, who found the stream to issue thirty-one feet wide and knee-deep, from a snow bed 12,784 feet above the sea, and extending as far as the eye could reach. The course of the river is generally westerly for thirty miles, to the confluence of the Roopun, on the right side, in lat. 31° 3', long 78° 10', and at an elevation of 5,300 feet. The declivity of the channel in that distance must be above 250 feet per mile so that the stream is almost a cascade. It is from its source to this confluence with the Roopun called the Supin, but downwards the united stream is called the Tense. The Supin is the larger of the confluents, though the Roopun is described by Jacquemont as deep, nearly fifty feet wide, furiously rapid and rushing along with a tremendous roaring. The united stream called the Tense is about 120 feet wide. It holds a south westerly course of about nineteen miles to the confluence of the Fabur on the right side, in lat. 30° 56' long 77° 54'. The Fabur is a large stream though somewhat inferior in size to the Tense. From the confluence, the united stream still called the Tense leaves Gurhwal and takes a generally southerly direction, forming for the rest of its course the line of division between the British pergunnah of Jaunpur and the hill states of Jacobal and Sirmoor. Thirteen miles below the confluence of the Fabur the Tense receives the Shalwee, a considerable stream, which flows into it on the right side, in lat. 30° 48' long 77° 49'. It thence flows about forty miles, in a course generally southerly, but very tortuous through a succession of rugged ravines of limestone to its junction with the Jumna, in lat. 30° 30', long 77° 53' and at an elevation of 1,836 feet above the sea. As its total course is about 100 miles, it has the enormous fall of above 110 feet in a mile. Though below the junction the united stream bears the name of the Jumna, the volume of the Tense is much the greater as, when surveyed by Hodgson and Herbert, it discharged 2,827 cubic feet in a second of time, while the amount discharged by the other river was only 1,045.

**TOORKEBAUGRA**—A town in the British district of Balloah, West. gov. of Benpul, 20 miles N W of Balloah, Lat. 25° 10', long. 90° 37'.

**TOODUEPOOR**, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillaishhet, lieutenant gov. of the N. W. Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Potehar, and 45 miles N. E. of the former. Lat. 28° 47', long. 79° 55'

**TOOLA RAM SENAHPUTTEE'S COUNTRY**, bounded on the north by the British district of Nowgong, on the south-east by the territory inhabited by the wild Naga tribes, and by that of the Munespoor rajah, on the south by Cachar, and on the west by Cachar and Nowgong. It is seventy-three miles in length from north to south fifty in breadth contains an area of 2,000 square miles, with a population of 80,000 its centre is in lat. 25° 35', long. 93° 18'. Upon the recovery in 1884 by Rajah Govind Chunder of the throne of Cachar, of which he had been deprived by the prince of Munespoor, Toola Ram resisted the authority of the restored prince. In order to terminate the contest and secure the pacification of the country, Govind Chunder was induced to bestow upon Toola Ram the hill territory of which the latter held possession. Subsequently when Cachar was annexed to the British dominions, the hilly tract assigned to Toola Ram formed an exception, and a small stipend was assigned to its chief. The government having been badly administered both by Toola Ram and his successors, an intimation was made to the chiefs in 1862 that unless the conditions of the treaty were fulfilled, they would not be allowed to retain the country. The warning failed to have the desired effect, and the administration of the country has been assumed by the British government.

**TOOLAVA**.—See **CANARA**.

**TOOLSEA**.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 41 miles N. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 46', long. 87° 8'.

**TOOLUMBA**, in the Barce Doosh division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee, 60 miles N. E. by E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 32', long. 73° 18'.

**TOOMADY**.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 18 miles N. N. E. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 24', long. 81° 19'.

**TOOMBEGEE**.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 81 miles S. S. E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 34', long. 74° 21'.

**TOOMBUDRA**.—See **TUMBUDRA**.

**TOOMCOOR**.—A town in the Mysore, 70 miles N. N. E. from Seringapatam, and 44 miles N. W. by W. from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 30', long. 77° 8'.

**TOOMSOOR**.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, situated on the right bank of the Weir Ganga river, and 48 miles E. N. E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 35', long. 79° 46'.

**TOOMULLAGOODIUM**.—A town in Hy-

derabad, or territory of the Nizam, 33 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 118 miles N. W. by W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 20', long. 79° 7'.

**TOOMULTHULPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 21 miles W. S. W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 18', long. 79° 46'.

**TOONER**.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 38 miles N. E. of Samulkottah. Lat. 17° 21', long. 82° 35'.

**TOONGA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town situated 22 miles S. E. of the city of Jeypore. Lat. 26° 41', long. 76° 16'.

**TOONGA**, or **TUM**.—A river of the Mysore territory, rising in lat. 15° 15', long. 75° 14'. It holds a tortuous but generally northward course for forty-five miles to Hallanutta, in lat. 13° 40', long. 76° 16', whence it flows north-east fifty miles to its confluence with the Budra, in lat. 14°, long. 75° 43'. Below the confluence, the united stream bears the name of Toongabudra. It is merely a great torrent, having a scanty stream during the dry season and in the monsoon rushing along with vast volume and great rapidity.

**TOONGABUDRA**.—See **TUMBUDRA**.

**TOONGHAWALA**, in the Reesha Doosh division of the Punjab, a town situated 40 miles from the right bank of the Ravee 40 miles N. W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 7', long. 73° 55'.

**TOONGLA**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, six miles from the right bank of the Monas river, and 80 miles W. N. W. from Durrung. Lat. 26° 56', long. 90° 54'.

**TOONGROO**, in Bussahir, a peak in the range stretching between the Waru and Char mountains. From its western side the river Gini takes its rise, and from its north-eastern feeders pass off to the Fabar. It was one of the stations of the large series of triangulation in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 10,102 feet. Lat. 31° 8', long. 77° 41'.

**TOONNOOR**, in the territory of Mysore, a city, once of great extent, subsequently reduced to a few temples and a small number of dwellings and now again growing into importance. Here is a vast tank or reservoir called the Yadav Nadi, formed by damming up the lower extremity of a rocky valley by means of a mound seventy-eight cubits high 150 cubits long, and 250 thick at the base. In A.D. 1798, Tippoo Sultan caused an opening to be made in the mound, and the great rush of water so enlarged the passage as to sweep away a large portion of the mound, and drain the whole reservoir. As the final and successful invasion of the British was then imminent, it has been supposed that he was impelled to this extraordinary act by a desire to deprive the invaders of the supply of water. Others attribute the step to an ambition of bigotry, which was his ruling

# TOO—TRA.

**peasion** The lake is generally by Mussulmans called *Motetalah*, or *Peari-tank* a name which, on account of its beauty it received from Nasir Jung when in A.D. 1746 he advanced to Mysore to enforce payment of arrears of tribute. After the overthrow of Tippee Sultan the reservoir was repaired by order of the British authorities. Distance from Seringapatam N.W., 10 miles. Lat. 12° 33' long 76° 44'.

**TOORAVAKIRA**.—A town in the Mysore 51 miles N from Seringapatam and 63 miles W by N from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 10', long 76° 44'.

**TOORAVANOR**.—A town in the Mysore 136 miles N from Seringapatam and 60 miles S.W. by S from Ballary. Lat. 14° 22', long 76° 30'.

**TOORAWUTTEE** or **BUTEESSEE**.—A district of the Rajpoot state of Jeypore the management of which during the distracted state of Jeypore was assumed by the British who however, in 1837 again restored it to the rajah of Jeypore. Its centre is in lat. 27° 42' long 75° 58'.

**TOORKEIRA**.—A town in the British district of Candesh presidency of Bombay 64 miles N by E of Malhgaum. Lat. 21° 27' long 74° 43'.

**TOOSHAM** in the British district of Huriana, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Rewaree 23 miles S.E. by S of the former. Lat. 26° 51' long 76°.

**TOOTOO** in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer a village on the route from the town of Bokneser to that of Jessulmeer and 55 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 12' long 71° 49'.

**TORA**, in the district of Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situated 20 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 30 miles N.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° 9' long 72° 8'.

**TORAGUL**.—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay 43 miles E. by N of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 55', long 75° 17'.

**TORBELA**.—A small town in the north of the Punjab, and on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a little below where it issues from the mountains and flows over the plain in a broad and shallow, yet still very rapid current. Below Torbela, and between it and Attock, are the five fords of the Indus. These are dangerous at all times, from the icy coldness and extraordinary rapidity of the stream, and in summer they are, in consequence of the swell of the stream, totally impracticable. The river is here smooth rapid, and about 300 yards wide. Lat. 34° 7', long 72° 50'.

**TORRE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore 52 miles S.S.W. from Jeypore and 56 miles E by S from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 16', long 75° 34'.

**TORRE**.—A town in the British district of Rangpur, lieutenant gov. of Bengal, 46 miles W.S.W. of Hazaroolagh. Lat. 23° 40', long 84° 46'.

**TORRESHA RIVER** rises in lat. 26° 57', long 89° 14', in the territory of Bhotan, and, flowing south thirty eight miles through Bhotan and forty miles through Cooh Behar falls into the Duriah river in lat. 26° 55' long 89° 31'.

**TORIORE**.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly presidency of Madras, 23 miles N.N.W. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 9', long 78° 39'.

**TORRA**.—A town in the territory of Nagpur 152 miles E. from Nagpur, and 132 miles S.S.E. from Ramguri. Lat. 21° 5', long 81° 30'.

**TORRES**.—Two islands in the Mergui Archipelago situate 72 miles from the coast of Tenasserim. They are about lat. 11° 47', long 97° 36'.

**TOUDAN**.—A town of Eastern India, in the British territory of Pegu situate on the right bank of the Irrawady river and 30 miles N. by W from Promé. Lat. 15° 12', long 94° 56'.

**TOUNGHOO**.—See **TOWGO**.

**TOUTOULI**.—A village in the British district of Rohilkut lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces. Lat. 28° 58' long 76° 37'.

**TOUVERAMCOORCHY**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 20 miles N.E. by N. of Madras. Lat. 10° 20' long 78° 27'.

**TOWANG**.—A town in the native state of Bhotan situate on the left bank of the Demree river and 77 miles N. by E from Durrang. Lat. 27° 30', long 92° 19'.

**TOWARUM**.—A town in the British district of Madras presidency of Madras, 58 miles W. of Madras. Lat. 8° 55', long 77° 20'.

**TOWRA**, in Surhind a village in the British district of Umballa, on the route from Kurnal to Patnala, and 45 miles N.W. of the former place. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,011 miles. Lat. 30° 14' long 76° 40'.

**TOWRAJ** a river of Hyderabad rises in lat. 18° 27' long 75° 18' and, flowing easterly for thirty five miles, falls into the Manjara river a feeder of the Godavery in lat. 15° 22', long 76° 44'.

**TRANDA**, or **TURANDA**, in Buzmahur, a village in the district of Koonawar, is situate near the left bank of the Sutley and at the confluence of the Ohosda torrent. Elevation above the sea 7 089 feet. Lat. 31° 35', long 77° 55'.

**TRANQUEBAR**.—A town within the limits of the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras. There is a slight curvature in the shore here concave towards the sea, 993



so that a small bay is formed, causing the surf to be less violent here than in the more exposed part of the coast. It is surrounded by walls, and protected by the fort called Danaberg, which, being white, as well as most of the houses, the place is conspicuous when viewed from the sea. Besides the defence of the fort, the town is surrounded by a wall with bastions. Of public buildings, the most remarkable are a few Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic place of worship, and the fort, containing the offices of government. The territory extends six miles from north to south and three miles inland, and has an area of fifteen square miles. The soil is in general under cultivation, though in some places marshy, and throughout impregnated with salt. The greater part produces rice, and much of the remainder is planted with fruit-trees, especially the coconut-palm, and other species of palm the mango and jak. The climate is considered healthy, in consequence of the prevalence of sea-breezes, which moderate the temperature, so that the thermometer is stated not to range higher than 100° its lowest limit being about 70°. The settlement of Tranquebar was ceded to the British government in 1845 by the king of Denmark, for a pecuniary consideration. The town, with its district, was stated in 1844 to contain 23,426 inhabitants, of whom 166 were Europeans and their descendants. No later census of the population is available but the superiority of British over Danish administration is attested by the growing prosperity of the district, and the large increase in the amount of the government revenue. Distance from Negapatam, N 18 miles Tanjore, E, 51 Madras E., 147. Lat. 11° 1', long 79 55.

**TRAVANCORE.**—A native state in the south of India, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Cochin and the British district of Coimbatore, on the east by the British districts of Madras and Tinnevely, and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. It lies between lat. 8° 4'—10° 21', long 76 14—77 38° it has an area of 4,722 square miles. The most marked physical feature of the country is furnished by the Western Ghats, or Saksham, as that great range is called in its northern part. Divided from the northern part by the great gap or valley of Palghat, it expands into a many group, overspreading the country to the eastward, and attaining in some places an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea. The formation of these mountains is such as is referred by geologists to the earliest periods—hypogeochemical, penetrated and broken up by prodigious outbursts of plutonic and trappean rocks. With these occur occasionally granite, gneiss, and hornblende, the primitive rocks being in some places overlaid extensively with laterite. The termina-

tion of the Western Ghats in the bold hill near the Amboli Pass, a little above Cape Comorin, is stated to be of granite. The line of waterheads forms, with little exception the boundary to the east and north-east, and the drainage is effected by a great number of torrents, passing to the south-west, the west, and the north-west, which discharge their contents either into the Indian Ocean or into the Backwater, as the British denominate an extensive series of shallow lakes running parallel with the coast, and communicating with the sea at certain places. The Periyar the most considerable of the torrents above mentioned rises on the eastern frontier of Travancore, in a deeply secluded and nearly unexplored part of the Western Ghats, and about lat 9 15 long 77 20. Its course is very tortuous but generally in a direction north west, and ultimately expanding into a broad estuary communicating with the Backwater, it is discharged into the sea, in lat. 9 58', long 76 18', its total length of course being about 140 miles. After it has reached the plain country, it is called the Alwy, and is subject to enormous floods so that though the channel is broad, it has been known during the monsoon to rise sixteen feet in twenty four hours and continue at that height for some months. Its mouth, called by seamen Oranganore river or Aycoote river flows between the south west boundary of the territory of Cochin and north west boundary of Travancore. The latter state has here a very short line of seacoast detached from the remainder lying further southward. This detached piece of coast extends about four miles, to lat 10° 10' where commences the seacoast of a detached portion of the territory of Cochin, which continues towards the south-east for about twenty five miles, to Undarally. There the seacoast of Travancore recommences, and stretches in a south-easterly direction for 155 miles, to Cape Comorin, where it turns to the north-east for six miles, and then terminates at Cannanapoor. Throughout this whole extent of coast, there is no safe harbour for ships of any burthen, the shore is in general low, sandy and covered with trees, but there are several roads having safe anchorage in favourable weather. The principal resorts of shipping along the coast are Aulapoly or Aleppi, which, though a small place, carries on a considerable trade in teak, coconuts, oar or coconut-fibre, betel-nut, and pepper but there being no harbour, ships of any considerable burthen must anchor in the open sea, four miles from the shore. Porca or Porcaud, a town exporting timber, oar and pepper, where ships may anchor two miles from the shore, in six fathoms water. Iviker or Aflika river, an estuary by which the Backwater communicates with the sea, but so shallow (there being but five or six feet on the bar at high water) that only boats can pass, large ships being compelled to anchor three miles off shore. Quilon, a town the north side of a small bight

open to the south and south-west, but on other points sheltered by land and a projecting reef. Anyango, where there is merely an open road, in which ships may anchor two miles off shore but their boats are seldom available, on account of the violent surf, and consequently communication with shore is effected by means of the country boats. Pondera, a small town, where the land is bold to approach, so that large ships can anchor near the shore. Tangapatnam, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which in consequence of a bar, is accessible to none but small boats, except in the rainy season but within the bar the navigation is practicable at all times, and is of considerable extent. Cuddaspatnam, having no unsafe anchorage between the shore and two rocky islets, a short distance from the shore. Cape Comorin is the next place deserving notice, but it is entitled to this distinction only as being the most southern point of India. It is a low, sandy spot. The whole extent of coast is indeed generally low nowhere presenting anything more aspiring than a few cliffs of slight elevation, and this adds to the striking effect which the Ghats, about fifteen or twenty miles inland, must under any circumstances produce from their extent and grandeur. The trading stations along this coast are little frequented during the south west monsoon which commences late in May, or early in June, and prevails till September. During June and July there is a succession of severe squalls, accompanied with heavy rain, and on the coast by high seas but the weather rather moderates towards the end of the latter month. The violence diminishes in August, and still more in September though the weather in that month is often cloudy and threatening, and heavy showers of rain sometimes descend. The fair season succeeds, when the weather is occasionally rather close. In November the north-east monsoon sets in with far less intensity than that from the south west, but still bringing rain and cooling the air. March, April, and May are the hottest months of the year, and also the most unhealthy. In December, January, and February the nights are comparatively cool and the days are heavy exposure to them is dangerous, being apt to produce fever.

Notwithstanding the nearly equatorial position of Travancore, the high lands, in consequence of their great elevation, enjoy a moderate temperature and even the lower part of the territory is cooled by the great fall of rain, and by the proximity of the mountains and of the sea. The thermometer at Trivandrum seldom rises above 90° in any season, nor above 75° during the south-west monsoon. In a series of observations made at Quilon during the years 1836 and 1836, the highest range of the thermometer was 88, and the lowest 69°, the former in April and May, in the afternoon, the latter in December and January immediately before daybreak. The climate is moist, and the average fall of rain considerable. Though to European constitutions somewhat

severe, it is not considered positively unhealthy. As there is never any cold bracing weather, the recovery of invalids is usually slow, and in rheumatic cases, or where there exists a tendency to pulmonary disease, the dampness of the atmosphere is decidedly injurious.

Notwithstanding the great mountain masses, and the prevalence of primary or early rock formations in Travancore, its mineral resources appear to be very scanty no metal of importance except iron being reported to be found in it. Its zoology is varied and important. Elephants are very numerous among the wooded valleys and table lands of the Ghats, where tigers of enormous size are also common, as large as chickens abound the wild buffalo, the wild swine, the elk the leopard, the black leopard and the ant-bear are found monkeys exist in great numbers and variety the antelope, the civet cat, the jackal, the hare, the ichneumon or mongoose the otter, and a seal of diminutive size, are also to be reckoned among the animals known in Travancore. Of birds, there are the hawk, the raven, the vulture, the peafowl, the jungle-fowl (*Gallus gallinaceus*) the pied bird of Paradise (*Ptilinopus orientalis*), parrots and paroquets innumerable, and extremely destructive to the crops and lastly aquatic birds of divers species and in great numbers. Of reptiles, there are snakes, various in kind and numerous in quantity many of them of deadly venomous character, scorpions and centipedes alligators of great size swarm in the rivers and lakes and are very voracious and destructive human beings, as well as inferior animals, occasionally becoming their prey. Their principal food, however is fish of which there is great abundance in the rivers and lakes, in addition to that afforded by the sea.

The soil on the more elevated surfaces is light and gravelly but in the low grounds it is a deep black mould, formed either by deposits from inundations or decayed vegetation. In such soils rice of excellent quality is produced in great plenty the sugar-palm thrives well, and yields an excellent product. Many plantations of mulberry have recently been made by the rajah in the hope of producing silk on a large scale. A great variety of vegetables congenial to the climate are cultivated; and many European esculents may by care be brought to maturity.

The communication between the lower parts of the territory is much facilitated by inland navigation through the backwaters, and a trifling outlay in their improvement would open a channel from Trivandrum, the capital, to Trichoor a distance of 200 miles. The rajah of Travancore some years since formed on his eastern frontier towards Timorelly a double line of works extending from a place on the seashore, about half a mile to the west of Cape Comorin in a northerly direction, to a point where the Western Ghats become impassable for an army Horsburgh viewing this work,

thus notices it — "The low country seems divided by a wall or trench stretching from the shore to the mountains, and fortified by mounds of earth." The same rajah also constructed a line of works on his north-western frontier as a northern boundary towards Calicut, running east and west from a point of the hills [the Western Ghats] deemed inaccessible chiefly behind or south of a river which discharges itself into the estuary" falling into the Indian Ocean between Kodungaloor and Ayacotta. In 1789 "this miserable wall," as it is styled by a military writer, was forced and partially destroyed by Tippoo Sultan and as the rajah was under British protection, the aggression gave rise to the war with Mysore in the same year. As the whole country is now subject to British supremacy those feeble defences have been left to the natural but speedy progress of decay.

The population of Travancore consists of Brahmmins, Mussulmans, and Christians, besides a few Jews. Its amount is returned at 1,011,824. Brahmmins are very numerous and are either settlers from other countries or Nam buris, considered to be aboriginal Brahmmins, highly regarded by the rest of the Brahmmin population over whom they have a more powerful influence than even in other parts of India. The most numerous and important class are, however, the Nairs, who, although of the Sudra or labouring caste by descent, are at present found engaged in various occupations and from among whom the rajah's troops are recruited. As is the case with the Nairs elsewhere, they do not marry but select a young girl, and having performed the idle ceremony of tying a band round her neck and making her some small present, send her back to reside in the house of her father or brother where she is at liberty to live in licentious intercourse without restraint. The Namburis are said to be the most-favoured lovers of the women placed in these extraordinary circumstances. The male portion of the Nair population live in a course of profligacy similar to that followed by the women, and as none know their own offspring, they regard their sisters children as their heirs. The rajah appears to belong to this singular class. The Mussulmans comprise the Moplahs, descendants of Arabs settled on this coast, and the Lubbis, a mixed race between the Arabs and Hindoos, besides a few of Pathan descent. Christians probably form a more numerous proportion of the population here than in any other part of India, if the Portuguese dominion of Goa be excepted. They are of three classes: first, the ancient Christians of St. Thomas, or of the Syrian or Jacobite church, who regard the patriarch of Antioch as their spiritual head. These Christians are perpetually at war among themselves, and have appealed to the British government, which has, however, declined to interfere in their disputes; second, Romanists, descendants from Christians of the last mentioned denomination, but fiercely made so acknowledge the supremacy of the pope

third, Portuguese Romanists, and descendants of heathen natives, converted by missionaries of that nation. The pope is of course acknowledged as the head of the followers of the Church of Rome, the chief local authority being exercised by a vicar-apostolic residing at Verapoli. The Christians in the aggregate are stated to amount to an eighth of the whole population, and in sailing close to land, their churches may be observed occurring at short intervals along the shore of Travancore. Besides the denominations of Christians already mentioned, there are a few Protestants, descendants of converts made by the Dutch and now under the spiritual care of a British missionary. According to a clerical authority, who appears to have given much attention to the subject, the number of Syrian Christians in Travancore is about 70,000 that of the Roman or Papal Christians about the same and the entire number of professed Christians, including the Protestants, about 180,000.

In the secluded parts of the mountains is a wild race, extremely rude and savage in their habits, but not ferocious, living on game or the spontaneous produce of the forest. Slavery no longer exists in Travancore. By the introduction and general promulgation of well defined regulations, the law upon the subject has been placed on precisely the same footing as that on which it stands in British India. There is now no compulsory service, which is the essence of slavery: the courts of justice no longer recognise that status, nor can anything be lawfully done to any one on the ground that he is a slave, which cannot lawfully be done to a free person. Thus it will be seen that, owing to the unremitting exertions of the British government, a recognition has been obtained of the right of slaves to be dealt with as human beings.

The higher ranks of the people of Travancore are stated to be intelligent, especially the Nairs, "who have a quick apprehension, are admirable accountants, and perform the operation of writing with a rapidity and adroitness quite peculiar to themselves." They are however in general a restless, uncompassioned race, little characterised by atrocious criminality (except in regard to one branch of the moral code), but addicted to lying, and from their depraved actions respecting the union of the sexes, steeped in the grossest licentiousness. Such a course of life as might be expected, attended by the diseases which are its usual penalties and which nowhere are more general or more virulent than in Travancore.

There are two passes through the hills to Tinnevely, lying to the east of the Western Ghats. Of these, the Aringol Pass, situated in lat. 8° 55', can be traversed only during the rains, from June to December, without incurring great hazard of contracting deadly fever. The Aramboli Pass, seventy miles farther south, is considered to be perfectly safe at all times. The principal places, Travandrum the capital, Qmion, Arutka, Aul-

pehly or Alppee, and Anjengo, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The early history of Travancore is too obscure and too unimportant to justify the bestowal of any notice upon it except in a work purely antiquarian. Its first political or commercial relation with the East-India Company was in 1674 when that great corporation, by permission from the government of Travancore, established a factory at Anjengo, on the seacoast. During the prolonged warfare waged by the British with Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan the British invariably found the rajah of Travancore a steadfast ally and in that relation he was, in 1784 included in the treaty between the East-India Company and the sultan of Mysore. In 1789 Tippoo Sultan, under the double impulse of resentment and ambition, attacked the rajah of Travancore, and after a smart repulse, forced the lines which had been erected for the defence of the country on its northern frontier towards Oochin, overrunning and cruelly devastating the Travancore territory. Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, regarding this attack on an ally as an act of hostility against the British government, commenced military operations, which ended in Tippoo Sultan being deprived of half his dominions, and compelled to restore all that he had wrested from the rajah of Travancore. In 1797 the rajah concluded with the East-India Company a treaty, by which he engaged to pay an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three battalions of native troops, with proportionate artillery to be stationed within his territory. By a subsequent treaty in 1805 the rajah agreed to pay annually, in addition to such subsidy, a sum adequate to maintain one regiment of the East-India Company's native infantry, and in case an additional force should be required for the defence of his territory against attack or invasion, to contribute jointly with the Company towards the discharge of the increased cost such a sum as should appear, on an attentive consideration of the rajah's means, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to his net revenues. It was further agreed, that in case the Governor General in Council should consider that there were grounds for apprehending failure of funds to defray the expense of the permanent military force, or the extraordinary charges that might arise under the terms of the treaty he was to have the power to introduce at his discretion such regulations and ordinances, fiscal or otherwise, as might appear necessary for the due administration and government of the state under the management of the servants of the East-India Company and after due notice, such portions of territory as might be required were to be placed under the exclusive authority and control of the said officers. It was however provided that the rajah's actual receipt from his territorial revenues should not be less than two lakhs of rupees, together with one-fifth of the

net revenues of the whole of his territories, the Company engaging to secure the said amount, and cause it to be paid for the rajah's use at all times and in every possible case. The rajah was to hold no communication with any foreign state without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Company, nor without such to admit any European foreigner into his service nor to suffer any European to remain within his territories. This treaty although declared to be binding on the contracting parties 'as long as the sun and moon shall endure,' failed in securing permanent amity and good faith the ill government of Travancore was extreme, and the financial position of the state deplorable retrenchment was indispensable and to relieve the treasury during the time necessary for performing it effectually the payment of half the additional subsidy was remitted for two years. No adequate reform, however, took place, the rajah would take no effective steps for reducing his expenditure, a part of the arrears of subsidy was tardily liquidated, but a very large portion still stood undischarged all power was centred in the hands of a corrupt minister and the remonstrances of the British Resident were unheeded alike by him and his master. At length it became evident that something more than what, in more modern times, has been called "passive resistance" was intended. Preparations for direct hostility were made almost without an attempt at concealment, and so serious did the state of affairs appear to the government of Madras, that two bodies of troops were ordered to be put in motion for Travancore. These vigorous measures were, however suddenly suspended in order to try the effect of negotiation which proceeded in the usual style of oriental diplomacy till broken off by an attack on the house of the British Resident, and an attempt to murder him. That functionary succeeded in escaping on board a British ship which fortunately arrived just in time to afford the means of his deliverance. Nearly coincident in time with the attack on the Resident was an atrocious outrage committed on a small party of British soldiers who being on board a vessel which put into Alleppey for water were treacherously induced to land and then brutally murdered. An attack on the subsidiary force stationed at Quilon seems to have determined the Madras government to substitute arms for negotiation, which latter had been persevered in even after the attempt to assassinate the Resident. The war thus tardily commenced, was, however, vigorously carried on, and consequently was but of brief duration. The dawn fled, and after wandering for some time, subjected to much privation and suffering, terminated his life by his own hand. His brother, who was involved in the guilt of the murders at Alleppey, was apprehended and publicly executed. This took place early in 1809. On the restoration of peace, the British Resident, at the solicitation of the rajah, assumed the entire

management of the state, as provided in the treaty of 1805, and exercised the power so judiciously, that in a few years its finances were freed from embarrassment, and various useful reforms effected. A feeble attempt to destroy the British authority was made in 1812, but immediately suppressed. Soon afterwards an infant rajah succeeded to the throne, to the full enjoyment of the rights of which he was admitted on the completion of his sixteenth year. The country being surrounded by British possessions, excepting that portion bounded by the sea, was considered safe from external attack and internal peace appearing to be firmly established, the continued presence of the subsidiary force was deemed unnecessary. It was accordingly withdrawn and in 1832 the entire responsibility of preserving the peace of the country was intrusted to the rajah, but the British government is still bound to afford protection and assistance, should occasion demand its interposition. The rajah died in 1846. During the last few years of his administration the country was allowed to deteriorate, notwithstanding the vigorous remonstrances of the British Resident. Extravagance wasted the accumulations of former years of careful management, and a decreasing revenue, coincident with a lavish expenditure, led to the neglect of nearly all public works, however important or necessary. The roads and bridges were left to go to decay and even the works for irrigation, so essential to the prosperity of the people, and so closely connected with the immediate interests of the revenue, were not kept in repair. The rajah last mentioned was succeeded by his brother, the Eliah rajah, who, under the able administration of his deewan corrected the improvident expenditure of his predecessor. This improved system however prevailed only for a time a passion for expense of an alleged religious character misled the mind of the prince, and has been indulged to an extent which has called forth repeated remonstrance from the Resident.

**TRAVANCORE, or TERAVANKODE,** in the territory of Travancore, a decayed town, formerly the capital of the state, and giving name to it, but nearly deserted since the rajah has transferred his residence to Trivandrum, on the seacoast. Lat. 3° 14', long. 77° 19'.

**TRIBENNEE.**—A town in the British district of Jessore, Beng. gov. of Bengal 40 miles N. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 42', long. 89° 9'.

**TRICHANGODE.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 22', long. 77° 52'.

**TRICHINOPOLY.**—A British district under the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the collectorate of South Arcot, on the south-east by the river Coleroon, which separates it from Tanjore, on the south

by the native state of Poodocottah (Rajah Tandman's territory), and by the British district of Madura on the west by Madura and Coimbatore, and on the north-west by the British district of Salem. It lies between lat. 10° 57'—11° 31', long. 78° 13'—79° 57' and is ninety-four miles in length from north to south and sixty in breadth. The area is, according to official return 8,248 square miles. It is a flat tract, the surface being diversified only by some high ground to the south of the town of Trichinopoly, and in many places by granite rocks, some tabular, others with rounded summits, which seldom rise to any considerable height. The rock on which the fort of Trichinopoly stands is an exception, rising to an elevation of between 500 and 600 feet, and in the same part of the district there are some other large rocks of similar character. Besides those of granite there are rocks of secondary trap and greenstone. The granite has externally a dark or dull earthy colour internally it is variegated and contains a large proportion of felspar with some quartz and mica. It is a hard and very durable stone forming an excellent building material. Quarries of it are worked by the natives. It is hewn out into pillars, and steps for staircases, and the walls of the forts and gateways are built of it. In the high tract to the south of the town of Trichinopoly the soil is sandy or gravelly and generally barren and uncultivated, but with this exception, the cantonment is surrounded by rice-lands several square miles in extent. In the low grounds along the courses of the rivers, the sub-soil is a stiff, tenacious red coloured clay, with an intermixture of sand, from which excellent bricks and tiles are made. The overlying cultivable soil is a deep black mould, very fertile, and, under proper management, producing two crops annually. The mean annual fall of rain is considerable, though not excessive amounting to from thirty to forty inches, still the district is characterized by aridity and without the irrigation effected by means of the rivers and torrents flowing from the Ghats and Mysore, the country would be a parched desert. A steady high temperature, cloudless sky, a dry and close sultry atmosphere, with much glare and intense radiation of heat, are the characteristics of the climate of Trichinopoly. The heat, drought, and glare are often very intense for months together, the hot weather is, however, a good deal broken and varied by high westerly winds, and whirlwinds, often accompanied by clouds of sand and dust, occur at short intervals, often for a week or two at a time. The high winds and dusty weather, which prevail chiefly during May, June, and July, render those months the most disagreeable part of the year, the atmosphere being obscured during the day by clouds of dust. The monsoons are not well marked, except by a change in the direction of the wind. The climate of this part of the southern division may, with tolerable accuracy, be divided into three seasons, viz., the hot and dry, the

hot and windy, and the cool and showery or more sunny, into eight months hot and dry, and four showery. March, April, and May are always exceedingly sultry with much thunder and lightning and occasionally heavy thunder-showers occur but from nine A.M. until four P.M. it is always disagreeably hot, June and July are also hot, although in a less degree, the heat being generally at its maximum about the middle of May. When the westerly wind sets in, the heat is moderated, but when accompanied by dust, it is, as already remarked, particularly unpleasant. Thunder-showers occasionally occur during a week or two in the months of August, September, October and November which are cool, cloudy and pleasant. December, January, and the greater part of February are dry, cold in the mornings and evenings, but sultry and close during the forenoon. Fogs and dews are rarely known in the months of March, April, and May when the country presents the appearance of a vast desert. The rivers and tanks become dried up, the trees shed their leaves, and vegetation is completely at a stand, the respiration of animals at this time panting and oppressed,—in short, all nature both animal and vegetable seems to droop and shrink from the raging mid-day heat. When the rains succeed nature soon revives, vegetation bursts forth with new life and vigour and the eye is relieved from the oppressive glare and barrenness. The soil being so arid and sandy there are scarcely any fogs, vapours, or noxious exhalations and in this respect the climate is salubrious, the atmosphere being seldom damp or humid.

The Cauvery the principal river enters the district at its western extremity in lat. 10 53 long 78 15 and flows through it in an easterly direction to Seringham three miles north of the town of Trichinopoly in lat. 10 53, long 78 44 near which locality it divides into two branches the northern, called the Coleroon the southern retaining the name of the Cauvery. The principal feeders of the Cauvery are the Bhavani the Noyel, and the Ambawutty, flowing from the Western Ghats, the Nalgherry group, and the table land of Mysore and the Jyar which, descending from the eastern declivity of the Eastern Ghats, falls into the principal stream on the left side just at the head of the island of Seringham. The Cauvery having its principal feeders close to the Western Ghats, is fully under the influence of the south-west monsoon, and conveys, to fertilize the Carnatic, an abundant portion of the rains driven from the ocean by that vast aerial current. The Cauvery is generally nearly empty during March, April, and the early part of May towards the close of which a scanty stream frequently comes down, about the middle of June, the regular periodical inundation, caused by the south west monsoon, reaches Trichinopoly and by the beginning of July the volume of water is sufficient not only to fill all the tanks and

canals, but to afford a redundancy of water, which finds its way to the sea by the two channels, the Coleroon and the Cauvery. At the height of inundation, the Cauvery is a vast torrent, for miles wide. The river continues to have a considerable quantity of water during August, but in the two months succeeding becomes very low, until replenished in the course of November by the rains of the north-east monsoon. During winter it continues to fall, and by March, as already observed, is generally nearly dry. After the divergence of the Coleroon, the Cauvery sends forth on its right or south side a great number of branches, which traverse and intersect the delta of Tanjore. Of these branches, the most important is the Vannar which diverges about eight miles below the town of Trichinopoly. The Cauvery is used to a considerable extent at certain seasons, as a means of communication and traffic, when cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, and some other wares are floated down from the British districts Coimbatore and Salem, and conveyed to the towns on the seacoast. The communication however, is only practicable during the inundations, even then it is hazardous and uncertain and can be effected only by means of circular baskets, ten or fourteen feet in diameter and covered with buffalo-hides. As soon as these rude craft have reached their destination, the wicker is abandoned, having been previously stripped of the hides, which are transported back either by human labour or on bullocks.

Of the zoology of this district there is scarcely any authentic information. Its general aridity and barrenness are probably unfavourable to the multiplication of animals. The dry ground is infested with great swarms of white, black, and red ants, and other destructive insects, which commit great ravages both in the fields and in houses. Water-snakes are very common in rice-fields, and scorpions the cobra de Manilla and cobra de capello are occasionally met with common striped squirrels are very numerous now, and troublesome, frequenting the roofs of houses, and plundering the gardens. Frogs swarm in the pools and tanks after heavy showers, and at night cause great annoyance by their loud and incessant croaking. *Cyrtops* and mosquitoes abound, especially after rain.

There are plantations of coconut-trees, made principally on account of the oil obtained from their fruit, but the chief alimentary crops are rice, ragi (*Echinozizone coracana*), various kinds of millet, maize, and plantains. Sugarcane is little cultivated, but tobacco is grown in considerable quantities and of very fine quality. Everything in husbandry depends on irrigation manure being scarcely used. Cotton is a product of some importance. The population is given under the article MADRAS. The language spoken in the district is the Tamil. The military station of the district is at the fort of Trichinopoly the force stationed at which furnishes detachments to Negapatam, Tanjore,

Combaconum, and Combatore. The district is divided into eight talooks. The principal routes are—1st, from north-east to south-west, from Madras, through the town of Trichinopoly to Madura and Palamcottah, 2nd, from east to west, from Tanjore, through the town of Trichinopoly, to Combatore, 3rd, from east to west, from Combaconum to Trichinopoly. The principal places (Trichinopoly and Seringham) are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. Trichinopoly was included in the territory styled the Carnata, the civil and military government of which was vested in the British government, under the provisions of the treaty with the nabob, dated in 1801.

**TRICHINOPOLY**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras, a town, with a celebrated fort. The rock on which the fort is built is of alenite estimated to be 600 feet above the alluvial plain from which it rises, and is a very striking object viewed from a distance at any point of the compass, and commands a very extensive and fine prospect over the surrounding country including the island of Seringham with its numerous pagodas, and the meanderings of the Cauvery and its branch the Coleroon. The fort is situated on a part of the rugged declivity of the rock, and two furlongs from the right bank of the Cauvery which is embanked but from want of skill, or of adequate expenditure on the works, they sometimes give way, thus admitting the inundation to lay the neighbouring country under water. The fort, with its strong and masonry walls, constructed of solid masonry (which are in general still in a good state of repair though in some parts rather dilapidated), bears the appearance of having been strongly and regularly built. The walls, which are in some places double, are from twenty to thirty feet in height, of very considerable thickness, and upwards of two miles in circumference. Within them is a very extensive petty or native town. The houses and huts are generally of the ordinary Indian construction being low small, and very closely huddled together with small courts in front of them. They are without windows, and almost all present to the eye the appearance of being sickly dark, ill ventilated and according to English notions, extremely uncomfortable, being what they cannot fail to be, decidedly unhealthy with little prospect of improvement. They are however, arranged in tolerably straight, wide and regular streets, which are usually crowded at all hours of the day with multitudes of passengers, carriages, bullocks, and cattle of various kinds. Most of the streets have bazars, for the sale of native goods and wares of every description. The flagstaff is placed on the summit of the rock, and there is an easy access to it by means of a spacious flight of stone steps, which, about halfway up, passes through the site of an old magazine, accidentally blown up in 1772. On

the rock is a pagoda, forming a very striking object, and regarded with deep reverence by the Brahmmins. The fort contains the arsenal, commissariat, ordnance stores, medical stores, pay-office, garrison hospital, and jail. It has been observed, that from the crowded streets, numerous buildings, and the proximity of the rock, the temperature of the fort is generally higher than that of the immediate neighbourhood or cantonment. The jail erected in 1806 was in a confined situation near the eastern extremity of the fort, and has been replaced by one of recent erection in which due provision has been made for the separation of the several classes of prisoners, as well as for ventilation, drainage, and cleanliness.

The natives of this town are famed for their skill in the manufacture of hardware, cutlery and jewellery, their harness and saddlery are also excellent in workmanship and materials, and very moderate in price. Large quantities of cheroots are manufactured from tobacco of superior quality grown in this and the neighbouring districts.

The cantonment, in which the troops composing the garrison are quartered, is at the distance of from two to three miles south-west of the fort, on an extensive open plain studded with masses of granite. It is very extensive, its various buildings and establishments being scattered over an area of not less than from six to seven miles in circuit. Many of the bungalows or lodges occupied by the civil and military officers are spacious and well constructed, and have large and well stocked gardens. The troops there are generally one regiment of native cavalry one company of European foot artillery one regiment of her Majesty's foot, and four regiments of native infantry, forming a force of between 4 000 and 5,000 men the native infantry corps furnishes detachments to several British military stations. The cantonment is healthy and has abundance of excellent water from a considerable branch of the Cauvery which flows through it. In a central part of the cantonment are public rooms, built and supported by voluntary subscription they contain a reading-room and good library. In the south of the cantonment, and three miles from the fort, is Saint John's Church a handsome building affording ample accommodation for the European inhabitants and troops. In the western part of the cantonment there is a small Romish chapel, at which a Portuguese priest officiates. In the fort is a large missionary chapel.

The mean annual temperature of Trichinopoly is about 85°, the maximum in the shade being 102° the minimum 58°. The population, exclusive of the troops and other government establishments, is estimated at 20 000, of whom about a fifth are Mussulmans.

Trichinopoly figures rather conspicuously in the history of India during the early part of the eighteenth century. Its Hindoo rajah died without issue in the year 1752. Three wives survived him, two of whom dutifully submitted to con-

flagration, the remaining one preferred to live, and succeeded to the government. A party being raised to oppose her pretensions, she solicited the aid of the Musulman nabob of Arcot, who sent a force to her assistance, commanded by his son with whom was associated a man named Chunda Sahib, who occupies a distinguished place in the records of that period. The ranees were sufficiently well acquainted with the average character of the good faith of Indian princes, to entertain some misgivings as to the ulterior designs of those whose aid she had been compelled to invite, to allay them, Chunda Sahib took an oath on the Keran, as it was believed, that the foreign troops should be employed for no other purpose but the establishment of the ranees authority and that when that should be secured they should be withdrawn. To avoid profanation of the holy volume of the Muhammedans, it is usual to wrap it in a covering when used for the administration of an oath. When Chunda Sahib thus solemnly attested the pure intentions of himself and his master the covering was such as was usually employed but it enveloped only a brick and the deponent did not feel his conscience bound by an engagement made on so vile a material accordingly the first use he made of his power was to subvert the authority of the ranees, and subject her to imprisonment. This distinguished service seemed to entitle Chunda Sahib to the office of administering the government of the place which he had so honourably won, and he was without hesitation appointed thereto. But Chunda Sahib had enemies in the court of his master which, like all other eastern courts, was a hotbed of intrigue. Failing in their endeavours to prejudice the nabob against one of his favourite servants these persons had recourse to the Mahrattas who, ever on the watch for opportunities to acquire either wealth or power readily assented to do the work of those who envied Chunda Sahib's good fortune, but in reality as on all other occasions, were bent only on performing their own. The result was the alienation of Trichinopoly from the rule of the nabob of Arcot, under which it had so recently been brought, the Mahrattas succeeding in reducing the fortress, and making its injured conqueror prisoner. This event took place in 1761. The Mahrattas did not long retain possession of Trichinopoly, and throughout the wars waged between the English and French for supremacy in India, this place continued to be a frequent object of attack or intrigue. One of the latest and most memorable events connected with its history, is the march of Captain Calliaud to its relief when besieged by the French in 1787. Captain Calliaud was before Madras, which he was preparing to attack, when he was informed of the danger of Trichinopoly which had then sustained bombardment for several days, an assault being hourly expected to follow. He did not receive the news till three o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st May, and at six he

was on his march, which movement was commenced without tents, baggage, or artillery. The men bore their own food a few bullocks only were taken, and these were laden with ammunition. At six o'clock in the evening of the 31st, the relieving force was within twelve miles of Trichinopoly, having advanced thus far without annoyance but the great difficulty,—that of entering the town, remained to be overcome. The march of Captain Calliaud was not unknown to the enemy and troops had been so disposed as to command every line by which, under ordinary circumstances, the place could be approached from the direction of the expected relief. It was discovered also, that some spies had mixed with the English troops, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise route which would be taken. This precaution devised for his destruction, Captain Calliaud converted into the means of safety. The spies were suffered to exercise their office undisturbed and apparently unsuspected until the commander had apparently fully made up his mind as to the route by which he would seek admission to the town, and having pursued it undeviatingly for about six miles, the spies dropped off to communicate the information of which they thought themselves possessed to their employers. Thus rid of these persons, Captain Calliaud, as soon as such a step could with safety be taken, changed his track for another which, being naturally regarded as unlikely to be selected had been left by the enemy altogether unguarded. This extraordinary route for the passage of troops lay across rice fields under irrigation which were thereby converted into one continuous morass. Every step had to be taken knee-deep in mud and water. The march occupied seven hours, although the distance was less than that number of miles thus was occupied the night. By break of day firmer ground was obtained, and the labours of the troops were rewarded and cheered by the sight of the city and fort of Trichinopoly at no great distance. A part of the garrison was drawn out, accompanied by two field pieces to protect the reinforcement, if any attempt were made to intercept them but the only duty to which they were called was to give welcome to their deliverers, who marched into the fort amidst universal shouting. Captain Calliaud's attention had been required at so many points during this extraordinary night march that he had undergone more fatigue than any man among those whom he commanded, and he was in a state of perfect exhaustion. Notwithstanding this, however, he marched at the head of his troops when they entered the fort, though obliged, from weakness, to be supported on each side by a grenadier. The enemy continued anxiously to watch for the approach of the English party by the expected route till a triumphant salute assured him of their being beyond the reach of his arms. The immediate consequence of this admirably-performed movement was the precipitate retirement of the French from before the place.



Distance of Trichinopoly from Madras, N E, 75 miles Coimbatore, E. 130 Tanjore, W 23, Bangalore, S E., 165 Madras, S.W., 190 Lat. 10° 50', long 78 46'

**TRICHGOOR**, in the territory of the native state of Cochin under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town, the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. Of the towns in the territory it is next in importance to Cochin the site is advantageous being close to the eastern coast of the Backwater an extensive estuary or shallow lake, by which it communicates with Changat and the city of Cochin, but by land the only route is that proceeding north-east to Palghat, and being a defile through jungles infested with wild elephants and other dangerous animals, and very unhealthy from November to March. Among the Brahmmins it is much celebrated for its sanctity. The fortifications which formerly encompassed the town have been destroyed and excellent barracks, with an hospital, stores, and magazines, have been built. The sepoy of whom there are about 150 have dry airy and commodious dwellings, and the station is considered very healthy. There are here a native police-station, a court, and jail. Distance from the city of Cochin, N 41 miles Bangalore S.W., 180. Lat. 10° 32', long 76 16'

**TRICOLUM**.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 69 miles S.E. by S. of Cannanore Lat. 11 2', long 75 58'

**TRICOTA**, a lofty mountain in the north of the Punjab, and on the south of the valley of Cashmere, has such an elevation as to be covered with snow the greater part of the year. North of it is a remarkable spring, from which the water gushes at very short and regular intervals, as if expelled by pulsations, and is received into a spacious reservoir. During December January, and the beginning of February, the water is too warm for the hand to bear immersion in it, but at other times cold. According to Von Hügel, this is caused by the water produced by the melting of snow on the heights cooling that yielded by the fountain, which being heated by subterranean fire, has thus a naturally high temperature during the winter months, when the snows and ice-bound streams withhold their cold admixture. This natural wonder causes the place to be considered holy by the Hindoos, and consequently to be venerated as a place of pilgrimage. Lat. 33° 58', long 74 32'

**TRILOKNATH**.—A town within the dominions of Ghazib Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Chandra river, and 140 miles S.E. from Srinagar Lat. 33° 45', long. 76° 45'

**TRIMALBOYENPATAM**.—A town in the French territory of Karikal, situate within the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 47 miles E. by N of Tanjore Lat. 10° 53', long 79 53'

**TRIMBUE**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednugur, presidency of Bombay 16 miles W by S. of Nasik. Lat. 19° 53', long. 73 32'

**TRIMUNGALUM**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 11 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 9° 50', long. 78 5'

**TRINOMALEE**, in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town at the base of a hill surmounted by a lofty pagoda, which commands all parts of it. Here in the year 1767 a British force under Colonel Smith defeated an army far superior in numbers and artillery commanded by Hyder Ali and Nizam Ali. It was besieged in the year 1791 by Tippoo Sultan and obliged to surrender in consequence of the cross-fires from a neighbouring hill which commanded it. At present Trinomalee is a considerable and rather well built place, having a numerous population, including a large proportion of Brahmmins. Distance from Cuddalore, N W 58 miles Madras, S.W., 103 Lat. 12 14, long 79 7'

**TRIPATOOR**.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 36 miles E.N.E. of Madras. Lat. 10 7, long 78 40'

**TRIPETTY**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, and the seat of one of the most celebrated Hindoo temples south of the Kistnah river situate 51 miles N by E. of Arcot. Lat. 13 33, long 79 29'

**TRIPPATUR**.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N.N.E. of Salem Lat. 12° 29' long 78 36'

**TRIPUNAITORAI** in the raj or state of Cochin a town about two miles N.E. of the Backwater an extensive shallow lake, the reservoir of numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghats. Bartolomeo states in the year 1787 that it was the residence of the rajah of Cochin, and it probably continues to be so at present. Distance from Cochin, S E, seven miles, Calicut S.E., 105 Bangalore, S.W., 302. Lat. 9° 57', long 76 24'

**TRISUL GUNGA**, a river, called in the upper part of its course the Bori Gunduk, rises in the Himalayas, in lat. 28° 57' long 85° 43' and, flowing in a south-westerly direction, forms a junction with the Gunduk in lat. 27° 31', long 84° 5'

**TRITGHINDOOR**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely, presidency of Madras, 35 miles E.S.E. of Tinnevely Lat. 8° 30', long 78 10'

**TRITRAPUNDI**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 40 miles E.S.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 43', long 79 45'

**TRITTANY**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras,

# TRI-TUL

26 miles N.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 10', long. 76° 30'

**TRIVALUM**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, eight miles N.W. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 59', long. 76° 15'

**TRIVANANELLUR**.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 29 miles W.N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 52' long. 79° 24'

**TRIVANDRUM** in the territory of Travancore under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town situate a mile and a half N.E. of the shore of the Indian Ocean, and on the right bank of a small river or torrent flowing from the Western Ghats. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south. At the southern extremity is the fort, about half a mile square, without a ditch, with walls of mud lined with stone at some parts of the north and west faces. It is for the most part an ugly, ill built pile, but the rajah's palace, within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style. At the north of the town are the barracks and the old cantonment formerly occupied by a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of artillery and at present the headquarters of the Nair brigade. On an eminence outside the town, and 195 feet above the level of the sea, the rajah in the year 1837 built an observatory. Elevation of the town above the sea 185 feet. Distance from Cannanore, S.E. 255 miles Madras, S.W. 395. Lat. 8° 28' long. 77° 2'

**TRIVATOOR**.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 23 miles S.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 39' long. 79° 36'

**TRIVELLORE**.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 25 miles W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 8' long. 80°

**TRIVUR**.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 79 miles N.N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 17° 8' long. 80° 40'

**TROMBAY**.—An island, named after the town of that name, situate between the island of Bombay and the mainland of the British district of Tannah. The town is nine miles N.E. of Bombay and in lat. 19° 1', long. 73°

**TRUNULVAUSEL**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 57 miles N.E. by E. of Tanjore. Lat. 11° 13', long. 79° 56'

**TSAGAING**.—A town of Burmah, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river, and three miles N.N.W. from Ava. Tagaing or Chagain, was formerly the seat of imperial residence. It is situate "partly at the foot and partly on the side of a rugged hill, the top broken into separate eminences, and on the summit of each stands a spiral temple." Lat. 21° 53', long. 96°

**TSALENG**.—A town in the native state of

Bhotan, 101 miles N.W. by W. from Durrang, and 73 miles N. from Gaspota. Lat. 27° 10', long. 80° 40'

**TSOMORIRI**.—See CHAMORIRI LAKE.

**TSINGUH MYO**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river, and 49 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 34', long. 96° 2'

**TSALONTSEIK**.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Khyawwen river, and 69 miles W.N.W. from Ava. Lat. 23° 14', long. 95° 4'

**TUAVEE**, in the British district of Musnufurngur, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to the town of Musnufurngur, and 39 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 28' long. 77° 36'

**TUBAH**.—A town in the hill seminary of Jeypoor, in Orissa, 50 miles S. by E. from Jeypoor, and 69 miles N.W. by W. from Vinsgapatam. Lat. 18° 20' long. 83° 38'

**TUDRI HARBOUR**.—See CANARA.

**TUDURU** in Mysore a village on the river Tunga, 14 miles S.E. of Bednora. Lat. 13° 39', long. 75° 14'

**TUGRA**.—A town in the British district of Backergunge, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 100 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 59', long. 90°

**TUKHT I SULIMAN**, or "Solomon's Seat," in Cashmere, a lofty hill close to the city of Srinagar or Cashmere, on the eastern side. Its rocks are of trap. On the summit is a massively built Buddhist temple, having every mark of extreme antiquity. It is now converted into a mosque. Elevation above the sea 6950 feet. Lat. 34° 4' long. 74° 59'

**TUKHWA**, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtahgurh, and 38 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 53', long. 80° 3'

**TULEHGAON**.—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N.E. by E. of Poona. Lat. 18° 46', long. 74° 10'

**TULLAGAON**.—A town in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Godavary river and 126 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 56', long. 77° 41'

**TULLAJA**.—See TALLAJA.

**TULLEGAON**.—A town in Nagpur, situate on the left bank of the Warda river, and 61 miles W. from Nagpur. Lat. 21° 5', long. 78° 15'

**TULL GHAT**.—A pass in the mountains dividing the Tannah and Ahmednuggur districts, through which is a road leading from Bombay to Nasik, and continued thence to Agra. The pass is 65 miles N.E. by N. of the town of Bombay, and in lat. 19° 43', long. 73° 30'

# TUL-TUN.

**TULLODA.**—A town in the British district of Candesh, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles N by W of Maligaum. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 14'$

**TULLODEE.**—A town in Nagpoor, situate on the left bank of the Vagh Gunga river and 110 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 41'$ , long.  $79^{\circ} 48'$

**TULLUCK**, in the Mysore, a town, the principal place of the talloek or subdivision of the same name, near the north frontier, towards the British district of Bellary. In the year 1790 it was stormed and sacked by the Mahrattas. Distance from Chitaldroog, N E, 25 miles. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 44'$

**TULLUCKWARRA**, in Gujarat or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, which is navigable to the sea. The place is rudely fortified. Distance from Baroda, S.E. 30 miles. Branch, N E, 43. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 58'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 32'$

**TULSIPOOR**, in the territory of Oude, a town near the northern frontier towards Nepal, on the route from Goruckpoor to Kumaon, 80 miles NW of the former, 115 N E of Lucknow. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 34'$

**TULWANDEE**, in the Beechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 18 miles from the left bank of the Chenab, 45 miles N of the town of Lahore. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 15'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 12'$

**TUMACHARRA**, in the British district of Benares, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad, 66 miles E. of the latter. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 16'$ , long.  $82^{\circ} 45'$

**TUMBONG KHA.**—A town of Burmah, 47 miles E. from the left bank of the Irrawaddy river, and 197 miles N E. by N from Ava. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 12'$ , long.  $97^{\circ} 44'$

**TUMBUDRA.**—A river of the Mysore territory, formed by the junction of the rivers Teonga and Budra, in lat.  $14^{\circ}$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 43'$ . Thence it flows sinuously but generally in a northern direction, for forty-five miles, to Headagatty, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 36'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 42'$ , whence it turns to the north-east, and flows in that direction for fifteen miles, to Hurry hury, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 52'$ . There it again takes a course generally north (but not without many sinuosities) for forty-five miles, to the confluence of the Wurda, which joins it on the left side, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 55'$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 45'$ . From that confluence it turns north-east, and subsequently west, and then flows for 220 miles, to its junction into the Kistnah, on the right side, in lat.  $15^{\circ} 53'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 19'$ , having a total course of 325 miles. The length of the course of the Budra, the longest of the feeders of the Tumbudra, is ninety-five miles, so that the course of the continuous stream from the source of the Budra to the mouth of the Tumbudra is 420 miles. Ritter, quoting

Oudem, states the confluence to be 332 feet above the sea. On the banks of the Tumbudra are teak forests, the timber of which might, if rendered more buoyant by floats of bamboo, be sent down the Kistnah during the monsoon floods. The river at all times contains water, but in the dry season, the channel being full of rocks, will not admit floats. In the rainy season it swells prodigiously, and is said to be in most places eight or ten feet higher than the top of the rocks. Its stream is there exceedingly rapid and muddy, and filled with large trees swept away by the flood, while in some places rocks come very near the surface. There is reason, however, to think that those great obstacles to navigation are only in the upper part of its course.

**TUMLOOK**, in the British district of Midnapore, subject to the lieut. gov. of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Cosmyn, in this part of its course called the Boopmarayn. The site and vicinity are low, and protected by embankments, with a view to security from inundations which, however, notwithstanding these precautions, sometimes occur, and cause much injury. Tumlook is the head-quarters of an agency for the manufacture of salt on government account. According to Wilford, it was originally called Tamraliptas, and was the capital of a realm of some note. There does not appear to be any direct route from Calcutta to this place the absence of such accommodation being probably attributable to the nature of the intermediate country which is marshy and cut up by watercourses. The direct distance is thirty-five miles, circuitously, by water down the river Hoogly and up the Boopmarayn, or lower part of the Cosmyn, 48 travelling distances from Midnapore, E., 40 miles. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 13'$ , long.  $87^{\circ} 59'$

**TUMLOONG.**—A town in the native state of Sikhim situate on the left bank of the Teesta river, and 22 miles N E by N from Darjeeling. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 24'$ , long.  $88^{\circ} 37'$

**TUMOO.**—A town of Burmah, 19 miles W from the right bank of the Khyadwan river and 191 miles NW by N from Ava. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $94^{\circ} 26'$

**TUNGARLA**, in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay a town on the northern side of the estuary of a small river falling into the Gulf of Cambay, distance from Baroda, S.W. 43 miles. The Guicowar has it in contemplation to connect his capital of Baroda by railway with this town. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 59'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 40'$

**TUNDA**, in the British district of Dumch, territory of Sangoor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Dumch to Hoomungabad, 61 miles S W by W of the former. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 34'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 40'$

**TUNGABUDRA.**—See TUMBUDRA.

# TUN—TOT

**TUNGER**, in the district of Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Landye river, 30 miles N of the town of Peshawar Lat. 34° 18, long 71° 45'

**TUNGEUNG**, in Buzahr, a pass in Kozanwar over a lofty ridge separating the valley of the Bessa from that of the Taglakhar. Elevation 13,729 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 33', long 73° 32'

**TUNGUDA**.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N W by W of Guntoor Lat. 16° 40', long 79° 54'

**TUNGUL**.—A town in the native state of Sikkim, situate on the left bank of the Teesta river, and 60 miles N N E from Darjeeling Lat. 27° 52', long 88° 37'

**TUPOOKRA** in the territory of Alwar district of Tijara, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town 44 miles S W of Delhi. At the close of the last century when this region was overrun by the Maharrattas, Tupookra with its vicinity was, along with some other districts, granted by one of their chiefs to the adventurer George Thomas and at the close of the war in 1803 was by the British government transferred to the Rao rajah Lat. 26° 7' long 76° 54'

**TUPPUL** in the British district of Allypore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Allypore to Rewaree, 81 miles W by N of the former Lat. 23° 2', long 77° 39'

**TUPURANUH**, in the British district of Muscat, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Kutnal to Maerut, and 24 miles S E of the former Lat. 29° 29' long 77° 19'

**TURANNA** in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family a town on the route from Goona to Oojein, 129 miles S W of the former 23° N E of latter It is situate on the east or right bank of the Chota Kalas Sindh river Population about 10 000 Lat. 23° 18' long 76° 5'

**TURAOIN**.—See TIRGAW

**TURIVAKARAY**, in the Mysore, a town the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name Here is a fortress consisting of an outer and an inner fort strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall the town is uninclosed There is here a very fine tank, built, according to tradition, with a treasure, the concealment of which was pointed out by the divinity Ganesh. Distance from Seringapatam, N W, 84 miles. Lat. 13° 10' long 77° 44'

**TURKANAMBI**.—A town in the Mysore, 46 miles S by E from Seringapatam and 53 miles N by W from Coimbatore Lat. 11° 48', long 76° 51'

**TURKOD**.—A town in the British district

of Dharwar presidency of Bombay 13 miles N W by N of Dharwar Lat. 15° 36', long 74° 59'

**TURKOOAH**.—A town in the British district of Midnapore, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 34 miles S of Midnapore Lat. 21° 56', long 87° 28'

**TURKOOOLWA**, in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Gorakhpore to the Sarun district, 34 miles E by S. of the former Lat. 26° 35' long 83° 55'

**TURMA**.—A town on the south west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Khenjur 81 miles E. by N from Sumbulpore and 90 miles N W by N from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 35', long 85° 16'

**TUROWLEE**.—A town in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces. Lat. 27° 40' long 77° 39'

**TURPOONGY**.—A town in the territory of Nagpore 160 miles E. by N from Nagpore, and 98 miles S S E from Ramguth. Lat. 21° 30', long 81° 35'

**TURRAH**, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guccowar, a town near the right bank of the river Bunas, in a rugged, ill-cultivated country thinly inhabited by Bhels, Coolies, and similar semi-barbarous tribes. Distance from Ahmedabad N W 85 miles Lat. 23° 55' long 71° 43'

**TURRANNA**.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar's family, situate on the right bank of the Chota Kalas Sind river and 44 miles N E. from Indore Lat. 23° 17' long 76° 4'

**TURROCH**.—See OTRACH

**TURRYE**.—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde presidency of Bombay 53 miles S S E. of Hyderabad Lat. 24° 40', long 68° 45'

**TURRY KAIRA**.—A town in the Mysore, 52 miles E. by S. from Bednore, and 107 miles N W by N from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 45', long 75° 53'

**TURYA**.—A town in the territory of Nagpore 180 miles E. by N from Nagpore, and 106 miles S S E. from Ramguth. Lat. 21° 21', long 81° 36'

**TURYA SOOJUN** in the British district of Gorakhpore, lieutenant-gov of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Gorakhpore to the district of Sarun, 56 miles E. of the former Lat. 26° 36' long 84° 17'

**TUTICORIN** in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, and the only important port in the district, is situate on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Mannar. It has a safe roadstead, with good anchorage, sheltered on the west, north, and south by the mainland of Tinnevely, and on the east by a group of islets, extending about eight miles from north to south The trade of this place

was once considerable the exports having formerly in one year amounted to 865 000L, subsequently a decrease appears to have taken place, but latterly the increased briskness in the cotton trade has caused a great improvement. No fewer than 8 000 bales of cotton have been in less than fifteen months shipped from it to England direct, 3 000 more intended for the China market, were sent from it to Madras by coasters, to be finally shipped there, while 1 000 were sent by land from Tinnevely for transmission to England. The measures adopted for deepening the Pann beam passage, through the reef between Ceylon and the mainland, have vastly increased the traffic of this port, by opening a direct passage for shipping between it and the Bay of Bengal, thus obviating the tedious and hazardous voyage round the island of Ceylon. Pearl banks exist in the vicinity of the town, which the government have authorised to be examined. Distance from Tinnevely E 33 miles, Madras, S W 325 Lat. 8 48 long 78 12'

**TUTTARAB.**—A town in the British district of Rangpur, lieut gov of Bengal, 56 miles W by N of Rangpur Lat 23° 51', long 84 40'

**TUTWAS.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor or Marwar, 66 miles N by E from Jodhpoor and 54 miles S. from Beekneer Lat. 27 14, long 78 19'

**TUWARA.**—A town in the native state of Gurhwal, situate on the right bank of the Bhageruttee river, and 53 miles N E from Dehra Lat 30 51 long 78 41

**TUZEIGUNG.** in Bussahir, a village of Koonawar at the northern base of the lofty Fergul, hence sometimes called the Tuzhigung mountain Lat 31 50' long 78 48'

**TWENGNGAGE.**—A town of Barmah, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river, and 83 miles N from Ava. Lat. 28 4', long 96 1'

**TWENTY FOUR PERGUNNAHS.**—A British district under the lieut gov of Bengal. Its name is derived from its formerly containing twenty four divisions called pergunnahs in the vernacular language. It is bounded on the north east by the British district Baraset on the east, south-east, and south by the Sunderbunds, on the south west and west by the river Hoogly separating it from the British districts of Hoogly and Hidgees. It lies between lat. 21 59'—23 48' long 88 6'—88 43' it is sixty miles in length from north to south, and thirty two in breadth the area, according to official return, is 1 186 square miles. The whole country is throughout a plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and traversed by numerous streams and water courses. The river Hoogly considered by the Brahmins as the revered Ganges of mythological celestials, touches on the district at its north west corner, at Pultia Ghat, and flowing

southward ten miles, is the boundary between the British district Hoogly and this district, into which it passes at that distance, and taking a course tending to south-west for twenty miles through the district flows by Calcutta. Passing out of the district at Bhujbhuy it continues to flow southward for twenty four miles, to the mouth of the Roopnarain in lat 23° 14 long 88 8' for that distance forming the boundary between this district and Hoogly. At the confluence of the Roopnarain, the Hoogly turns south-eastward and for twenty four miles forms the south western boundary of the district, passing finally away from it in lat. 22 long 88 12'. Throughout the whole course of seventy eight miles for which the Hoogly is connected with this district, it is navigable for the largest ships as far as Calcutta. The Pali a watercourse connecting the Salt Lake, in the environs of Calcutta, with the inlets of the Sunderbunds, extends about ten miles in a direction from west to east and though rapid and deep yet does not appear to be navigated. A considerable offset from the Hoogly immediately south of the city of Calcutta, takes a direction south east and flowing through this district twenty eight miles to Badurtulla, passes the eastern frontier into the Sunderbunds, through which it winds, and subsequently by very sinuous channels, opens a communication with the main stream of the Ganges, in the vicinity of Commercolly. This navigation, though arduous and tedious being 177 miles longer than that directly upwards through the Hoogly is very important being at all times navigable for large craft, and affording a route by water to the North Western Provinces when the more direct channel can scarcely be navigated by small boats.

In this district there are three seasons, as in other parts of Bengal. The hot season commences in the early part of March and during its continuance the temperature is very high in some instances reaching 112 in the shade, and 140 in places exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The hot season is terminated early in June by the periodical rains brought by the south west monsoon, and which continues to the middle of October. The annual rain fall is considerable amounting frequently to eighty inches. In November the weather becomes clear settled and comparatively cool, though the days are often rather warm. December January and the early part of February constitute the most agreeable and salubrious part of the year though the weather in the close of the last month becomes variable, and sometimes rather unpleasant from warmth.

There is a considerable quantity of jungle in the eastern part of the district, harbouring tigers, tiger-cats, hyenas, wild swine, wild buffaloes, and deer jackals are everywhere numerous. The domestic animals are chiefly small horned cattle sheep, and goats. Horses are not numerous and are probably for the most part imported. Bullocks are generally

# TYO UJE.

used by the natives both for draught and for bearing burthens

The cocoanut-palm is cultivated to considerable extent, as well as the toddy-palm, from the fermented sap of which a spirit is obtained by distillation. Of other fruits, there are the mango, the jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), guava, tamarind, mulberry custard-apple, and many others indigenous, besides a variety introduced from foreign countries.

The articles of commerce are native cotton cloths and coarse silk cloths, a small quantity of cotton, hemp, coir or rope made of cocoanut-fibre, cocoanuts, betel nuts, teak and some other timber, ginger, turmeric, yams, sugar and molasses obtained by insuinating the sap of palms, honey, wax, oil of mustard seed, rice, a small quantity of indigo, hides, salt-fish, sugar and rum. The amount of population is given under the article BENGAL. Barrackpore, a cantonment of native troops, is situated within the district as is also Dumdum formerly the head artillery station for Bengal Calcutta though included locally within the limits of the district is a separate and exclusive jurisdiction. Alipore, where the civil establishment is located, Kidderpore as well as Barrackpore and Dumdum, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The district of the Twenty four Pergunnahs was the earliest territorial possession of any considerable extent obtained by the East-India Company to whom it was granted in the year 1757 by the Nabob Jaffer Ally Khan.

TYOOR.—A town in the Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Canavery river and 18 miles S.E. by S. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 13', long. 76° 53'.

## U

UBDOOLPOOR, in the British district of Ghazepore, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town with a population of 6,684 inhabitants, 20 miles N. from Ghazepore. Lat. 25° 50', long. 83° 44'.

UBHOO, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village near the north western frontier. Lat. 30° 9', long. 74° 10'.

UCHARA.—See OCHETRA.

UCHARA.—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelound 84 miles W. by S. from Hwah and 44 miles S.E. by E. from Pannah. Lat. 24° 23', long. 80° 51'.

UCHNERA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to that of Bhutpore and 16 miles W. of the former. Lat. 27° 10', long. 77° 49'.

UCHRA.—See ACHRA.

UDELEE.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 78

miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22°, long. 72° 6'.

UDEPOOR, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town situate at the base of a remarkable conical hill. There was formerly a fort on the hill, and its ruins, as well as those of very many others scattered around to a great extent, indicate that it was once a place of much greater importance than at present. Distance S. of Gwalior 160 miles. Lat. 23° 52', long. 78° 9'.

UDHUR, in the British district of Goergaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Alwar by Ferozpoor, to Delhi, and 52 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 6', long. 77° 5'.

UDIAMPER, in the territory of Cochin, under the political management of the presidency of Madras, a town celebrated as the place where, in A.D. 1599, Meneses the Portuguese archbishop of Goa compelled the Syrian Christians of St. Thomas ostensibly to conform to papacy and judicially burned their ritual and doctrinal books. Bartolomeo observes, that it has become a very poor place, which however retains a church of the Syrian Christians. Distance from city of Cochin, N.E. 10 miles. Lat. 10° 2', long. 76° 29'.

UDUMPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 38 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 47', long. 79° 25'.

UETHAM, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Fort Almora to the Juhawar or Unta Dhura Pass, 43 miles N.E. of Almora. It is situate close to the river Surjo on the left bank of which is encamping ground, and supplies are obtainable. Lat. 29° 57', long. 79° 57'.

UFZULGURH, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a fort and town on the route from Pilleebheet to Nagena, and 15 miles S.E. of the latter. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, and Moradabad, 938 miles. Lat. 29° 24', long. 78° 44'.

UGOOHULLY.—A town in the Mysore, 81 miles W.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 58 miles E. by N. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 3', long. 75° 44'.

UHEAN.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tonassarim provinces, 20 miles S.E. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 20', long. 97° 57'.

UHEERA.—See HEURA.

UHROW, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 35 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 46', long. 79° 28'.

UJEETPOOR, in the pargana of Rampoor, in Rohilcond, a village on the route from Bareilly 997

reilly to Moradabad, and 41 miles N W of the former Lat. 26 45', long 79 4'

**UJI**, in the British district of Gorakhpur, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a small town three miles N of the left bank of the Gogra. It contains 100 houses, and consequently allowing six persons to each a population of 600 Distant W of Gorakhpur cantonment 42 miles Lat. 26 44' long 82° 37'

**UKBURPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 24 miles E of Calpee Lat. 26 4' long 80 10'

**CKBURPOOR**, in the British district of Cawnpore lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Jalloun, 26 miles W S.W. of the former Lat. 26 23', long 80

**UKHALIYA**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the San Coos river, and 116 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandou. Lat. 27 6', long 87

**UKHTA**.—A town in the British district of Barun, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 48 miles E by S. of Betnah Lat. 26 40', long 85° 20'

**UKLEEMPOOR**, in the British district of Goorgoon, lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the southern shore of an extensive fresh water jhil or lake. Distance S.W. from Delhi 50 miles Lat. 27 58', long. 77 2'

**UKPA** in Bussahr, a village in the district of Koonawar, on the right bank of the Sutlej along which the route proceeds, about a mile from the stream over a rocky surface, and amidst pine-forests. Ukpa is at the elevation of 8 450 feet above the sea. Lat. 31 35', long 78 28'

**ULAYI**, in the British district of Budaon the principal place in the pergunnah so called, is situate on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 27 51', long 79

**ULLAKE**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor a village on the route from Nagar to Beekaneer and 14 miles N W of the former It contains eighty houses, supplied with water from two tanks and three wells. Lat. 27 20' long 73 40'

**ULLAGAUVERY**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 34 miles N of Tinnevely Lat. 9 18, long 77 41

**ULLAH BUND**, on the southern frontier of Sind a ridge of earth of slight elevation, thrown up by the earthquake of 1819 across the Phurraun or Poonoon branch of the Indus The name signifies the mound of God " and was given to it by the natives, in allusion to the fact of its not having been made by human efforts. It is thus described by Burnes The Ullah Bund which I now examined with attention was, however the most singular consequence of this great earthquake To the eye it did not appear more elevated in one

place than another, and could be traced both east and west as far as it could reach The natives assigned it a total length of fifty miles It must not, however, be supposed to be a narrow strip, like an artificial dam, as it extends inland to Ramooka Bazar, perhaps to about a breadth of sixteen miles, and appeared to be a great upheaving of nature Its surface was covered with saline soil, and I have already stated that it consisted of shells, clay, and sand " In 1826, a great inundation of the Indus poured such a stream over the desert, that it cut through the Ullah Bund forming a channel thirty five yards wide and about thirty feet deep and immediately below that bank expanded into a lake covering a surface of 2 000 square miles. This watery expanse received from Burnes the name of the Lake of Sidree being that of a small fort which it overwhelmed The place where the Ullah Bund was intersected by the Phurraun is in lat 24 21, long 69 11

**ULLEEGUNGE**, or **ALLEEGUNGE**, in the British district of Bareilly lieut.-gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to the town of Bareilly and 13 miles S.W. of the latter Supplies may be had here in abundance. Lat. 28° 20', long 79 19'

**ULLEEGUNGE**, or **ALLEEGUNGE**, in the British district of Farrukhabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allypore to that of Futeahgurh, and 32 miles N W of the latter It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a bazar water is plentiful from wells the town contains a population of 8,429 persons Lat. 27 29 long 79 14'

**ULLEHPOOR**.—A town in the British district of Bynour lieut. gov. of N W Provinces. Lat. 20 19 long 78 45'

**ULLYNUGGURH**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 44 miles W by N of Madras. Lat 10 8', long 77 33'

**ULTAFGUNJ** in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Fyzabad, 56 miles N W of the former 30 S.E. of the latter situate two miles S.W. of the right bank of the Deocha or Gogra. Lat. 26 39', long 82° 28'

**ULTEAH**—A town in the native state of Kolapoor presidency of Bombay, 14 miles E.N.E. from Kolapoor and 66 miles N from Belgaum. Lat. 16 47, long 74 30'

**ULUKDEO**, in the British district of Bareilly division of Filibhset, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Filibhset to Nugana, and 40 miles N W of the former Lat. 28 59', long. 79 20'

**ULWAR**.—See **MACHERY**

**UMARAWUTTY**—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 20

# UMA--UNO

miles N of Guntoor Lat. 16° 34', long 80 26'

**UMARPOOR** in the British district of Myspoore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town lying on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Futehgarh, and 47 miles S E. of the former. It has a bazar Lat. 27 42' long 78 48'

**UMBALLA** — A British district of Sirhind within the Cis-Sutlej division of territory its centre is in lat. 30 23 long 76 44 its area is stated at 1 832 square miles, and its population as amounting to 782,017 Umballa is one of those possessions which previously held by a Sikh sirdar has escheated to the East-India Company in default of rightful heirs This district was seized by Ranjeet Singh during one of his marauding expeditions to the left of the Sutlej and that aggression occasioned in 1809 the movement of British troops which resulted in the conclusion of a treaty with Ranjeet Singh by which he was required to withdraw his army from the left bank of the Sutlej and to relinquish his recent conquests in Sirhind The climate of Umballa is very hot in 1835 the thermometer reached 114° in the shade in June and in January of the same year it at no time fell lower than 33

**UMBALLA** — A town, the chief place of a British district within the tract of country called Sirhind It lies on the route from Kurmool to Loodiana, 55 miles N of the former 69 S E. of the latter It is a large walled town situate in a level and highly-cultivated country well supplied with water, and capable of furnishing abundant supplies. The houses are built of burnt brick but the streets are in general so narrow as scarcely to admit the passage of an elephant. The population of the town is given at 21 962 There is a fort at the north east of the town and under its walls the encamping ground of the British troops Height of the town above the sea 1 040 feet distant from Calcutta, N W by Lucknow Delhi and Kurmool, 1,040 miles. Lat. 20 24 long 76 49'

**UMBARI** in the British district of Dehra Doon, a village on the route from Dehra to Kalsi and 18 miles N W of the former place, situate close to the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 30 27', long 77 52'

**UMBUD** — A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 17 miles S by W from Jaulnah, and 84 miles N E by E from Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 37', long 75 54'

**UMBURTUH**, in the British district of Saharanpoor lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from Kurmool to Saharanpoor 16 miles W S W of the latter Lat. 29 51, long. 77 24

**UMILEA** or **UNULEA** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futehgarh,

and 14 miles N W of the former Lat. 28° 36', long 80 16'

**UMIAH**.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 38 miles W S W from Bhopal, and 78 miles E N E. from Indoor Lat. 23° 7', long 76 54

**UMLYALLA** in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar a town situate on a small river tributary to the river Sabarmuttee distance from Ahmedabad, N E., 34 miles. Lat. 23 11 long 73 4

**UMMERAPOORA**—A town of Burma, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river and nine miles N E from Ava Lat. 21 57' long 96 7

**UMMUREKUNTUK**.—See **AMARAKANTAK**  
**UMRAPOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river and 90 miles S W from Ellchoopoor Lat. 20 23 long 76 30

**UMREYLEE**—See **AMREELI**

**UMROHAH**, in the British district of Moradabad lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Meerutgur and twenty miles N W of the former place It is of considerable size, having a population of 72 677 inhabitants, and is situate in an open country, partially cultivated Distance N W from Calcutta 908 miles. Lat. 28 54 long 78 38'

**UMROUDA** in the British district of Cawnpore lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and seven miles N of the former Lat. 26° 13', long 79 51

**UMUR SAGUR**, in the Rajpoot state of Jeaulmer a village on the route from Roore, in Sindh to the town of Jeaulmer and two miles N W of the latter It contains about twenty shops, and water is obtainable from tanks. Lat. 26 55' long 70 57

**UMURGURH**—A town in the native state of Narbakh Cis-Buthing territory 40 miles W from Ambala, and 34 miles S E. from Loodiana Lat. 30 28, long 76 9'

**UMUREKHERRA**.—See **ANWULKHERRA**

**UNA** in the Julinder Doon division of the Punjab a town situate eight miles from the right bank of the Sutlej 45 miles E N E. of the town of Julinder Lat. 31 28 long. 76° 19

**UNAO** in the territory of Onda, a small town on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow 10 miles N E. of the former 43 S W of the latter It has a bazar and is well provided with water Lat. 26 33, long 80° 33

**UNCHAGANW**, in the British district of Pilibheet, lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route by Nankamath to Roderpoor from the town of Pilibheet, 35 miles N W of the latter situate one and a half miles west of the right bank of the river Goula. Lat. 28 58, long 79° 36'



# UNC-UNT

**UNCHAPAHAR**, in the Rajpoot territory of Shekswatie, a fort five miles S.E. of the town of Seekar. The whole surface of the hills covered with jungle, chiefly of oak, except the summit, which is a platform or small table-land, about a mile in length and a hundred yards in breadth. Distance S.W. from Delhi 140 miles, N.W. from Jesspur 55. Lat. 27° 32' long 76° 20'

**UNCHAGAN**, in the district of Aldeman, territory of Oude a village three miles S.W. of the right bank of the Toms (North-eastern) 14 S. of Fyzabad. Butter estimates the population at 400 all Hindoos. Lat 26° 38', long 82° 9'

**UNDERA**, in the British district of Musaf furngur, heut. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut and nine miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 38', long 77° 9'

**UNDERSOOL**.—A town in the British district of Ahmednugur, presidency of Bombay 53 miles E. of Nasik. Lat 20° long 74° 38'

**UNGHA**.—A town in the British district of Behar heut. gov of Bengal 41 miles N.W. of Shergotty. Lat. 25° long 84° 28'

**UNGGOOL**.—See **ANGGOOL**

**UNGOTHA** in the British district of Agra, heut. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Bhurtpore and 11 miles W. of the former. Lat. 27° 10', long 77° 57'

**UNJENGATUM**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 14 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpore. Lat 21° 6' long 77° 21'

**UNJUNVEL**.—A town in the British district of Ratanagiri, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles N. of Ratanagiri. Lat 17° 31', long 73° 15'

**UNKARJEE MAHARAJ** or **UN DATTA**, in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Solanki a family, a small town with bazar, on the south side of an island in the river Narbudda. Lat. 22° 13' long 76° 15'

**UNKOLA**.—The principal place of the subdivision of the same name in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras a town two miles from the coast of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. It has a ruinous fort and a bazar but few inhabitants, as in this part of the country the population does not settle in numbers in any spot, but is dispersed in hamlets and farms. Distant from Mangalore, N. 130 miles, Bombay S., 310. Lat. 13° 40', long 74° 22'

**UNNOOSORA**.—A town in the British district of Pooree, heut. gov of Bengal 42 miles S.E. of Cuttack. Lat 18° 56', long 86° 11'

**UNGULA**, in the British district of Goruk pore, the principal place of the pergunnah of

the same name, a small town on the route from the town of Asimgurh to that of Gorukpore 48 miles N. of the former 13 S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is much cut up the country level, much overrun with forest and jungle. It is situate near the river Amu the channel of which is in that part thirty or forty yards wide and even in the dry season filled from side to side with a deep though nearly stagnant, body of water. The route from Asimgurh to Gorukpore crosses it by a bridge. Distant N. of Benares 90 miles. Lat. 26° 32', long 83° 21'

**UNOWAH** in the British district of Allah abad, heut. gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futehpore and 33 miles N.W. of the former. Lat 25° 37' long 81° 29'

**UNRAWATTY RIVER**, a tributary of the Taptee, rises in lat. 21° 26' long 75° 39' and flowing for thirty three miles westerly through a portion of Holkar's territory and south westerly for thirty miles through the British district of Candeish, falls into the Taptee river in lat 21° 20', long 74° 55'

**UNTA DHURA** on the northern frontier of the British district of Kumaon heut. gov of the N.W. Provinces a pass on the northern frontier towards Hundas, or South western Tibet. It lies over a ridge, which is to the north of the main chain of the Himalayas, and though inferior as to its summit than the greater range, has such continuity of elevation as to render it necessary to ascend considerably in proceeding towards Hundas from the deep gorges of Kumaon. The crest forms the water line dividing the streams flowing southwards into the basin of the Ganges from those taking a northerly direction towards the Sutlej as the Lonka, a small river rising on the northern declivity of the pass, has a due northerly course, and the Gunka, rising on the southerly declivity proceeds southwards to the Gores, by which its water is conveyed to the Kales, and ultimately to the Ganges. The view towards Tibet is little striking the actual elevation is, however very great. Weller's observations by the boiling water point expating it to come out at 18,540 feet above the level of the sea. but he considers this to be probably a good deal in excess and Manson estimates it at 17,500. In the end of May Weller found a dreadfully cold wind blowing and was informed that it becomes awful at the end of the rains, sometimes sweeping down the precipitous numbers of the laden sheep and goats which are the beasts of burthen usually employed in the trade between Kumaon and Hundas. Even in the end of May in 1841, Batten found the pass closed by heavy snow, and encountered imminent danger in attempting it. Webb also found it completely closed with snow in the beginning of summer. It is sometimes called the Juwahir Pass as the route lying over it passes up the Juwahir valley by the courses of the rivers Gores and

**Gunka.** According to Garden there is "a camping-ground on the bank of a stream at the northern base of the Himalaya range a few stunted bushes to be found for firewood, no supplies. The Thibet frontier is distant four miles north, marked by a low wall." He adds, that snow lies on the pass eleven months in the year. Distant N from Fort Almora 156 miles. Lat. 30° 35' long 80° 17'.

**UNTOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 38 miles N from Dowlatabad, and 50 miles E from Malhagum. Lat. 20° 29' long 75° 16'.

**UPKOT** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by the course of the Surjo from Almora fort to the Unta Dhura Pass. It is situated on the right bank of the Surjo, 42 miles N.E. of Almora. Lat. 29° 57', long 79° 54'.

**UPNI** and **KILANSIR** in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer two contiguous villages on the route from Rotungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 45 miles E of the latter. They contain 170 houses, supplied with water from two wells 120 feet deep. Lat. 27° 54', long 74° 6'.

**UPPAEL** in the British district of Ghazee pore lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town with a population of 5,946 inhabitants, 37 miles N.E. of Ghazee pore. Lat. 25° 49' long 84° 10'.

**UPSUNG**, in Bussamir a stream of the district of Koonawar, takes its rise in lat. 31° 48' long 78° 48' on the western declivity of a lofty mountain running in a direction from north to south and forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires, and after a very rapid course of about five miles, generally in a northerly direction falls into the Sutley on the left side. Gerard describes the ravine down which it flows as peculiarly wild and rugged. — Before is the abyss of the Oopung the rocks are grouped together and menace the traveller with horror and he expects to be annihilated at every step. The deep indentations, formed by rushing torrents, must be followed into their darkest windings, and it is in such situations, when the footpaths are tardy and insecure, that the frail outline of the cliffs presses on the imagination. The bed of the Upsung where crossed by Gerard about a mile above the confluence with the Sutley was found to have an elevation of 10,989 feet above the sea.

**URDAPOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, eight miles from the left bank of the Godavery river and 151 miles N.W. by N from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 17', long 77° 27'.

**URDUN.**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, 47 miles S. by E from Rajkote, and 63 miles N from Dru Fort and Island. Lat. 21° 39', long 70° 56'.

**URERREAL.**—A town in the British district of Purneah, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, 23 miles N by E. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 4', long 87° 39'.

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**URIDACHELLUM.**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 31 miles W.R.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 32' long 79° 23'.

**URJUNPUR**, in the British district of Mympoore, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futehgurh, and 51 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 41' long 75° 52'.

**URKI.**—A fort of the hill state of Bhagal, situated amidst the steep and lofty ridges on the eastern frontier. It was garrisoned by the Gourkha army during the war between that power and the British, who acquired possession of it by the capitulation which preceded the treaty of 1816. Lat. 21° 9' long 77° 2'.

**URMULLA.**—A town in the British district of Balasore, lieutenant-gov of Bengal, eight miles W of Balasore. Lat. 21° 30', long 86° 53'.

**URNIA.**—A town in the native state of Indore or territory of Holkar, 47 miles N from Indore and 93 miles S.E. by S. from Neemuch. Lat. 23° 21' long 75° 44'.

**URBOUL**, in the British district of Cawn pore, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futehgurh, and 42 miles S.E. of the latter. In 1803 the British army encamped on the spacious plain around the town preparatory to the expedition under General Lake against the Maharrattas. Lat. 26° 54', long 80° 6'.

**UREUKTA**, in the hill state of Joobal, a mountain forming part of the great range connecting Wartsu peak with that of Chur. It is covered at the top with deep and lofty forests of pines, oaks, and sycamores, with which are intermixed birches, holies, and yews. The formation of the rock is much-alate mixed with veins of quartz. The route from Obepal to Deohra passes by a good mountain road over the crest of the mountain, between two summits, each about 11,000 feet. The highest point of the route has the elevation of 5,729 feet above the sea. The pass is styled that of Puthur Nulla in the trigonometrical survey. Lat. 31° 3', long 77° 44'.

**URRUNDE**, or **RIND** a small river of the Doab, rises in the British district of Mympoore about 35 miles N.W. of the town of that name, and in lat. 27° 37' long 78° 34'. Its headwaters are on the south west or Jumna side of the crest or slightly elevated tract which marks the interior of the Doab nearly equidistant from the Ganges and Jumna. The course is tortuous but generally in a south-easterly direction to its discharge into the Jumna on the left side, in lat. 25° 54', long 80° 37' after a total length of about 245 miles. It is fordable where crossed by the route from Etawah to Futehgurh, seventy-five miles from its source, measured along the river banks. Where crossed by the route from Calpee to Futehgurh 135 miles from its source, its channel is forty yards wide, with

# URB—YAI

steep banks, and in the dry season the stream is not more than knee-deep.

**URRUR**, in the native state of Travancore, a town near the coast of the Northern Indian Ocean, among the numerous salt-water lakes and islets in that part of the country. Distance from Cochin, S.E., nine miles. Travancore, N 122 Madras, S.W. 440 Lat. 9° 52' long 76° 22'

**URSEEMAREE**.—A town in the territory of Nagpore 56 miles N.E. by E. from Rattun poor, and 118 miles N.W. from Sumbulpore Lat. 22° 45', long 82° 48'

**URUBA**, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpore a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpore and 80 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and lies through a level country, rather fertile and cultivated Lat. 26° 5', long 72° 45'

**URWUL**, in the British district of Behar, lieut.-gov. of Bengal, a small town on the right bank of the river Sone. Though an insignificant place, it has an indigo-factory, and good paper is manufactured here. It is the principal place of a thana or police-division, well cultivated in general, and producing largely opium and grain though a few parts have been impoverished by sand blown from the wide bed of the Sone. The thana contains 313 villages, and a population of 50,554 persons of whom the Brahmunis are three to one to the Musalmans. The town contains 194 houses, and a population of 1,000. Distant S.W. from Patna 41 miles, E. from Benares 103 Lat. 25° 11' long 84° 42'

**USABAD** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynporee, and 29 miles E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. The country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 8', long 78° 30'

**USEGAH**, or **ASKEGHA**, in the British district of Ghazee-poor lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces a town with a population of 7,807 inhabitants, 10 miles N.E. of Ghazee-poor Lat. 25° 53' long 84° 18'

**USHUN**, a small river of Kacothal, rises a few miles east of Simla, at the southern base of the mountain of Mahabau, in lat. 31° 6', long 77° 18', and holding a course first in a south-westerly and then in a south-easterly direction, falls into the Gorree, in lat. 30° 54' long 77° 17', after having run a distance of about twenty-five miles.

**USIL** in Gurwal, a village on the right bank of the Supun, here a powerful and amazingly rapid torrent. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8,936 feet. Lat. 31° 7' long 78° 25'

**USLANA**, in the British district of Dumoh territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route

from Dumoh to Tehree, 18 miles N.W. of the former Lat. 23° 57', long 79° 22'

**USNI**, in the British district of Futeh-poor lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Dalmau, and 15 miles N.E. of the town of Futeh-poor Lat. 26° 8', long. 81° 6'

**USUDPOOR** in the British district of Buddaon, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Booldandshur to Buddaon, 42 miles W. by N. of the latter Lat. 28° 11' long 78° 32'

**USURI** in the Mysore, a town on the south-east bank of an extensive tank distance N.W. from Bangalore 52 miles. Lat. 18° 35', long 77° 30'

**USYA MUT**.—A town in the native state of Sawantwarree 29 miles N.W. from Sawantwarree and 59 miles S.E. from Rumnageriah Lat. 16° 14', long 78° 46'

**UTGHOR**, in the British district of Banda, lieut.-gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Gwahor 11 miles W. of the former. Water is plentiful from wells. Lat. 25° 30' long 80° 18'

**UTREE**.—A town in the British district of Behar lieut.-gov. of Bengal 28 miles S.W. of Behar Lat. 24° 55' long 85° 20'

**UTTARI**, in the pargue of Belabghur lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village situate near the right bank of the Jumna. Distance S.E. from Delhi 28 miles. Lat. 28° 18' long 77° 25'

**UTTUR**.—A town in the British district of Combaetoor presidency of Madras 64 miles N.N.E. of Combaetoor Lat. 11° 51', long 77° 20'

**UTURHUT**, in the British district of Banda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a village on the route by Chils Tara ghat, from Cawapore to the town of Banda, 18 miles N. of the latter Lat. 25° 40', long 80° 31'

## V

**VADARNEAM**.—A town in the British district of Tanjore presidency of Madras, 55 miles S.E. by E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 24', long 79° 54'

**VADASUNDOOR**.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras 44 miles N. by W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 32' long 78° 5'

**VAIMBAUR**.—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 53 miles E.N.E. of Tinnevely Lat. 9° 6', long 78° 25'

**VAIPU**, in the territory of Cochin under the political superintendence of the Madras presidency a town at the southern extremity

# VAI—VED

of a long narrow island, bounded south west by the Arabian Sea, and on all other sides by the Backwater as the British denominate the extensive shallow lake or estuary formed by the streams flowing westward from the Western Ghats. Distance from the city of Cochin E. two miles, Cannanore, S.E. 145 Bangalore S.W. 225 Lat. 9 58 long 76 18

**VAIPUR.**—A river in the British district of Tinavelly presidency of Madras, rises near the western frontier on the eastern declivity of the Eastern Ghats, and in about lat. 9 25, long 77 20 Taking an easterly and in some places south-easterly course of about eighty miles, it falls into the Gulf of Mannar, in lat. 9°, long. 78 20

**VAIRAWULL.**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, situate on the seacoast, 40 miles W by N from Dru Island, and 102 miles S by W from Rajkote. Lat. 20 55, long 70 21

**VALAL.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Tandoor river and 58 miles W by S from Hyderabad Lat. 17 11, long 77° 40'

**VALAM.**—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras six miles W.S.W. of Tanjore. Lat. 10 45, long 78 7

**VALAMPUTTU.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 32 miles E by N of Salem Lat. 11 47, long 78 41

**VALENGOODY.**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.E. by E. of Madras. Lat. 10 13 long 78 40'

**VALLARAPULLAI** in the territory of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town in a small portion of territory isolated amidst the dominions of the rajah of Travancore. Distance from the city of Cochin, N.E., 18 miles. Lat. 10 18 long 76 28

**VALOOCURRAY.**—A town in the native state of Cochin, 14 miles S from Trichoor and 26 miles N from Cochin. Lat 10 20 long 76° 18'

**VALOOR.**—A town in the British district of Salem presidency of Madras, 18 miles E.N.E. of Salem Lat. 11° 44' long 78 29'

**VALOOR.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Doodna river and 127 miles E by N from Ahmednuggur Lat. 19 29' long 76 39'

**VAMILAPOORA.**—An ancient town of Kattywar in the province of Guzerat, the ruins of which still exist. It is situate on the river Karree, not far from the town of Wallah, a considerable portion of which is built of materials brought from the ruins of Vamilapora. The site of the ancient town is about lat. 21 50, long. 71 55'

**VAMULOONDA.**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 44 miles E from Hyderabad and 116 miles N.W. from Guntoor Lat. 17 28 long 79 11'

**VANDIVASH.**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 84 miles S.E. by S. of Arcot. Lat. 12 30, long 79 40'

**VANIAMBADDY.**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 78 miles N.N.E. of Salem. Lat. 12 41 long 78 40'

**VANKEELUPADU.**—A town in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.S.W. of Guntoor Lat. 15 55' long 80 17'

**VARDHA CHATRA.**—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Raa Coos river and 124 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo Lat. 28 57, long 87 4

**VARIGUNTAPADU.**—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 41 miles W by N of Nellore. Lat. 14° 34' long 79° 28'

**VAULRAMPOOR.**—A town in the native state of Travancore 44 miles N.W. by W from Cape Comorin and seven miles S.E. from Trivandrum. Lat. 8 26 long 77 8'

**VAZIRGANJ** in the territory of Oude, a ruined town on the route, by Nasaman Ghat or ferry from Futeelghur to Lucknow, seven miles S.W. of the latter. According to Lord Valentia, who visited it in 1803, "Vazirganje consists only of the two gateways, and about three houses in the centre between them. It seems as if it had been built as an ornamental approach to Lucknow a large avenue extending thither from it." Tennant, however attributes its want of population to a frightful instance of despotic vengeance. The cause of its destruction is said to have been the refusal of the outwal (municipal magistrate) to deliver up some thieves who had molested passengers going through it. On being threatened with the nawab's vengeance, it, unluckily for the town, happened that some persons were again robbed there that same day. On the next, three battalions were ordered to ransack the town and destroy the inhabitants an order which they obeyed with such fatal exactness that not a single hut nor inhabitant was left within the walls. The distance between the two gates is more than a mile and that constituted the length of the principal street. The rows of trees on each side are still standing, having escaped the flames by which the houses were destroyed." Lat. 26 45, long 80 55'

**VEBOO.**—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tanasserim provinces, 41 miles E of Moumeau. Lat. 16° 33, long 98 19'

**VEDAVATI.**—A name sometimes given to the river Hugry, which see.

# VEE—VEL.

**VEEJOVA.**—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar 83 miles S S E from Jodhpoor and 110 miles S W from Nussersbad. Lat. 25° 26' long 73° 26'

**VEERAGANNOOR** in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 38 miles E. by S. of Salem. Lat. 11° 29', long 78° 50'

**VEERAJENDERPETTA**, in the British province of Coorg, presidency of Madras, a town situate on a small feeder of the Cauvery. It is the largest town in the district and is principally inhabited by native Christians. In the year 1834, a British column under command of Colonel Foulis, proceeding from Cannanore eastward after a succession of some days hard fighting in the defiles of the Western Ghats penetrated to this town and forming a junction with the eastern column under Colonel Lindsay who, proceeding from Mysore, had occupied Merkara, the capital, effectually subdued the country. Elevation above the sea 3399 feet distance from Merkara, S, 16 miles, Mangalore, S E. 80 Bangalore, S W, 120 Lat. 13° 18' long 75° 52'

**VEERAPULLY**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 22 miles S. of Cuddapah Lat. 14° 9', long 78° 58'

**VEERAVASANUM.**—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 36 miles S. by W of Rajahmundry Lat. 16° 31', long 81° 41'

**VEERAWOW**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay 153 miles E S E. of Hyderabad Lat. 24° 30' long 70° 41'

**VEERUMGAUM** in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay a town near the south eastern angle of the Rann or Great Salt Marsh. It is now a thriving place, though but recently revived from a state of great poverty and decay population 17,000 distance from the city of Ahmedabad 35 miles W Lat. 23° 7', long 72°

**VEESAWUDUR**—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, situate 74 miles S. from Rajkot, and 40 miles N N W from Dna Island and Fort. Lat. 21° 15', long 70° 45'

**VEESHALGURH.**—See VISHALGURH.

**VELAPOOR.**—A town in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay 70 miles E. by N of Sattara. Lat. 17° 47', long 75° 3'

**VELLACOLL.**—A town in the British district of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, 50 miles E. of Coimbatore Lat. 10° 57', long 77° 45'

**VELLARY KYEN.**—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 124 miles S E of Cannanore. Lat. 10° 30', long 75° 33'

**VELLAUR.**—A river of the Madras presidency, rising in lat. 10° 25', long 78° 21', and,

taking an easterly direction through Madras, Poodocottah and Tanjore falls into the sea, in lat. 10° 5', long. 79° 17'

**VELLAUR.**—A river of the Madras presidency rising at the base of the Eastern Ghats, within the British district of South Arcot, and taking an easterly direction falls into the sea just below the town of Porto Novo in lat. 11° 29' long 79° 50' The river is small at its mouth, and admits only coasting craft. The waters of the Vellaure are economized for the purpose of irrigation, by means of a dam or sluiceway thrown across the river

**VELLORE**, in the British district of Arcot north division, presidency of Madras, a town with strong fort, on the south or right side of the river Palar. The fort is extensive with ramparts built of very large stones, and having bastions and round towers at short distances. Between the bastions is a covered way with embattled wall, and small projecting square towers, which have a striking and pleasing appearance. A deep and wide ditch cut in the solid rock surrounds the whole fort, and is filled with good clear water of considerable depth. Within the compass of the ramparts are barracks, hospitals, magazines, and some other buildings, occupied from time to time by state prisoners. East of the fort are some rocky hills, which so completely command it, that a six pounder could throw a shot over it. The town situate between the hills and the fort is rather clean and airy and has an extensive and well supplied bazar. The heat at Vellore is very great, as is thought from the radiation from the rocky hills in the neighbourhood yet the station is considered one of the healthiest in the Carnatic, and regiments arriving from unhealthy quarters in debilitated states have recovered here very quickly. The most remarkable public building at Vellore is a splendid pagoda, apparently dedicated to Krishna, whose adventures with the gopis or milkmaids are represented in a series of spirited and elaborate sculptures. On the inside of the gateway are numerous figures of Rama, the renowned king of Ayodhya or Oude with Hanuman, the martial monkey leader, and his numerous troop of monkey-shaped warriors. There are also numerous sculptures representing Nandi, the bull-shaped attendant of Shiva. The erection of a church within the fort was sanctioned by the British government in 1846.

Upon the fall of Srirangapatam, the fortress of Vellore had been chosen for the future residence of the sons of Tippon. The selection was injudicious as the neighbourhood swarmed with the adherents of the deposed family. On the morning of the 16th July 1806 the native troops rose against the European part of the garrison consisting of two companies of the 69th regiment. The attack was totally unexpected but upon the arrival from the cantonment of Arcot of Colonel Gillespie, with a party of the 19th dragoons, the mutineers were quickly overcome, and order re-established.

# VEL-VIN

in the fortress. The number of Europeans measured by the insurgents amounted to 113. Among them were Colonel Faucourt and thirteen other officers. Three hundred and fifty of the mutineers fell in the attack, and about five hundred were made prisoners. Two of the sons of Tippee were stated to be implicated in the revolt, and the family of that chieftain were forthwith removed to Bengal. The population is returned at 61,600. Vellore is distant from Madras, N 220 miles. Tanjore, N, 147. Bangalore E, 104. Arcot, W 18. Cuddalore, N W 94. Madras, W 79. Lat. 12° 55', long 79° 11'.

**VELUNGOOR.**—A town in the native state of Travancore, 114 miles N N W from Trivandrum and 14 miles E N E. from Cochin. Lat. 10° 8' long 76° 29'.

**VENCATIGERREY**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 69 miles W by N of Arcot. Lat. 13° long 78° 32'.

**VENCATIGERREY**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N by E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 55' long 79° 34'.

**VENCATIGHERREY DROOG**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 75 miles N by E of Arcot. Lat. 13° 57' long 79° 31'.

**VENKATREDDYPOLLIAM**—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 118 miles N by E of Cuddapah. Lat. 16° 3' long 79° 17'.

**VENKITAGHERREY**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 36 miles N W by W of Arcot. Lat. 13° 11' long 78° 58'.

**VENTIPUR, or WANTIPUR,** in Cashmere a village containing ruins considered by some to be those of the original capital of the valley. It is situated near the right bank of the Jhelum, on the route from Srinagar to Islamabad, and 16 miles S E. of the former town. According to the chronicles of Cashmere it was founded about A.D. 876 by Avantivarman, king of the valley who after his own name, called it Avantipur. Here are the ruins of two great buildings, resembling in plan and character those described in the notice on Malian. The greater ruin is called Vencadati Devi, the less Ventimadati. They are in a state of extreme dilapidation yet, according to the detailed account of Moorcroft are still striking monuments of early architecture. Ventipur is in lat. 33° 54' long 75° 9'.

**VERERY**—A suburb of the city of Madras. —See MADRAS.

**VERABUDR DROOG**—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N E by E. of Kurnool. Lat. 16° 3' long 78° 30'.

**VERALLIMALLI**—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras,

58 mil. S N E by N of Madras. Lat. 10° 35', long 78° 37'.

**VERAPOLI** in the territory of Cochin under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town on a small island in the extensive shallow lake or estuary called by the British the Back water. Here is the residence of the pope's vicar-apostolic for Malabar who superintends sixty-four churches, exclusive of forty five governed by the archbishop of Cranganore or Kotungur, and exclusive of the large dioceses of the bishops of Cochin and Quilon, whose churches extend to Cape Comorin and are visible from the sea. Verapoli is seven miles N E. of the city of Cochin, 220 S W of Bangalore. Lat. 10° 6', long 76° 20'.

**VERNAG**, in Cashmere, in the south eastern extremity of the valley is celebrated for a magnificent spring which rises with a great volume of water in a basin about 120 yards in circumference built by the order of the Mogul emperor Jehangir and forms one of the feeders of the Jhelum. Lat. 33° 25', long 75° 15'.

**VEYLOOR**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 31 miles N by E. from Hyderabad and 140 miles N N E. from Kurnool. Lat. 17° 47' long 78° 37'.

**VEYUL**—The name given to the Jhelum in the upper part of its course.—See JHELUM.

**VICTORIA FORT** in the collectorate of Ratnagerry, presidency of Bombay near the town of Bankote. It is situated on a high barren hill, of reddish appearance on the south side of the entrance of the river Sawitri, formerly navigable for large ships but the sandbank at the mouth constantly increasing during the south west monsoon. It now only admits a passage for small vessels. This place is one of the early acquisitions of the East-India Company within the present limits of the presidency of Bombay, having been ceded in 1766 by the Marathas in exchange for Gheriah then recently taken by Admiral Watson. Distant S. from city of Bombay 65 miles, S W from Poona 65. Lat. 17° 55' long 73°.

**VIEHAVANDY**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N W by N of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 8' long 79° 36'.

**VIJAYAP**—A town in the native state of Nepal, 184 miles S E by E. from Khatmandoo, and 80 miles N N W from Purneah. Lat. 26° 54' long 87° 14'.

**VIKKUR**—A town in the British district of Kurnool, province of Scinde, 60 miles S E. by S. of Kurnool. Lat. 24° 11', long 67° 10'.

**VINCHOR**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay. Under the rule of the Peshwa, it was the jaghira or fief of one of the principal Mahatmas.

# VIN-VIS

chah, then styled the Vinchortur or Vinchor jagheeradar. This powerful chief also held in Malwa the five districts of Ashta, Ichawar, Shikar or Shikora, Donaba, and Devpooza, which being ceded by the Peshwa by the treaty of Poona, in 1817, were by the British government granted to the nawab of Bhopal as a reward for his zeal and fidelity. Vinchor is distant direct from Bombay, N E, 120 miles. Lat. 20° 8' long 74 12'

**VINDHYA MOUNTAINS.**—A chain of mountains crossing the peninsula of India from east to west, forming the northern boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda, and uniting the northern extremities of the two great lateral ranges (the Eastern and Western Ghats) forms as it were the base of the triangle which supports the tableland of Southern India. They extend from Guesarat on the west to the banks of the Ganges on the east, and are comprised between the twenty second and twenty fifth degrees of latitude. The geological formations are the granite and sandstone overlaid by trap rock. Under the Moguls the country north of the Vindhya range was called Hindostan, and that lying to the south the Deccan.

**VINGORLA**, in the collectorate of Rutnagerry presidency of Bombay a petty town and fort situated at the mouth of a small river of the same name. Abreast of it, and about two miles from the mainland, are the Vingoria rocks some of which are about twenty feet above high water mark, white, and remarkable when the sun shines while others are even with the water and very dangerous for shipping. The little bay of Vingoria is completely sheltered from every point of the compass, the south alone excepted. When it blows fresh from that quarter (a rare occurrence, and always of short duration) the little traders make a fair wind of it, and run to Malwan (eighteen miles north) where they remain until the wind changes. There is a road from Vingoria to the interior proceeding to Belgam, and thence diverging, one branch leading to Kullagee and Bogulcote, the other to Dharwar, Hecobhe, and thence to Sircy in the Madras territory, but for some distance from Vingoria it is but of an indifferent description. The evil however, has attracted the attention of both the local and the home authorities, and there is the fullest reason for believing that as soon as circumstances permit it will be remedied. Vingoria has been conjectured to contain about 5,000 inhabitants it has a tolerably good bazar, and an increasing number of merchants.

Vingoria was a retreat for the numerous sanguinary pirates who infested this coast, until, in 1812, it was ceded by the chief of Sawantwarree to the East-India Company. Vingoria is 215 miles S. of the town of Bombay in a direct line the travelling distance is about 280 miles. Lat. 15° 50' long 73 41'

**VINGUR.**—A town in the British district

of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, 102 miles S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 20' long 69 25'

**VINJAN.**—A town in the native state of Ootch, situate 46 miles W by S from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 9' long 68 2'

**VINJORABE**, or **BINJORAI**, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer a town on the route from Balmer in Joudpore, to the town of Jessulmer and 80 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 30' long 71 10'

**VINUKONDA**, in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, a fort on an eminence of rock composed of quartz and mica. On this hill are two tanks, which afford an excellent supply of water all the year round. It has been supposed to be an extinct volcano but Hays observes that in no part of it can the slightest traces of lava be observed. Distance from the town of Guntoor, S.W., 52 miles, Madras, N, 206. Lat. 16° 4', long 79 48

**VIRAGHOTTAM.**—A town in the British district of Visagapatam, presidency of Madras, 72 miles N N E of Visagapatam. Lat. 18° 41' long 83 40'

**VIRDUPUTTY.**—A town in the British district of Tinnevely presidency of Madras, 62 miles N N E of Tinnevely. Lat. 9° 38', long 78 1

**VIRGNAJUNG** in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-gov of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Tibet. Lat. 30° 10' long 80° 48'

**VIRSUNDA**, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab a town situated 16 miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 33° 17', long 71 30

**VISHALGHUR.**—A jaghire or feudal dependency of Colapore the centre is in lat. 16° 52' long 73 50', situate in the Ghauts the country is jungly and rugged. The inhabitants are more hardy and warlike than their neighbours of the plains, and have not unfrequently shown that they participate in the disposition for plundering which marks the occupants of similar tracts in the vicinity. The revenue of Vishalghur is 1,28,000 rupees, the military force numbers about 170 men. The military service due from the jaghiredar to the government of Colapore has been commuted for a money payment. A proposal is under consideration for the transfer to the British government, of that portion of the possessions of this chief which is situated below the Ghauts.

**VISHNOO.**—A mountain torrent rising in the Himalayas, in lat. 31° 4', long 78° 38'. It flows in a southerly direction for a distance of forty-three miles, to its junction with the Doules at Vishnooprag, in lat. 30° 35' long 79° 38' whence the united stream is named the Aluknunda.

**VISHNOOPRAG** in the British district of Gurwhal, a town on the route from Sirumangur

to Tibet, 54 miles E.N.E. of the former Lat. 30° 34', long. 79° 39'

**VIZAGAPATAM.**—A British district named from its principal place, and forming part of the territory subject to the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the west north-west, and north by the British territory of Orissa, on the north-east by the British district of Guntur, on the south-east by the British district of Rajamahendry, it lies between lat. 17° 15'—19° 5' long 82° 24'—84° and, according to official return has an estimated area of 7 650 square miles. The seacoast, which throughout has a direction north-east, is comprised within that large extent of shore generally denominated the Orissa Coast. It is remarkably contrasted with the Coromandel coast farther south which is with slight exception low and sandy the coast of this district being bold steep, and marked by a ridge of rocky hills which extends along it. The climate on the coast is hot, moist, and relaxing and more inland, equally sultry but drier the land winds, however so oppressive in many parts of the Carnatic, are here not felt, being intercepted by the vicinity of the hills. Iron is the only metal mentioned to be found in the district kankar or calcareous tufa, is abundant, and in many places the soil is largely impregnated with saltpetre. No information has been made public respecting the zoology or botany of the district. The manufacturing industry is scanty being confined principally to coarse cottons and a few less important branches, carried on at the town of Vizagapatam. The principal crops are rice, maize, millet, oil-seeds pulse of various kinds sugarcane indigo, and cotton. The Pallakonda talook a considerable portion of this district, has been leased by the government for a term of years to the European firm of Arbuthnot and Co.

The population is given under the article MADRAS. Vizagapatam occupies a portion of the territory known as the Five Circars the possession of which was fiercely contested about the middle of the last century by the French and English. They were obtained by the former in 1763, and retained by them until 1769 when they were transferred by Clive to the East-India Company, to whom they were confirmed in 1765 by the emperor of Delhi. The former prevalence and recent suppression of human sacrifices in this and the contiguous district of Ganjam, will be found noticed in the article GOOMSOOR. Certain portions of this district have in consequence of their disturbed state, been excepted from the operation of the general regulations, and placed under special supervision.

The military stations—Vizagapatam and Vizianagram—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The most important route of the district is that from north-east to south-west, from Cal

cutta, through Chilacole and Vingaputnam, to Madras. The cross-roads have recently been put into thorough repair.

**VIZAGAPATAM.**—The principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras a seaport on the Orissa coast, or western shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is situated in the centre of a spit of land projecting from the mainland into the estuary of the Vengapatnam river. The bar at the entrance of the river is passable by vessels of from 150 to 200 tons burthen having eight or ten feet of water at spring tides. South of the estuary the Dolphin's Nose a remarkable and bold rocky hill rises abruptly from the sea, and about 1 500 feet above its level. In the south-west monsoon ships anchor south of the Dolphin's Nose in the north-east monsoon, a safe anchorage is found one and a half or one mile and three-quarters from land where there is a bottom of sand and mud, with eight fathoms water. The fort, which is situated nearly in the extremity or south-western part of the spit of land, is now dilapidated its defences having been allowed to fall to decay and the rampart on the eastern side partly undermined by the sea. Within its precinct are the barracks for the European invalid soldiers, the arsenal the officers quarters, and various public buildings comprising those for the accommodation of the civil establishment. The pettah or native town immediately adjoins the fort on its north and west sides it contains many good streets, and numerous well built houses, but is much crowded, from the space on which it stands being shut in by a range of sandhills intervening between it and the sea, and by the extensive swamp already mentioned on the land side. The climate is considered unfavourable to the constitutions of Europeans, who often find it expedient to remove for the renovation of their health to localities more elevated and remote from the coast. Distance from Hyderabad, E. 320 miles Madras N.E. 580 Masulipatam, N.E. 180 Calcutta, S.W. 470 Lat 17° 41' long 83° 21'

**VIZAYROYE.**—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 50', long 81° 3'

**VIZIADROOG.**—See GHERIA.

**VIZIANAGRAM** in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a military cantonment, situate on ground sloping gently to the north. It contains twenty six officers houses, barracks, hospital, and other suitable offices. Here is a fort, the residence of the semindar of Vizianagram, separated from the village by a large tank. The present semindar is a young man and the estate being large and burdened with debt, it has been deemed necessary to appoint a special agent to undertake its administration for a limited time. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly weavers and agriculturists. The surrounding country has a deep fertile and alluvial soil,



highly cultivated, and very productive in consequence, provisions are abundant and good. The roads about the stations are well laid down, and kept in good repair by private contribution. The climate is very salubrious from September to March, and many Europeans at that time repair thither to recruit their health, which may have suffered from the relaxing effect of the air on the coast. In April the weather becomes warm, and towards the middle of the month the thermometer sometimes rises as high as 100 throughout the whole night and day and seldom falls below 86. Towards the end of May rain falls and cools the air and early in June, after considerable atmospheric changes, the south west monsoon sets in, causing general coolness, though the nights are occasionally warm. A good deal of rain falls in September and October and towards the end of the latter month cold northerly winds commence. The weather during the rest of the year is cold to a degree which some find disagreeable. Distance from Hyderabad, E. 329 miles. Bellary, N E, 478. Bangalore, N E, 528. Masulipatam, N E, 200. Visagapatam N E 30. Madras N E 460. Calcutta, S.E., 438. Lat. 18° 7' long 83° 28'.

**VOICONDAN**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly presidency of Madras 38 miles N N E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 20', long 78° 59'.

**VOODAGOONY**—A town in the Mysore, 144 miles N W from Seringapatam and 56 miles E from Hounahwar. Lat. 14° 20' long 75° 19'.

**VIJAYACURRAY**—A town in the native state of Travancore presidency of Madras, 34 miles N W by N from Trivandrum, and 83 miles S.S.E. from Cochin. Lat. 8° 52', long 76° 48'.

**VILLARAPULLAI** in the territory of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town in a small portion of territory isolated amidst the dominions of the rajah of Travancore. Distance from the city of Cochin, N E., 18 miles. Lat. 10° 18', long 76° 28'.

**VILLUPULUM**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras 18 miles S W of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 35', long 79° 40'.

**VIRAGHERY HILLS**—A range of mountains of Southern India, situate between lat. 10° 10'—10° 44', and long. 76° 31'—77° 52'.

**VOZEEERPOOR**, in the British district of Mysore, Lieut. gov. of the N W Provinces, a village on the route from Allypore cantonment to that of Futehgurh, and 42 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 45', long 78° 45'.

**WYGAH**, a river of the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, rises in lat. 10° 17', long 77° 37', and flowing south-east

130 miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 6° 36', long 79° 4'.

**WYTURNA** a river of the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, rises in lat. 19° 44' long 73° 31', and flowing circuitously but generally in a south westerly direction, for seventy miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 19° 36', long 72° 55'.

## W

**WADONA**.—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Koon river. Lat. 20° 8' long 78° 45'.

**WAKE**.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles N by W of Sattara. Lat. 17° 58' long 73° 59'.

**WAKE**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay, 62 miles N W by N of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 50' long 74° 12'.

**WAGEIRA**.—A town in the native state of Poona province of Gujarat, 16 miles S from Poona, and 13 miles W by N from Kank. Lat. 20° 4' long 73° 31'.

**WAGOOLEE**.—A town in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay 10 miles N E by E of Poona. Lat. 18° 35', long 74°.

**WAGOTUN**—A town in the British district of Rutnagerah presidency of Bombay, 35 miles S by E of Rutnagerah. Lat. 16° 30' long 73° 30'.

**WAGRU**—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tanassarim provinces, 34 miles S. by E. of Mouleau. Lat. 16°, long 97° 50'.

**WAHNI BUCHUR**, in the Sande Sagur Doab division of the Punjab a town situated 24 miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 32° 23' long 71° 48'.

**WALAJAHBAD**, in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment 500 yards N of the north or left side of the river Falak. Distance from Madras, S.W., 38 miles. Lat. 12° 48', long 79° 53'.

**WALLABHIPOOR**—See VAMALPOORA.

**WALLAJANUGGUR**—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 16 miles E of Vellore. Lat. 12° 56' long 79° 25'.

**WALLANCHOONG**.—A town in Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Tamur river. Lat. 27° 44' long 87° 31'.

**WALLEE**.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar, 74 miles S. by E. from Jodhpore. Lat. 26° 15', long 73° 21'.

**WALWA**.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor presidency of Bombay 49 miles N W by N from Belgaum. Lat. 15° 39', long 74° 18'.

# WAM—WAZ.

**WAMBOOREE**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur presidency of Bombay 14 miles N of Ahmednuggur Lat. 19° 19', long. 74 45'

**WANCANEER**—A town in the province of Guzerat, situate on the left bank of the Mhye river and 20 miles N by W from Baroda. Lat. 22 31, long. 73 10'

**WANDIPOOR**—A town in the native state of Bhotan situate on the left bank of the Bagnee river Lat. 27 25 long. 89 49'

**WANGA BAZAR**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde, 74 miles S.E. of Hyderabad Lat. 24 39, long. 69° 19'

**WANGEE**—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles S.E. by S. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 12' long. 74 28'

**WANGTOO** in Koonawar a district of Bushahr, is a village on the left side of the Sutly here ninety two feet wide, and confined between banks of solid granite Lat. 31 32 long. 78 3'

**WANGUR**, in Koonawar, a district of Bushahr is a large torrent, formed by the junction of two others flowing from the eastern declivity of the Damuk Chu It falls into the Sutly on the right side, in lat. 31° 33' long. 78 10'

**WANJEE**—A town in the British district of Sholapoor presidency of Bombay 63 miles N W by W of Sholapoor Lat. 18 13 long. 75 11'

**WAPDAWAN**—A town within the domains of Gholab Singh the ruler of Cashmere situate on the left bank of the Wurdwan river Lat. 33 51 long. 75 42'

**WARI** or **SOONDUR WARREE**—The principal place of the small state of Sawunt Warree It was probably at no time a place of any great strength and when invested, in 1810 by the British forces was easily reduced Distance from Bombay S. 220 miles. Lat. 15 54 long. 73 54'

**WARI**—A river of Scinde, rises in lat. 24 10' long. 68 3 and flowing south for twenty five miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 23 51 long. 67 55'

**WARNA**.—See **WURNA**.

**WARNAIR**.—A town in the Rajpoo state of Jodhpoor, 167 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor and 192 miles E. by S from Hyderabad. Lat. 24 53 long. 71'

**WARRAGAUM**.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad Lat. 20° 32' long. 72 52'

**WARRAKUNCHAIRY**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 65 miles S.E. of Calicut. Lat. 10° 27', long. 76° 32'

**WARSA**.—A town in the British district of Caudish presidency of Bombay 47 miles N W by W of Malgaum. Lat. 20° 54', long. 73° 54'

**WARUNGUL**, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town, the ancient capital of Telingana, of which little now remains to denote its former grandeur save the four gateways of the Temple of Siva, which still continue in a state of tolerable preservation Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N.E., 86 miles. Lat. 17 58, long. 79 40'

**WARYE**—A petty protected state in the north western quarter of the province of Guzerat, traversed by the river Bunnaw The population consisting chiefly of Jutta, is estimated at 20 000 The town of Warye is in lat. 23 47' long. 71 29'

**WASEEOTA**.—A town in the British province of Sattara presidency of Bombay, 20 miles W of Sattara. Lat. 17° 40', long. 73 47'

**WASHISHTEE**—A river of the Rainagerry collectorate of Bombay rises in lat. 17 50' long. 73 36' and falls into the sea at lat. 17 33 long. 73 18'

**WASTARA**.—A town in the Mysore, 88 miles N W by W from Seringapatam and 66 miles E N E. from Mangalore Lat. 13 16' long. 75 48'

**WATAR**.—A town in the British province of Sattara presidency of Bombay 31 miles N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17 56' long. 74 27'

**WAULOR**.—A town in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay 31 miles E. by S of Surat Lat. 21 long. 73 20'

**WAUNCANEER**, in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Jhallawar situate on the Budee or Vutoobee river Distance from Bombay N W, 275 miles Lat. 22° 36', long. 70° 59'

**WAUNDIA**.—A town in the native state of Cutch 63 miles E from Bheoj and 55 miles N by W from Rajpote. Lat. 23 14, long. 70 39'

**WAZEERABAD** a town in the Panjab, is situate about three miles from the left or eastern bank of the Chenab here half a mile broad. The country immediately about it is exceedingly fertile, and the view of the Himalaya probably the most extensive and magnificent anywhere. It is one of the best some towns in India. General Avitabile, a European officer in the service of Runjeet Singh, having caused it to be rebuilt in the European style, with wide streets and a hand some and commodious bazar. Runjeet Singh made here a pleasure-ground and palace of singular construction, and covered outside with rude full length figures of the ten Gurus, or spiritual leaders of the Sikhs, painted in fresco Population 15 846 Lat. 32 27 long. 74 10'

**WAZIRGANJ** in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Goruckpoor eastward to that of Sekrora, 64 miles W of the former 28 S.E. of the latter Lat. 26° 59', long. 83° 5'

**WAZIR GARH**, in Garhwal a village on 1909

## WEA—WHA

the right bank of the Jomna. Its site is striking and picturesque, being on a slope over the river and in view of the snowy peaks of the ranges running southward from Jammotri. Elevation above the sea 5 818 feet. Lat. 80° 54' long 78° 28'.

**WEAMUNGALUM.**—A town in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 16 miles N.N.W. from Calicut. Lat. 11° 28', long 75° 42'.

**WEER,** in the territory of Bhurtpore a town on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, by Jeypore, 55 miles S.W. of the former. In A.D. 1826 after the capture of Bhurtpore by Lord Combermere Weer was without resistance surrendered to the British. Distant N.W. of Calcutta, *via* Allahabad, 900 miles. Lat. 27°, long 77° 14'.

**WEINBOKE**—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tanasserim provinces, 48 miles S.E. by E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 44', long 98° 17'.

**WEINGO,** a river of Amherst one of the Tanasserim provinces, rises in lat. 15° 20' long 98° 25' and, flowing northerly for sixty-five miles, falls into the Attaran river, in lat. 16° 8', long 98° 9'.

**WEIN GUNGA**—A river of the Sangor and Nerbudda territory rising in lat. 22° 25' long 79° 8'. Its source is among the Mahadeo Mountains, at an elevation of 1 850 feet above the sea. Taking a direction easterly for a distance of eighty miles and subsequently southerly for thirty-four to lat. 22° 1' long 80° 11' it at that point becomes the boundary between the Sangor and Nerbudda territory and that of Nagpore, and still flowing in a southerly direction for the further distance of twenty-five miles, continues to be so to lat. 21° 47', long 80° 15'. At that point it enters the Nagpore territory and shortly after turning south-west for eighty miles, it receives, near Ambora, in lat. 21° 5' long 79° 39' and at the distance of 219 miles from its source, the river Kanhan, which joins it on the right side. One hundred and twenty miles farther down the stream, or more to the south, it receives, on the same side, the Wurda, in lat. 19° 38' long 79° 51'. Continuing to flow easterly, but generally southwards, for 100 miles farther, during which it is sometimes called the Pranbasta, it falls into the river Godavary, on its north or left side, in lat. 18° 58', long 79° 55', its total length of course being about 439 miles.

**WEILAUP**—A town in the British district of Amherst one of the Tanasserim provinces, 22 miles S.E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 49', long 97° 51'.

**WELLESLEY PROVINCE** is a dependency of Prince of Wales Island, and comprises a narrow strip of land on the western coast of the Malayan peninsula, immediately opposite the island. It is thirty-five miles in length and four in width, with an area of 140 square

miles. "Province Wellesley" says Newbold "presents a gently undulating superficies, sloping gradually to the sea with a few narrow strips of sandy soil, well adapted for the cultivation of the coconut from which produce a few hills of granite." The general appearance of the province in 1822 is thus described by Finlayson, who visited it about that period:—The country here, to the distance of seven or eight miles from the sea, is low flat, and swampy covered for the most part with almost impenetrable jungle, the secure haunts of tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and occasionally of elephants its vast swamps being unfavourable to the latter. Such was the condition of Province Wellesley when transferred to the British. For some years it appears to have been allowed to remain in much the same state lately however cultivation has been making rapid strides and in 1836 according to Captain Low the extent of land under cultivation was about 120 square miles, being six-sevenths of the whole province. The staple production is rice, which is cultivated to a great extent, the low swampy lands of the province being well suited for its culture. Sugar is also extensively cultivated in the central and southern portions of Province Wellesley. Several species of indigo exist, but it is not of the first quality and its manufacture is so crude as to render it only fit for home consumption. The sandy soil which frequently occurs in the province is generally appropriated to the coconut, which thrives here exceedingly well. Province Wellesley was ceded to the British for a pecuniary consideration by the king of Quada, in 1802. The population is returned at 51 509.

**WENRA.**—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tanasserim provinces, 38 miles E. of Amherst. Lat. 16° 1' long 98° 11'.

**WER**—A town in the British district of Boolandshuhur, head-q. of the N.W. Provinces 36 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 21', long 77° 45'.

**WERAH,** in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from Agra to Mittra, and 27 miles N.W. of former. Lat. 27° 28' long 77° 45'.

**WERANG,** in Bussahr a pass in the district of Koonawar, over a range separating the valley of the Pajur from that of the Satly. Elevation above the sea 13 000 feet. Lat. 31° 55', long 78° 28'.

**WESSEERPOOR,** in the Barce Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej. Lat. 30° 34' long 73° 45'.

**WHARTOO** in Bussahr, a peak of considerable elevation in the lower or more southern part of the Himalaya. It was the most westerly of the stations employed in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya by Hodgson and Herbert. They found it wooded

to the very summit, which is surmounted by a ruined fortification, formerly occupied by the Gorkhas. Elevation above the sea 10 675 feet. Lat 31 14 long 77 34

**WODIAKPOLLIUM**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 48 miles N E. by E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11 11, long 79 21

**WODNAPOOR**—A town in Onda, 62 miles N by W from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 45', long 80 51

**WOJERABAD**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam situate on the left bank of the Kistnah, and 92 miles S.E. by E from Hyderabad. Lat 16 42, long 79 43

**WOMOLUR**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 11 miles W N W of Salem. Lat 11 44 long 78 5

**WON or WUEN** in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a decayed town situate in the fertile tract of Nimar in a slight hollow amidst low hills. In the present ruined town are everywhere to be seen fragments of images and other elaborate sculptures, neglected and prostrate, or built into walls and fences, to serve the purposes of the present poverty stricken inhabitants. Throughout a great extent of country around, vestiges of temples are of frequent occurrence. Won formerly contained a population of above 10 000 persons: it is at present a collection of ruins, about three furlongs in length and one in breadth with only seventy inhabited houses. Distant N E. from Bombay 270 miles, S W of British cantonment Mow 51 S W of Indor 61. Lat. 21 51, long 75 31

**WOODUNTA RIVER** rises in Orissa, and flowing easterly falls into the Tell river in Lat. 20 11 long 83 19

**WOONY**, in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, a town on the right bank of the river Godavery on the route from the city of Nagpur to that of Hyderabad 81 miles S of the former 186 N of latter. Lat. 20, long 79 2

**WOREGAUM**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, 73 miles E S E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18 49, long 75 50

**WOW**—A petty native district on the north western frontier of Guzerat. It extends from north to south about thirty miles, and from east to west fifteen and is traversed by the route from Pales to the Dholera and Mandave ports. The population, consisting principally of Chocra Rajpoots, amounts to about 10 000 the revenues average only about 5 000 rupees per annum the district being much divided amongst different kinsmen of the chiefs the disbursements are about equal to the revenue. Wow pays no tribute to any government. The chief entertains about twenty horse and foot for his personal guard, trusting entirely to the British government for protection from foreign invasions. Lat of town 24 22 long 71 30

**WOZUR**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 10 miles N E. by E. of Nasik. Lat. 20° 4, long 73 54

**WUDDAKERRY** in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras. It is rather a considerable place, and well built, on the north side of one of those backwaters or extensive shallow estuaries receiving the waters of several streams descending from the Western Ghats. The population consists of Moplah Mussulmans. Distance from Cannanore, S E., 22 miles from Calicut, N W., 28. Lat. 11 36, long 75 37

**WUDDAMURRY**—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 23 miles N E. by N from Hyderabad. Lat. 17 37, long 78 44

**WUDJAR CUREOOR**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 26 miles E. by S of Bellary. Lat. 15 1 long 77 28

**WUDOO**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 18 miles W by N of Bellary. Lat. 15 16, long 76 42

**WUDWAN** in the peninsula of Kattywar province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Jhalawar, situate on a small river, which, a few miles farther eastward, is lost in the Ruon or Salt-marsh dividing the peninsula of Guzerat from the mainland. It is the principal place of a subdivision of the same name containing thirty towns and villages, and a population of 82 220. The talook is kept in a state of high cultivation, producing the finest cotton in Kattywar: it consequently yields a considerable revenue in proportion to its area and in 1828 the rajah was reported to draw from it an annual revenue of 1 00 000 rupees of which he pays to the British government an annual tribute of 27 831 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad S W 65 miles, Baroda, N W 105. Lat. 22 40 long. 71 39

**WUEKCHONG**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munseepoor, situate on the left bank of the Mythia Khyoung river, and 29 miles S. from Munseepoor. Lat. 24 28, long 94

**WUGGUN**—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor province of Souda, 21 miles W S W of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27 54, long 68 20

**WUHOAH** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situated 44 miles W from the right bank of the Indus 103 miles N W by W of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30 58 long 70 2

**WULEEPOOR**, in Sirhind, a village situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, at the spot where it is joined by the navigable nullah or watercourse flowing by Ludianah. It contains from thirty to forty mud-built houses. Distant N W from Calcutta 1,107 miles. Lat. 30° 58, long 75 41

**WULENDURPETT.**—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 81 miles W of Cuddalore. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 48'$ , long.  $78^{\circ} 21'$

**WULLKEH.**—A town in the province of Guzerat, situate 71 miles E.S.E. from Rajkote. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $71^{\circ} 50'$

**WULTAIR.**—A town in the British district of Vinsagapatam, presidency of Madras, three and a half miles N.E. of Vinsagapatam. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 44'$ , long.  $83^{\circ} 24'$

**WULUR.** in Cashmere, is the largest lake in the valley and may be regarded as a dilatation of the river Jhelum. It is, according to Hügel, twenty one miles long from west to east, and nine wide from north to south. In the lake is a small island, which contains the extensive ruins of a Buddhist temple of great antiquity destroyed by the fanatic Mahometans. The lake is subject to violent squalls. The centre is in lat  $34^{\circ} 20'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 45'$

**WUNN.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 26 miles N by E of Nasik. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 58'$

**WUNVARIY.**—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, 87 miles S from Ellichpoor. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 58'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 80'$

**WURDA.**—A river rising in the Sagar and Nerbudda territory near the town of Mooltaee and about lat  $21^{\circ} 44'$ , long  $78^{\circ} 25'$ . Taking a southerly course for a few miles, it leaves the district, and becomes the common boundary of the territory of Nagpore and of the dominions of the Nizam or territory of Hyderabad to its fall into the Wen Gunga on its right side in lat  $19^{\circ} 37'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 51'$ . The total length of course of the Wurda is about 250 miles, and it flows throughout generally from north west to south east. At about 180 miles from its source and in lat.  $19^{\circ} 57'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 15'$  it, on the right side receives the Payne Gunga, a stream little inferior to itself in magnitude. It has many fine pools in the hottest weather, but is generally fordable at all seasons except at the height of the rains when it is so full as to be navigable for moderate-sized boats 100 miles above its mouth

**WURNA.** a river of Bombay rises on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, in lat  $17^{\circ} 18'$ , long  $73^{\circ} 46'$  and flowing south east for eighty miles during which course it divides the territory of Sattara from the native state of Kalapoor, falls into the Kistna river in lat.  $18^{\circ} 50'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 38'$

**WURNEIR.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 24 miles N.E. by N of Nasik. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 16'$ , long  $74^{\circ}$

**WURR.**—A town in the native state of Cutch, 28 miles N from Bhoo, and 63 miles E. by S. from Luckpoor. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 37'$ , long  $69^{\circ} 46'$

**WURRODAH.**—A town in one of the re-

cently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, 64 miles W by S of Ellichpoor. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 2'$ , long  $76^{\circ} 38'$

**WURWANRA.** in the peninsula of Katty war province of Guzerat, a town in the subdivision of the Mueho Canto. Here is a ferry across the gulf to the opposite shore of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedabad, W, 120 miles. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 4'$ , long  $70^{\circ} 44'$

**WURRAVEE.**—A native Rheel state in Guzerat, under the protection of the British government. It is bounded on the north by that of Raj Peepa, on the east by the British territory of Khandesh on the south by the territory of the Deang rajahs and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay and the British districts of Surat and Broach. It extends from lat  $20^{\circ} 55'$  to  $21^{\circ} 38'$  and from long  $74^{\circ} 46'$  to  $72^{\circ} 51'$  is sixty miles in length from east to west, and forty one in breadth. Its area is 450 square miles, with a population of 33 800. Wurravee, the chief town is in lat.  $21^{\circ} 25'$ , long  $73^{\circ} 19'$

**WUTATUR.**—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 20 miles N.N.E. of Trichinopoly. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 5'$ , long  $78^{\circ} 54'$

**WUZERGUNJE.** in the British district of Buddaon, lieutenant gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town 14 miles N by W of Buddaon. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 14'$ , long  $79^{\circ} 8'$

**WUZERA.**—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay 53 miles N.W. by W of Ahmednuggur. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 30'$ , long  $74^{\circ} 4'$

**WYNAAD.**—A talook or subdivision of the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras an elevated mountainous and wooded tract separated from the low country of Malabar by the culminating ridge of the Western Ghats from which it slopes eastward and north eastward towards Mysore. The area is 1 188 square miles. Though rugged and overrun by forest and jungle, it is less difficult in a military point of view than Coorg farther north, and hence the Mysorean invaders of Malabar have usually taken their route through it. Though at the head of an insignificant population the chief or petty rajah gave much trouble to the British government after the cession of the country by Tippoo Sultan at the pacification of 1792 but for some years there does not appear to have been any serious disturbance in that quarter a military force being stationed for its control at Manantoddy

**WYRAGUR.** in the territory of Nagpore near the left bank of the river Waingunga Diamonds were formerly found in its vicinity in yellow earth forming small hills but the mines have not latterly been worked as the number and value of the gems obtained were not found to afford a remunerating return. Traces of the former workings are however, observable in several places. It is a place of some trade, and contains about 300 houses,

# YAI—YEO

and a population of 2 000 Distance from the city of Nagpore, S.E. 80 miles. Lat. 20° 27', long 80 10'

## Y

**YAILAGHERY**—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N N E of Salem Lat. 12 37 long 78 39'

**YAINUR** in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras a small town containing eight temples of votaries of the Jain persuasion one of the Brahminical Here is an immense colossal image of one of the gods worshipped by the Jains It is formed of one solid piece of granite, and stands in the open air Distance from Mangalore N E. 22 miles from Madras, W, 350 Lat. 13 2' long 75 13

**YAJGO**—A town of Burmah 16 miles W from the right bank of the Khyendwan river, and 100 miles N W from Ava. Lat. 23 23', long 94 26'

**YAKOOTGUNJ**, in the British district of Furruckabad, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village situate in lat 27 19' long 79 40'

**YAKOOTPOOR** in the British district of Allypore, head-gov of the N W Provinces, a village situate in lat 27 52' long 78 11

**YALLOONG**—A river of Nepal rising in lat. 27 35 long 88 5' on the southern base of Kangchang a peak of the Himalayas It flows in a south westerly direction for forty miles, and in lat 27 21 long 87 31 falls into the Tambar river The town of the same name is in lat 27 32' long 87 56'

**YAMBEESSEE**—A town in the British district of Hyderabad, province of Scinde 63 miles N by E of Hyderabad Lat. 26° 20', long 68 43'

**YAMETHEN**—A town of Burmah situate 124 miles S. from Ava. Lat 20 5 long 95 53

**YANAON or YANAN**—A French settlement within the limits of the British district of Rajahmundry presidency of Madras, situate near the bifurcation of the Godavary and the river of Coringa, and about nine miles above the embouchure of the former The mouth of the Godavary is obstructed by sand banks, which preclude the entrance of ships, but the Coringa river has a deep channel, which admits of vessels of 200 tons burthen proceeding as high as Yanaon. The French territory dependent on the factory stretches along the banks of the two rivers for the distance of six miles, and contains an area of 8 147 acres which in 1836, were classified as under —

	Acres.
Land under cultivation	4 310
Woods and forests	562
Barren land	215
Public estates	2,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 147</b>

The population in 1840 consisted of 6,581 inhabitants. The town of Yanaon is in lat. 16 44 long 82° 16'

**YANDABOO**—A town of Burmah, on the left bank of the Irrawady river, 63 miles W by S. from Ava. Here, on the 26th February, 1826, was concluded the treaty with the Burmese in which it was provided that the coast of Tenasserim together with Arracan and its dependencies, should be retained by the British, and that the king of Ava should renounce all claims upon Assam and the adjoining states of Cachar Jyntee and Manipore Lat 21 28', long 95 4

**YANG**—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munnepoor 99 miles S.E. from Nowgong Lat. 25 31, long 94

**YANGMA**—A river of Nepal tributary to the Tambar, with which it forms a junction in lat. 27 38 long 87 32'

**YARDWALL**—A town in the British district of Belgaum presidency of Bombay, 52 miles N E by E of Belgaum. Lat 16 13', long 75 15

**YAROO** in the Daman division of the Punjab a town situate 25 miles from the right bank of the Indus Lat. 30 10' long 70 30

**YARWUFADAR**—See SORTZ.

**YATLAKEE**—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 69 miles E by S of Bellary Lat 15 2 long 77 55'

**YAVNESUREN**—A town in the British district of Madura presidency of Madras, 43 miles S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 31', long 78 38

**YAVGEE**—A town in the British province of Legu situate on the right bank of one of the arms of the Irrawady river Lat. 17 14, long 95 14

**YE**—The province of Ye is the smallest in extent of the Tenasserim provinces. It is bounded on the north by Amherst on the south by Tavoy on the west by the Bay of Bengal, and on the east by the Sumatran range of mountains. It is a mountainous district, and with the exception of a few places which are appropriated to the cultivation of rice, it is overgrown with thick forests brushwood or jungle Besides a profusion of excellent timber, the province yields no production of any value, and the district is of less note than any other on the coast. The Ye is the only river in the province and its mouth is so unprotected and at the same time obstructed as to render it unsafe for ships of much burthen. The town of Ye which is the capital, is situate on its banks, and about six miles from its mouth. Lat. 15° 15 long 98 4

**YRAVAN GHEOUN**—A town of Burmah situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river 123 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 31', long 94 42'

**YEDDAPAUDY**—A town in the British 1013

district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 24 miles W by S. of Salem Lat. 11 33', long 77° 58'

YEDDAPULLEY.—See IRAPAZZ.

YEDDIACOTTIAH.—A town in the British district of Madras, presidency of Madras, 50 miles N N W of Madras. Lat. 10 35', long 77° 52'

YEDTORRA.—A town in the Mysore state on the Cauvery, 22 miles W by N from Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 25', long 76° 25'

YEHYAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, lieutenant-gov. of Bengal, 41 miles S W of Bettiah. Lat. 26 22', long 84 7'

YEKALL.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam 63 miles W N W from Hyderabad. Lat. 17 40', long 77 40'

YEKTHOON.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 18 miles W S W from Jaulnah. Lat. 19° 44', long 75° 41'

YELBOORGA.—A town in one of the recently sequestered districts of Hyderabad, 69 miles W N W of Bellary Lat. 15 33', long 76 4'

YELDOORTY.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 21 miles S S W of Kurnool. Lat. 15 32', long 77 59'

YELJAL.—A town in Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam 40 miles S. by W from Hyderabad. Lat. 16 49', long 78° 24'

YELLAGODE.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 36 miles E by S of Kurnool Lat. 15 44', long 78° 38'

YELLANOOR.—A town in the British district of Bellary presidency of Madras, 86 miles E.S.E. of Bellary Lat. 14 40', long 76 8'

YELLAPOOR, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a small town, distant from Madras, N W, 400 miles Lat. 14 53', long 74 40'

YELLUANDER.—A town in the Mysore, 36 miles S E from Seringapatam and 73 miles N from Combatoor Lat. 12 8', long 77° 4'

YELWALL.—A town in the Mysore, nine miles S.W. from Seringapatam Lat. 12° 20', long 76 40'

YEMHATTI.—A town in the British district of Combatoor, presidency of Madras, 92 miles N E. by N of Combatoor Lat. 12 10', long 77° 40'

YEMWUN.—A town of Burmah, situate 100 miles N W from Ava. Lat. 25°, long 95 9'

YENKHE.—A town of the Tenasserim provinces, falling into the Thaluang Mycot river in lat. 12° 30', long 97° 45'

YENNA.—A town, an offshoot of the Irrawaddy falling into the Sittoung river in lat. 14 54', long 96 6'

YENNIGUL GOOTA.—A town in the Mysore 111 miles N from Seringapatam. Lat. 14 1 long 76 52'

YEWAW.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river 103 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 56', long 94 40'

YERNAGODEM.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam presidency of Madras 63 miles N N E. of Masulipatam Lat. 17°, long 81° 33'

YERRUMAOOR.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 63 miles S E by E. of Calicut Lat. 10° 40', long 76° 38'

YESWANTGURH.—See RAJAH.

YEWUR.—A town in the native territory of the Deang rajahs, 52 miles S E by E from Burat. Lat. 20° 40', long 73 30'

YEY MULLAY or MOUNT DELLY, in the British district of Malabar presidency of Madras, 18 miles N W of Cannanore Lat. 12 2', long 75 15'

YINKOLU.—A town in the British district of Guntoor presidency of Madras, 36 miles S.S.W. of Guntoor Lat. 15 50', long 80 15'

YIRODU.—A town in the British district of Combatoor presidency of Madras, 56 miles E N E of Combatoor Lat. 11 20', long 77 46'

YOOLA, in Koonawar, a district of Basahur, is a considerable stream rising on the eastern declivity of the Danau Chu Mountains, forming the boundary towards Ladakh. It holds a course nearly southerly for about fifteen miles, and falls into the Sutlej on the right side, in lat. 31 31 long 78 11'

YOOLANG.—A torrent in the district of Koonawar in Basahur falls into the La, or river of Spiti on the right side, in lat. 31 55', long 78 37' after a course of about eight miles in a south-easterly direction

YOOMADOUNG MOUNTAINS.—A long range of mountains stretching from lat. 16 to lat. 23° 20' in a direction N N E, and forming a natural barrier between Arracan and Ava and thence stretching southerly, through the British province of Pegu, to Cape Negrais. It is a continuation of the great mountain chain commencing at the south of Assam, in lat. 26° 30' and extending southwards, running parallel with the river Irrawaddy. This range has received, and been known under, various designations, but the one above mentioned is that generally adopted. The mountains vary in height, according to Crawford, from 200 to 3,000 feet. The loftiest point is the Blue Mountain, in lat. 22 37', long 93° 11'. From this peak, proceeding southward, the mountains gradually decrease in height.

There are several rivers which water the province of Arracan flowing from these mountains, but none are large and they derive their importance only from the towns situate on

# YOO—ZYN

their banks. The chief are the Arracan or Kuledyee river, the Talak, Aeng, and Sando-way rivers.

**YOOSOO** (so called from a village of the same name at its southern base)—A pass in Buzmahur over the range of the Himalaya forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. Elevation of the pass above the sea 15,877 feet. Lat. 21° 24' long. 78° 9'.

**YOUNGAI**—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 114 miles S.S.E. of Amherst. Lat. 14° 30', long. 98° 18'.

**YOUN ZERAY**—A town in the British province of Pegu, situate on the Irawady river 13 miles S. by W. from Promé. Lat. 13° 31', long. 95°.

## Z.

**ZAFFARGHUR**—A town in the territory of the Nizam, 72 miles E.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 46', long. 79° 31'.

**ZAFURABAD** in the British district of Jounpoor, a town situate on the right bank of the river Goomtee, six miles S.E. of Jounpoor cantonment. It is mentioned by Ferishta as early as 1595. Lat. 25° 42' long. 82° 47'.

**ZAHOORABAD**, in the British district of Ghaseepoor, lieut. gov. of Agra, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is 14 miles N.E. of Ghaseepoor cantonment. Lat. 25° 41', long. 83° 48'.

**ZANSKAR**, in Ladakh, or Middle Tibet, an elevated region lying between the Indus on the north, and the Chenab on the south. It is about eighty miles long from south-east to north-west, sixty wide from south-west to north-east, and lies between lat. 33°—34° 30', long. 76° 20'—77° 40'.

**ZEBUEEEN**—A town of Burmah, situate on the Irawady river 121 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 41', long. 94° 34'.

**ZEEMANIA**—See NERUTHPUR.

**ZEERAPPOOR**—A town in the territory of Holkar, 103 miles N.N.E. from Indore and 100 miles E.S.E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 2', long. 76° 36'.

**ZILLAHFUR**, in the British district of Cawnpore, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawah, and 57 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 16' long. 79° 46'.

**ZIMNIS RIVER**—See ATTARAN.

**ZOIYA**—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim Provinces, 54 miles E. by N. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 33', long. 93° 30'.

**ZONGRI**—A town in the native state of Sikhun, 36 miles N. by W. from Darjeeling, and 182 miles E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 31' long. 83° 11'.

**ZOORHUR GHAT** in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from Hoesungabad to Nagpoor 31 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 26' long. 78° 6'.

**ZOPHALING**—A town of Assam in the British district of Suddiya, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 48 miles E. by N. of Suddiya. Lat. 27° 53' long. 93° 29'.

**ZORAWURGUNJE**—A town in the British district of Bulloah, lieut. gov. of Bengal, 46 miles E. by S. of Bulloah. Lat. 22° 49' long. 91° 39'.

**ZUMMAWALA**, in the Sude Sagar Doab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, 80 miles S. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 52' long. 71° 48'.

**ZURKEYL**—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor province of Souda, 10 miles N. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 9' long. 68° 40'.

**ZUTO**—A town of Burmah, nine miles W. from the Irawaddy, and 145 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 15' long. 94° 34'.

**ZUZ NAR**—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 34 miles S.W. by S. from Srinagar and 81 miles N. from Sealkote. Lat. 33° 38', long. 74° 48'.

**ZYNPORE** in the British district of Cawnpore, lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, a small town on the route, by Nanamow Ghat, from the cantonment of Etawah to Lucknow, in Oude, and 53 miles E. of Etawah. Lat. 26° 55', long. 79° 56'.

THE END.









